

*Methodist Episcopal Church. Board of
Foreign Missions*

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Missionary Society

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

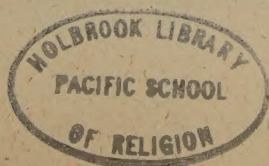
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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT *to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.* Passed April 9, 1839.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Robert R. Roberts, Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding, James O. Andrew, Beverly Waugh, Thomas A. Morris, Daniel Ostrander, Nathan Bangs, Thomas Mason, George Lane, Francis Hall, Joseph Smith, Peter Badeau, D. M. Reese, M.D., George Innes, M. Houseworth, Philip Romaine, L. S. Burling, J. P. Aimes, John Valentine, William Gale, Abraham Stagg, Erastus Hyde, Henry Moore, James Harper, Thomas Brown, Peter Macnamara, William B. Skidmore, Stephen Dando, J. B. Oakley, Henry Worrall, George Suckley, T. Barrett, M.D., G. Coutant, J. L. Phelps, M.D., B. F. Howe, Israel D. Disosway, G. P. Disosway, Benjamin Disbrow, Ralph Mead, Jotham S. Fountain, Samuel Martin, and all persons who now are, or hereafter may become, associated with them, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and by that name and style be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate to be held by them shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The object of the said Corporation is to diffuse more generally the blessings of education, civilization, and Christianity, throughout the United States, and elsewhere.

SEC. 3. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, to be elected annually on the third Monday in April in the city of New York.

SEC. 4. The persons named in the first section of this Act shall be the first Board of Managers of such Corporation, and shall hold their offices until the next annual election, or until others shall be elected in their places.

SEC. 5. The said Corporation shall possess the general powers and be subject to the liabilities imposed in and by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this Act.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT *for the relief of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.* Passed April 6, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated on the 9th of April, 1839, shall be capable of taking, holding, or receiving, any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars: Provided, no person leaving a wife, or child, or parent, shall devise to such Corporation more than one fourth of his or her estate, after the payment of his or her debts; and such devise shall be valid to the extent of such one fourth; and no such devise shall be valid in any will which shall not have been made and executed at least two months before the death of the testator.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT *to amend "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church."* Passed June 30, 1853.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The third section of "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April 9, 1839, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, to be annually elected at a meeting of the Society to be called for that purpose, and held in the city of New York, at such time and on such notice as the Board of Managers for the time being shall previously prescribe: such Board shall consist of not less than thirty-two lay members, and of so many clerical members, not exceeding that number, as shall be determined upon at such annual meeting, and each of whom shall be a minister in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, until the ensuing annual election. Thirteen members of the Board at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business; and at any meeting of the Society, twenty-five members of the Society shall be a sufficient quorum.

AN ACT to consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same. Passed April 11, 1859.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections :

SEC. 2. All persons associated or who may become associated together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation are and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by them at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and the continent of America, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, to be annually elected at a meeting of the Society to be called for that purpose, and held in the city of New York, at such time and on such notice as the Board of Managers, for the time being, shall previously prescribe. Such Board shall consist of not less than thirty-two lay members, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of so many clerical members, not exceeding that number, as shall be determined upon at such annual meeting, and each of whom shall be a minister in good regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein, until the term shall commence of the Managers elected at such annual meeting; shall have power to direct by what officer the conveyance of real estate by said corporation shall be executed; and shall have such other power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be sufficient number for the transaction of business; and at any meeting of the Society, twenty-five members shall be a sufficient quorum. The Managers elected at each annual meeting of the Society shall be the managers of such Corporation for one year from the

first day of January following, and until others, elected in their places, shall be competent to assume their duties.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act, as to the aggregate amount of such real estate; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation; any devises or bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the third title of the third article of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this Act.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT *to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.* Passed April 14, 1869.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same, passed April 11, 1859;" and the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts Amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof as thus amended and consolidated are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated or who may become associated together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation are and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by them at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and

Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, to be annually elected at a meeting of the Society to be called for that purpose, and held in the city of New York, at such time and on such notice as the Board of Managers, for the time being, shall previously prescribe. Such Board shall consist of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein, until the term shall commence of the Managers elected at such annual meeting; shall have power to direct by what officer the conveyance of real estate by said Corporation shall be executed; and shall have such other power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society, as it now exists, or as it may, in the manner therein provided, be from time to time amended.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business; and at any meeting of the Society, twenty-five members shall be a quorum. The Managers elected at each annual meeting of the Society shall be the Managers of such Corporation for one year from the first day of January following, and until others, elected in their places, shall be competent to assume their duties. The Corresponding Secretaries of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall elect their successors, to hold their office till the ensuing General Conference.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act, as to the aggregate amount of such real estate; and also to all provisions of law now existing in relation to devises and bequests; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation; and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trust may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Passed April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference. said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now

exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference, said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Part I, Chapter XVIII, Third Title of Art. 3.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS PRIVILEGES, AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Every Corporation, as such, has power :

- 1 To have succession, by its corporate name, for the period limited in its Charter ; and when no period is limited, perpetually.
- 2 To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.
- 3 To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.
- 4 To hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the Corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in its Charter.
- 5 To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the Corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.
- 6 To make By-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. The powers enumerated in the preceding section shall vest in every Corporation that shall hereafter be created, although they may not be specified in its Charter, or in the act under which it shall be incorporated.

SEC. 3. In addition to the powers enumerated in the first section of this title, and to those expressly given in its Charter, or in the act under which it is or shall be incorporated, no Corporation shall possess or exercise any corporate powers, except such as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated and given.

SEC. 4. No Corporation created, or to be created, and not expressly incorporated for banking purposes, shall, by any implication or construction, be deemed to possess the power of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt ; of receiving deposits ; of buying gold and silver, bullion, or foreign coins ; of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, upon loan, or for circulation as money.

SEC. 5. Where the whole capital of a Corporation shall not have been paid in, and the capital paid shall be insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors, each stockholder shall be bound to pay, on each share held by him, the sum necessary to complete the amount of such share, as fixed by the Charter of the Company, or such proportion of that sum as shall be required to satisfy the debts of the Company.

SEC. 6. When the corporate powers of any Corporation are directed by its Charter to be exercised by any particular body, or number of persons, a majority of such body, or persons, if it be not otherwise provided in the charter, shall be a sufficient number to form a board for the trans-

action of business; and every decision of a majority of the persons duly assembled as a board shall be valid as a corporate act.

SEC. 7. If any Corporation hereafter created by the Legislature shall not organize and commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation, its corporate powers shall cease.

SEC. 8. The Charter of every Corporation that shall hereafter be granted by the Legislature shall be subject to alteration, suspension, and repeal in the discretion of the Legislature.

SEC. 9. Upon the dissolution of any Corporation created, or to be created, and unless other persons shall be appointed by the Legislature, or by some court of competent authority, the directors or managers of the affairs of such Corporation at the time of its dissolution, by whatever name they may be known in law, shall be the trustees of the creditors and stockholders of the Corporation dissolved, and shall have full power to settle the affairs of the Corporation, collect and pay the outstanding debts, and divide among the stockholders the moneys and other property that shall remain after the payment of debts and necessary expenses.

SEC. 10. The persons so constituted trustees shall have authority to sue for, and recover, the debts and property of the dissolved Corporation, by the name of the trustees of such Corporation, and shall have full power to settle the affairs of the Corporation, describing it by its corporate name, and shall be jointly and severally responsible to the creditors and stockholders of such Corporation to the extent of its property and effects that shall come into their hands.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

AS REVISED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1876.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE name of this association shall be "THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH." Its objects are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries, under such rules and regulations as the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS, HONORARY MANAGERS, AND PATRONS.

The payment of twenty dollars at one time shall constitute a member for life. Any person paying one hundred and fifty dollars at one time into the treasury shall be an honorary manager for life; and the contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life: any such honorary manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat, and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board, and thirty-two laymen, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of the Society: vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the

Charter provides. The Board shall also have authority to make By-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter ; to print books for Indian and Foreign Missions, and Missions in which a foreign language is used ; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary ; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elective by its own body ; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its Annual Report, and also shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the four preceding years, and the state of its funds.

ARTICLE IV.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

There shall be two Corresponding Secretaries appointed by the General Conference.

They shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Managers, by whom their salaries shall be fixed, and their salaries shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence of the Society, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, and, under the direction of the Board, in supervising the missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise, in promoting the the general interests of the Society.

Should the office of either of the Secretaries become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of the Board, next succeeding the final adjournment of the General Conference, the officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected ; or, if a vacancy occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

At all meetings of the Board, the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, a member appointed by the meeting for that purpose, shall preside.

ARTICLE VII.

QUORUM.

Thirteen Managers at any meeting of the Board shall be a quorum

ARTICLE VIII.

MINUTES.

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved.

ARTICLE IX.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

It is recommended that within the bounds of each Annual Conference there be established a Conference Missionary Society, auxiliary to this institution, under such regulations as the Conferences shall respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE X.

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Auxiliary societies or donors may designate the Mission or Missions, under the care of this Society, to which they desire any part or the whole of their contributions to be appropriated; which special designation shall be publicly acknowledged by the Board. But in the event that more funds are raised for any particular Mission than are necessary for its support, the surplus shall be at the disposal of the Board for the general purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE XI.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The General Conference shall divide the Annual Conferences into thirteen Mission Districts, from each of which there shall be one representative, to be appointed for the term of four years by the General Conference at each of its sessions, on the nomination of the delegates of the Annual Conferences within the Mission Districts respectively, and thirteen representatives, to be appointed annually by the Board of Managers from its own members, who, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops, shall constitute a committee, to be called the General Missionary Committee; *provided* that the Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among the members appointed by the General Conference, so that each Mission District may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

The General Missionary Committee shall meet annually in the city of New York, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations.

Said General Missionary Committee shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions, the number of persons to be employed on said Missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each Mis-

sion ; and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the Domestic Missions of the Conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishop shall not draw on the Treasurers for more than said amount. Nevertheless, in the intervals between the meetings of the General Missionary Committee, the Board of Managers may provide for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Missions, and to meet such demands may expend any additional amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

The General Missionary Committee shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings.

Any expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Society.

ARTICLE XII.

SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES.

The Board may provide for the support of superannuated missionaries, widows and orphans of missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively, it being understood that they shall not receive more than is usually allowed to other superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans.

The amount allowed for the support of a missionary shall not exceed the usual allowance of other itinerant preachers ; and in the case of Domestic Missions, the Bishop or president of the Conference shall draw for the same in quarterly installments, and shall always promptly notify the Treasurer of all drafts made by him. The administration of appropriations to Foreign Missions shall be under the direction of the Board of Managers.

No one shall be acknowledged as a missionary, or receive support as such from the funds of the Society, who has not some definite field assigned to him in the service of the Society, or who could not be an effective laborer on a circuit, except as above provided.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall be subject to alteration or amendment only by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

I.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE duties of these officers are defined in the Constitution. The President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board, as prescribed by Article VI of the Constitution; and shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they may be elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all the Vice-Presidents be absent, then the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The Corresponding Secretaries shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, conduct the correspondence of the Society with its Missions, and be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. They shall advocate the missionary cause at such Annual Conferences and Churches as their judgment may dictate and the Board approve. They shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Society, and especially upon all its Missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops having charge of the Missions respectively, to the Board, or the standing committees, all such communications from, and all information concerning, our Missions, as the circumstances of the case may require. They shall also in all cases give to such missionaries as may be sent out the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as circumstances may call for, and shall explicitly inform all our missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions. They shall also audit the accounts of outgoing, returned, or discharged foreign missionaries before the final settlement of the same, and all bills for office and incidental expenses before they are presented to the Treasurer for pay.

ment. They shall also superintend all property interests of the Society, exclusive of its current receipts, permanent or special funds, and fixed property, subject to instructions from the Board of Managers.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep proper books of accounts, showing all the receipts and disbursements, and all other financial affairs connected with the treasury of the Society, except such as are committed to the care of the Corresponding Secretaries. He shall, under advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Society on deposit in some safe bank, or banks, in the name of the Society, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He shall honor all orders of the Board on the treasury, and, within the several appropriations made by the General Committee and Board, shall pay all drafts of the Bishops, and furnish the Secretaries respectively with Letters of Credit or Bills of Exchange for the support of Foreign Missions; and he shall, on the warrant of the Corresponding Secretaries, pay the outfit of missionaries, and the expenses of those authorized to return, and shall pay all bills for office and incidental expenses when properly audited. He shall be subject to the direction of the Finance Committee, and of the Board, in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the Society. He shall report the state of the funds, and whenever required exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at each regular meeting of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee; and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by Missions and particular appropriations.

He shall keep the seal of the Society, and affix the same to such documents, contracts, and conveyances as may be ordered by the Board of Managers; shall execute for the Society conveyances of real estate whenever ordered by the Board.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the directions of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer.

He shall forward to the Treasurer, monthly, a statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers and securities, to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Board and of the Society, and shall record the minutes of their proceedings. He shall also certify to the Treasurer, or to the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, all moneys granted, or expenditures authorized in pursuance of the action of the Board.

He shall, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries, make an appropriate record of all wills under which the Society may be interested, and of all action of the Board, and other information relating thereto.

He shall, under like direction, also record a statement of all the property of the Society, and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall, under like direction, keep the roll of the officers and Managers, and of the members of the several standing Committees, in the proper order according to the seniority of their consecutive service respectively, except that the chairman of each Committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall also record the proceedings of the several standing Committees in separate books, which shall be brought to each meeting of the Board; and shall notify, when requested, all meetings of Committees; and he shall hold his office during the year for which he may be elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine.

II.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

Appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee for the payment of salaries of missionaries, where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any Mission, or for the authorized current expenses of an established Mission, or by the Board for the expenses of outgoing or returning missionaries, and all specific appropriations of the Board or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of real estate, shall be paid by the Treasurer, upon the requisition of one of the Corresponding Secretaries, without further action by the Board. Except when otherwise ordered by the Board, payments made in foreign countries are to be by letters of credit or bills of exchange to the order of the Superintendent or Treasurer of the Mission; and payments made in this country on account of Foreign Missions may be made by draft of one of the Corresponding Secretaries upon the Treasurer, payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the same, and the Treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any other.

But where the appropriation is general, and for a Mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects, and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the Superintendent or other persons for general purposes; and when the Board has so determined, the Corresponding Secretaries may make requisition for the payment of such sums in manner and form as above stated.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by the Corresponding Secretaries, and paid to their order on the face of the original bills.

No Missionary or other person, other than the Corresponding Secretaries, shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for Foreign Missions, except on letters of credit duly issued.

Real estate may be purchased for the Society, and improvements made on real estate, by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direct order of the Board, and by persons specially authorized and appointed to make such purchase or improvement.

And where the General Committee make a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any Mission, as the administration of appropriations and the management of the property of the Society is with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretaries are authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, of any Mission, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society, or any of its agents, shall lapse to the Treasurer of the Society, and may not be thereafter used for the purposes for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations.

III.

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

At the regular meeting of the Board in June of each year the following Standing Committees shall be appointed :

I. ON MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Africa which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

II. ON MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in South America and Mexico which may be referred to it by the Board or Corresponding Secretaries.

III. ON MISSIONS IN CHINA.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in China which may be referred to it by the Board or Corresponding Secretaries.

IV. ON MISSIONS IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Japan and Korea which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

V. ON MISSIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Europe (except such as may be within the

limits of Turkey) which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VI. ON MISSIONS IN INDIA, BULGARIA, AND TURKEY.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in India, Bulgaria, or Turkey referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VII. ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to American Domestic Missions, Indian Missions, and Missions among Foreign Populations in the United States, which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VIII. ON FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer in providing ways and means. Said Committee shall have power to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Society; and, in the intervals between the sessions of the Board, to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the Society. It shall also have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Missionary Society in the building known as the Methodist Publishing and Mission Building, subject to the order of the Board; also to consider and report on such financial matters as may be referred to it by the Board, Treasurer, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

IX. ON LANDS AND LEGACIES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all bequests made to the Society, and questions arising under wills, or concerning lands temporarily held by the Society, referred to it by the Board, the Corresponding Secretaries, or Treasurer.

X. ON PUBLICATIONS.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to publish as instructed by the Board, and consider matters respecting publications referred to it by the Board or Corresponding Secretaries.

XI. ON WOMAN'S MISSION WORK.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to the work of women in the Mission field, and to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

XII. ON ESTIMATES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to make an estimate of the salary to be paid to any person engaged, not in the Missions, but in the immediate service of this Board; and also estimates for such incidental expenditures as may have no special relation to any particular Mission, and which may be referred to it by the Board, Treasurer, or a Secretary.

XIII. ON NOMINATIONS AND GENERAL REFERENCE.

This Committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several Standing Committees, and its duty shall be to nominate members of the Standing Committees and of the General Missionary Committee, and suitable persons to fill all vacancies that may occur in the Board of Managers, or in the list of officers, during the year. The vote of the Board on such nominations shall be by ballot. This Committee shall be the Committee on Anniversaries and Public meetings; it shall also consider and report upon all matters which may, from time to time, be referred to it by the Board.

XIV. ON AUDITS.

There shall be two Committees on Audits, one in New York, and the other in Cincinnati. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer annually, or oftener if they deem it necessary, or if ordered by the Board; and such other accounts as may be referred to it by the Board.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The Standing Committees shall, at their first meeting after election, elect their own permanent chairman, and if he be absent at any meeting, they shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each committee shall cause to be recorded correct minutes of all the business brought before it, and the disposition of the same, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be brought to the regular meetings of the Board; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once in each month, or meet at the call of its chairman, a Corresponding Secretary, or Treasurer.

2. Each committee having charge of a particular mission shall make out estimates for the mission under its charge, to be laid before the General Missionary Committee at its annual meeting, to guide it in making the appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall be *ex officio* a member, and the Corresponding Secretaries advisory members without a vote, of each of the Standing Committees, except the Committees on Estimates and on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a Foreign Mission shall be an *ex-officio* member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee *with power*, it shall be the duty of the committee to report its final action in the case to the Board, for record in the minutes of its proceedings.

IV.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE.

I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Society.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided

for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair; but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. A Corresponding Secretary, or the Treasurer, or any five Managers, may call a special meeting of the Board.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the Scriptures and prayer.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and, when approved, signed by the presiding officer.

3. The Treasurer's monthly statement, and that of the Assistant Treasurer.

4. Report of the Corresponding Secretaries.

5. Reports from the Standing Committees, in the following order: Africa; South America and Mexico; China; Japan and Korea; Western Europe; India, Bulgaria, and Turkey; Domestic; Finance; Lands and Legacies; Publications; Woman's Mission Work; Estimates; Nominations and General Reference; Audits. The reports of each committee to be made by simply reading the minutes of its proceedings, upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the Standing Committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board, it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge, as well as to receive and consider any reports from the committee.

6. Reports of special Committees.

7. Unfinished business.

8. Miscellaneous business.

The Board shall appoint, in the month of October in each year, the members of the General Missionary Committee to which it is entitled, according to the provision of Art. XI of the Constitution of the Missionary Society.

III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair, shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any order is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall rise and address the Chair;

and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over fifteen minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table, and motions that the previous question be put, shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall always be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without the permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call of the ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate; but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

V.

REPORTS FROM MISSIONS.

Each missionary shall report to his Superintendent once a quarter, in writing, the state and prospects of the special work in which he is engaged.

Each Superintendent of Missions, and where there is no Superintendent, each missionary, shall make a regular quarterly report to the Corresponding Secretaries at New York, giving information of the state and prospects of the several missions under his care.

VI.

PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Society, and the By-laws shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, nor amend any By-law, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

Appropriations for 1887.

1. Foreign Missions.

1. AFRICA:

(1.) Liberia: For current expenses, at the disposal of the Board...	\$24,500
(2.) " For interior work, at the disposal of the Board.....	1,000
(3.) " For school at Monrovia, at the disposal of the Board.	1,500
(4.) For Bishop's salary for 1886 and 1887.....	6,000

\$11,000

2. SOUTH AMERICA:

(1.) For current expenses, at the disposal of the Board.....	\$24,000
(2.) For schools in Buenos Ayres, at the disposal of the Board....	5,000
(3.) For Transit Fund, at the disposal of the Board.....	2,000
(4.) For real estate, at the disposal of the Board.....	12,000

\$43,000

3. CHINA:

(1.) Foochow: Mexican dollars, 24,200 (of which 3,385 Mexican dollars is at the disposal of the Board), estimated.....	\$20,167
(2.) Central China: (Work, \$36,432; of which \$950 is at the disposal of the Board).....	37,382
(3.) North China.....	34,323
(4.) West China: (of which \$10,000 is at the disposal of the Board.)	14,400

\$106,272

4. GERMANY:

(1.) For the work.....	Marks, 85,999; estimated, \$20,460
(2.) For interest on Berlin debt.....	" 2,571; " 600
(3.) For debts (one half on duplication principle).....	" 58,577; " 14,000

\$35,160

5. SWITZERLAND:

(1.) For the work.....	Marks, 22,861; estimated, \$5 440
(2.) For debts (one half on duplication principle).....	" 25,105; " 6,000

\$11,440

6. SCANDINAVIA:

(1.) Denmark.....	Crowns, 35,933; estimated, \$9,631
At disposal of the Board.....	" 74,627; " 20,000
(2.) Norway.....	" 56,948; " 15,262
For relief of Skien.....	" 8,732; " 1,000
(3.) Sweden.....	" 90,000; " 24,120
For Finland.....	" 15,745; " 4,220
For chapel debts.....	" 4,300; " 1,152

\$75,385

7. INDIA:

(1.) North India.....	Rupees, 202,014; estimated, \$72,725
At disposal of the Board.....	" 1,325; " 477

\$73,202

(2.) South India: for native work, conditioned on duplicate amount being raised.....	" 27,778; " 10,000
For native work in remote places.....	" 16,667; " 6,000
For transfer of certain churches.....	" 7,222; " 2,600
For property, at the disposal of of the Board.....	" 6,667; " 2,400
For outgoing and return of missionaries.....	" 38,890; " 14,000

\$35,000

8. BULGARIA:

(1.) For the work, at disposal of Board..	Francs, 50,385; estimate 1, \$10,077
(2.) For real estate, at disposal of Board.	" 13,310; " 2,662
(3.) For re-enforcements.....	" 15,000; " 3,000
(4.) For colportage and books.....	" 2,450; " 490
(5.) For return expenses.....	" 2,500; " 500

\$16,729

9. ITALY:

(1.) For the work.....	Lires, 150,675; estimated, \$30,135	
(2.) For re-enforcements, at the disposal of the Board.....	" 10,000; " 2,000	
(3.) For real estate.....	" 71,500; " 14,300	
		\$46,453

10. MEXICO:

(1.) For the work.....	Mexican dollars, 49,446; estimated, \$39,557	
(2.) For property, at the dis- posal of the Board.....	" " 10,000; " 8,000	
(3.) Cost of parsonage at Mira- flores.....	" " 2,400; " 1,920	
		\$49,477

11. JAPAN:

(1.) For the work.....	\$49,536	
(2.) Return expenses.....	1,300	
		\$50,836

12. KOREA:

Current expenses and extension.....	\$17,022	
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Total for Foreign Missions..... \$570,958

SPECIAL AND CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For Press at Calcutta, conditioned on a donation of \$3,000.....	\$4,000	
For Denmark, to place in the treasury, money paid by Harold Dollner for debt at Copenhagen and Frederikshavn.....	\$22,500	

II. Missions in the United States,
not in Annual Conferences,
to be administered as Foreign
Missions.

1. Arizona	\$8,000
2. Black Hills	5,000
3. Indian Territory	2,000
4. Montana	10,500
5. Nevada.....	3,000
At the disposal of the Board for schools.....	1,000
6. New Mexico, (\$1,200 of this is for 3 new men).....	7,200
At the disposal of the Board for schools.....	1,000
7. New Mexico, Spanish.....	13,000
At the disposal of the Board for schools.....	1,500
8. Utah.....	7,828
For schools.....	7,150
Scandinavian work.....	4,990
Scandinavian schools.....	1,532
Total.....	\$73,700

III. Domestic Missions.

1. WELSH MISSION:	
Northern New York.....	\$400

2. SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS:

Austin (Swedish).....	\$3,500
California (Norwegian).....	800
California (Swedish).....	2,000
Colorado (Swedish).....	500
Columbia River (Swedish)...	500
Louisiana, New Orleans (Sw.)	650
New York East (Swedish)....	1,600
At disposal of the Board...	500
New York East (Norwegian).	2,100

New England (Swedish)....	\$2,700
New England Southern (Sw.)	1,400
Norwegian and Danish.....	8,000
North-west Swedish.....	9,500
Oregon (Scandinavian).....	1,200
Puget Sound (Scandinavian).	1,200
Wilmington (Swedish).....	300
Total.....	\$36,450

3. GERMAN MISSIONS:

California (German).....	\$2,800
Central German.....	5,000
Chicago German.....	4,000
Columbia River German.....	1,700
East German	6,500
Northern German.....	2,700
North-west German.....	3,800
Oregon (German).....	1,200
Puget Sound German.....	1,000
Southern German.....	7,000
At disposal of the Board...	3,000
Saint Louis German.....	4,000
For new work	500
Southern California.....	1,200
For new work	500
West German.....	6,000
For new work.....	500
Total.....	\$51,400

4. FRENCH MISSIONS:

Central Illinois (\$100 at dis- posal of Bishop Malbalieu).	\$1,300
Louisiana, at disposal of resi- dent Bishop.....	900
New Hampshire	300
Troy.....	700
Total.....	\$3,200

6. CHINESE MISSIONS:

California (\$500 for furniture).	\$3,750
Oregon	1,400
New York East.	500
Rock River.	500
Total	\$11,150

6. JAPANESE MISSIONS:

California (\$590 for furniture).	\$5,000
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7. AMERICAN INDIANS:

Central New York	\$500
Columbia River	1,000
Detroit	700
Genesee	450
Michigan	900
Northern New York	500
Puget Sound	500
Wisconsin	400
Total	\$4,950

8. BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN:

East Ohio	\$500
Pittsburg	1,000
Rock River	1,000
Total	\$2,500

9. ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCES:

Alabama	\$3,400
Arkansas	6,000
Austin	6,000
Blue Ridge	4,000
California	4,000
Central Alabama	3,500
Central Missouri	2,500
Central Tennessee	4,000
Colorado (\$3,600 for new work)	9,600
Columbia River	5,500
Dakota	15,000
Delaware	1,000
Detroit, for frontier work	7,000
East Maine	1,000
East Tennessee	2,200
Florida	2,200
Georgia	4,000
Holston (\$500 for new work)	4,000
Idaho	4,000
Kansas	1,800
Kentucky	5,000
Lexington	3,000
Little Rock	3,250
Louisiana	6,000
Michigan, for frontier work	6,000
Minnesota	8,000

Mississippi	\$6,000
Missouri	3,500
Nebraska	3,000
New Hampshire	1,200
North Carolina	3,000
North Dakota	9,000
North Nebraska	5,500
North-west Iowa	4,000
North-west Kansas	6,000
Oregon	2,000
Puget S'd (new work, \$1,000).	6,000
Saint John's River	2,500
Saint Louis	4,000
Savannah	3,150
South Carolina	6,000
Southern California	6,000
South Kansas	2,500
South-west Kansas	5,000
Tennessee	3,500
Texas	4,500
Vermont	1,200
Virginia	5,500
Washington	2,800
West Nebraska	9,500
West Texas	4,500
West Virginia	4,000
West Wisconsin	4,000
Wilmington	1,800
Wisconsin	3,500
Total	\$245,100

IV. Miscellaneous.*

1. Contingent Fund	\$25,000
2. Incidental Expenses	30,000
3. Office Expenses	20,000
4. Missionary Information	10,000

Total.....\$85,000.

Recapitulation.

I. Foreign Missions	\$570,958
II. Missions in the U. S., etc.	73,700
III. Domestic Missions:	
Welsh Mission	\$400
Scandinavian Mis'sns	36,450
German Missions	51,400
French Missions	3,200
Chinese Missions	11,150
Japanese Mission	5,000
American Indians	4,950
Bohemian and Hun-	
garian	2,500
English-Speaking	245,100
	\$360,150

IV. Miscellaneous 85,000

Grand Total †\$1,089,808

* Expenditures from the *contingent fund* are made only for missions, never for administration (Art. XI, Constitution). The *incidental fund* of last year was expended as follows, namely: Interest and annuities, \$11,078 42; printing, \$1,224 43; Bishops' traveling expenses to missions, \$3,903 81; traveling expenses of returned missionaries visiting Conferences, conventions, etc., \$1,151 71; taxes and legal expenses, \$2,061 62; postage, telegrams, gas, exchance, express charges, periodicals, repairs, and sundries, \$1,241 11; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$300; American Board Commissioners Foreign Missions, \$850; General Missionary Committee expenses, \$1,370 86; missionaries returned, superannuated, widows of, etc., 2,440 47; total, \$26,415 48. *Office expenses* are for salaries, traveling expenses, stationery, etc., of the office.

† Special and conditional appropriations excepted.

Apportionment of Moneys

TO BE RAISED DURING THE YEAR 1887.

CONFERENCES IN UNITED STATES.		MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	
Alabama.....	\$500	Arizona.....	\$750
Arkansas.....	800	Black Hills.....	500
Austin.....	1,500	Indian Territory....	30
Baltimore.....	42,000	Montana.....	1,000
Blue Ridge.....	500	Nevada.....	750
California.....	8,500	New Mexico (Eng.)..	500
Central Alabama...	500	“ (Spanish).....	200
Central German....	10,000	Utah.....	600
Central Illinois....	19,000		
Central Missouri...	500		
Central New York..	24,500		
Central Ohio.....	18,000		
Central Penn'a....	35,500		
Central Tennessee..	900		
Chicago German....	5,400		
Cincinnati.....	28,500		
Colorado.....	5,000		
Columbia River....	2,000		
Dakota.....	3,000		
Delaware.....	2,600		
Des Moines.....	1,3500		
Detroit.....	16,000		
East German.....	6,500		
East Maine.....	8,500		
East Ohio.....	28,500		
East Tennessee....	500		
Erie.....	15,500		
Florida.....	1,500		
Genesee.....	20,500		
Georgia.....	500		
Holston.....	3,000		
Illinois.....	27,500		
Idaho.....	500		
Indiana.....	15,000		
Iowa.....	11,500		
Kansas.....	6,500		
Kentucky.....	4,000		
Lexington.....	700		
Little Rock.....	400		
Louisiana.....	1,500		
Maine.....	6,500		
Michigan.....	16,000		
Minnesota.....	\$11,500		
Mississippi.....	1,000		
Missouri.....	4,500		
Nebraska.....	4,500		
Newark.....	31,000		
New England.....	27,500		
N. Eng. Southern..	15,000		
New Hampshire....	8,500		
New Jersey.....	29,000		
New York.....	57,000		
New York East....	57,000		
North Carolina....	800		
North Dakota.....	2,000		
Northern German..	2,800		
North Indiana....	15,500		
North Nebraska....	2,500		
North'n New York.	18,500		
North Ohio.....	15,500		
N. W. German....	3,700		
N. W. Indiana....	12,500		
N. W. Iowa.....	4,500		
N. W. Kansas.....	3,000		
N. W. Swedish....	4,500		
Nor'n and Danish..	3,000		
Ohio.....	25,700		
Oregon.....	3,000		
Philadelphia.....	62,000		
Pittsburg.....	23,000		
Puget Sound.....	1,200		
Rock River.....	27,500		
Saint John's River.	400		
Saint Louis.....	8,500		
Saint Louis Germ..	7,000		
Savannah.....	1,000		
South Carolina....	4,200		
S. E. Indiana....	12,500		
Southern California.	4,000		
Southern German..	3,000		
Southern Illinois..	11,500		
South Kansas.....	5,000		
S. W. Kansas.....	4,500		
Tennessee.....	1,500		
Texas.....	1,500		
Troy.....	23,500		
Upper Iowa.....	\$16,000		
Vermont.....	8,000		
Virginia.....	1,400		
Washington.....	4,500		
West German.....	4,600		
West Nebraska....	1,500		
West Texas.....	1,400		
West Virginia....	6,600		
West Wisconsin....	6,000		
Wilmington.....	21,500		
Wisconsin.....	10,000		
Wyoming.....	20,500		
		FOREIGN MISSIONS.	
		Liberia.....	\$120
		South America.....	150
		Foochow.....	360
		Central China.....	120
		North China.....	450
		West China.....	100
		Germany.....	1,900
		Switzerland.....	500
		Denmark.....	700
		Norway.....	1,200
		Sweden.....	3,500
		North India.....	750
		South India.....	600
		Bulgaria.....	100
		Italy.....	300
		Mexico.....	1,000
		Japan.....	200
		Korea.....	25

Annual Report

OF THE

TREASURER AND ASSISTANT TREASURER, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1884 to Oct. 31, 1886.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1885 to Oct. 31, 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1884 to Oct. 31, 1886.
Alabama.....	\$183 16	\$254 46	\$121 30	\$.....	\$2,250 00
Arizona.....	346 01	376 00	30 00	.....	6,984 21
Arkansas.....	291 10	531 50	240 40	.....	5,025 00
Austin.....	696 60	1,191 90	495 30	.....	8,550 00
Baltimore.....	26,832 81	37,739 39	10,906 59	.....	.....
Black Hills.....	135 13	233 01	97 87	.....	3,375 00
Blue Ridge.....	402 25	242 74	.....	159 51	3,875 00
Bulgaria.....	41 36	60 53	28 17	.....	11,863 35
California.....	4,500 45	6,706 54	2,206 09	.....	22,137 50
Central Alabama.....	53 30	99 30	41 00	.....	2,393 75
Central China.....	13 21	11 75	.....	6 45	29,978 19
Central German.....	6,902 67	7,206 92	304 25	.....	4,625 00
Central Illinois.....	13,135 03	14,101 02	916 02	.....	1,000 00
Central Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647 50
Central New York.....	14,533 94	15,585 13	1,051 19	.....	1,200 00
Central Ohio.....	11,915 00	13,123 81	1,208 81	.....	.....
Central Pennsylvania.....	25,937 30	34,636 81	8,759 50	.....	.....
Central Tennessee.....	33 29	347 42	14 13	.....	3,292 50
Chicago German.....	3,421 01	3,563 01	139 90	.....	3,625 00
Cincinnati.....	20,175 20	21,823 50	1,648 30	.....	.....
Colorado.....	2,372 06	3,516 33	1,144 27	.....	8,000 00
Columbia River.....	1,048 50	1,194 50	135 91	.....	6,515 00
Dakota.....	1,449 61	2,072 81	623 20	.....	14,185 00
Delaware.....	1,663 00	1,810 00	147 00	.....	1,200 10
Denmark.....	83 51	414 24	.....	469 30	10,426 94
Des Moines.....	11,543 35	12,915 10	1,371 75	.....	.....
Detroit.....	11,155 83	10,892 17	.....	263 71	4,200 00
East German.....	5,312 03	6,161 50	849 50	.....	6,375 00
East Maine.....	1,501 55	2,085 45	573 90	.....	1,000 00
East Ohio.....	13,473 56	19,603 15	1,129 59	.....	625 00
East Tennessee.....	130 00	198 01	68 01	.....	1,970 00
Erie.....	10,221 05	10,688 97	467 92	.....	.....
Florida.....	553 00	1,046 93	493 93	.....	2,508 75
Foochow.....	160 64	132 02	.....	28 62	18,538 33
Genesee.....	11,251 39	13,295 18	2,043 29	.....	400 00
Georgia.....	161 02	179 55	19 53	.....	4,050 00
Germany & Switzerland.....	1,461 28	1,794 21	333 93	.....	26,752 28
— Amer. Bible So. Appro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,610 00
Holston.....	763 15	934 79	171 64	.....	4,341 25
Idaho.....	272 50	325 00	52 50	.....	3,875 00
Illinois.....	17,257 94	23,396 51	6,138 57	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00
Indiana.....	6,160 60	7,590 82	1,421 22	.....	.....
Iowa.....	7,161 04	8,427 65	1,266 61	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,744 35
Japan.....	.....	3 20	3 20	.....	50,598 73
Kansas.....	2,917 42	5,130 74	2,213 32	.....	1,775 00
Kentucky.....	2,216 63	2,563 02	351 39	.....	5,200 00
Korea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,412 54
Lexington.....	402 32	420 25	26 93	.....	2,907 50
Liberia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,443 70
Little Rock.....	102 00	191 91	89 91	.....	3,300 00
Louisiana.....	404 01	690 01	286 00	.....	6,600 00
Maine.....	3,126 15	3,825 71	699 56	.....	.....
Mexico.....	193 77	816 00	607 23	.....	47,588 88
Michigan.....	9,131 49	10,659 84	1,529 35	.....	3,937 50
Minnesota.....	11,586 93	15,094 01	3,507 08	.....	6,400 00
Mississippi.....	289 19	454 90	195 71	.....	5,611 25
Missouri.....	2,287 39	3,433 70	1,146 31	.....	3,200 00
Montana.....	347 03	653 00	306 00	.....	10,497 06
Nebraska.....	3,106 63	3,359 56	252 93	.....	3,001 00
Nevada.....	306 01	456 65	150 65	.....	.....
Newark.....	23,817 81	31,126 83	7,309 07	.....	.....
New England.....	15,332 13	20,287 65	4,955 52	.....	2,650 00
New England Southern.....	95 01 95	10,557 16	1,056 21	.....	1,150 00
New Hampshire.....	4,657 76	6,224 15	1,566 39	.....	700 00
New Jersey.....	22,700 27	27,003 22	4,302 95	.....	.....

TREASURERS' REPORT—Continued.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1885.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1885, to Oct. 31, 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1885, to Oct. 31, 1886.
New Mexico.....	\$237 00	\$337 00	\$100 00	\$.....	\$6,565 00
New Mexico "Spanish".....					11,751 50
New York.....	35,125 13	42,844 01	7,718 88		3,750 00
New York East.....	33,314 85	40,213 25	6,898 40		3,624 99
North Carolina.....	95 00	540 75	445 75		20,094 20
North China.....	251 85	394 49	142 55		7,285 00
North Dakota.....	1,035 45	1,391 51	356 06		700 00
Northern New York.....	9,263 57	11,622 18	2,358 31		625 00
North German.....		458 00	189 45		54,680 40
North India.....	218 55				
North Indiana.....	6,568 88	9,352 01	2,783 15		4,275 00
North Nebraska.....	1,015 27	1,573 61	558 34		
North Ohio.....	9,212 96	9,291 36	78 40		5,100 00
North-west German.....	4,319 98	4,608 55	288 57		
North-west Indiana.....	5,967 27	7,672 32	1,705 05		3,175 00
North-west Iowa.....	2,922 61	3,668 63	746 02		5,442 50
North-west Kansas.....	1,092 00	2,088 64	996 64		7,725 00
North-west Swedish.....	3,799 90	4,170 17	370 27		15,564 19
Norway.....	509 09	983 00	473 91		6,700 00
Norwegian and Danish.....	2,046 25	2,388 60	337 35		
Ohio.....	15,257 54	15,962 26	3,644 72		5,325 00
Oregon.....	1,175 50	1,806 64	691 14		
Philadelphia.....	515 00	61,709 50	10,209 50		
Pittsburg.....	13,418 10	14,783 95	1,365 85		7,850 00
Puget Sound.....	639 50	956 00	316 50		1,050 00
Rock River.....	24,101 51	24,954 39	852 88		1,337 50
Saint John's River.....					3,757 50
Saint Louis.....	4,438 17	6,878 29	2,455 12		4,000 00
Saint Louis German.....	4,734 92	4,972 07	237 15		3,175 00
Savannah.....	399 50	639 27	239 77		20,701 19
South America.....	3 0 50	460 35	149 55		5,624 75
South Carolina.....	2,551 69	1,967 23		54 16	
South-east Indiana.....	4,751 23	5,864 67	1,113 44		5,625 00
Southern California.....	2,203 75	2,746 50	482 75		7,000 00
Southern German.....	1,246 75	1,277 00	30 25		
Southern Illinois.....	5,008 75	7,906 40		72 35	11,672 32
South India.....					2,400 00
South Kansas.....	2,260 85	3,771 90	1,511 05		8,875 00
South-west Kansas.....	2,218 87	3,990 04	1,771 17		19,791 89
Sweden.....	3,083 54	3,018 25		65 29	225 00
" Amer. Bible So. Appro.....					2,775 00
Tennessee.....	472 66	477 67	5 01		4,100 00
Texas.....	439 56	735 50	295 94		50 00
Troy.....	13,444 56	20,115 47	6,670 91		
Upper Iowa.....	12,941 17	18,285 10	3,343 93		17,575 00
Utah.....	270 00	854 25	584 25		1,350 00
Vermont.....	3,512 02	5,245 80	1,733 78		5,519 25
Virginia.....	725 31	734 43	9 12		2,300 00
Washington.....	2,122 80	2,024 70		98 10	14,461 50
West China.....		72 00	72 00		6,000 00
West German.....	3,218 37	3,207 50		10 87	7,750 00
West Nebraska.....	643 77	697 56	48 79		4,000 00
West Texas.....	736 00	1,006 70	270 70		2,975 00
West Virginia.....	3,284 58	3,560 99	36 41		2,625 00
West Wisconsin.....	3,645 75	3,710 77	65 02		1,050 00
Wilmington.....	15,196 01	17,339 00	2,142 99		2,663 75
Wisconsin.....	7,177 75	7,780 04	602 29		
Wyoming.....	13,343 19	16,303 17	2,959 98		
Legacies.....	101,901 83	133,958 21	32,056 38		
Sundries.....	30,891 58	121,577 80		9,313 69	26,415 43
Incidental Expenses.....					17,977 54
Office Expenses.....					7,666 32
Publication Fund.....					
Total.....	\$826,529 36	\$992,128 47	\$176,372 16	\$11,072 05	\$826,908 41
Total Disbursements to Foreign Missions, \$407,232 46; to Domestic Missions, \$367,706 61.					

* Of this amount, \$59,500 is from lapse of Annuities.

† Of this amount, \$5,257 90 is income from New Mission

Building, and \$6,825 is from the American Bible Society.

AUDITS.—The accounts of the Treasurer were carefully audited by the Auditing Committee at New York, and those of the Assistant Treasurer were carefully audited by the Auditing Committee at Cincinnati, and certificates of their correctness, respectively, attached in due form. The above table is a summary of these accounts.

Monthly Statement

Showing the condition of the Treasury for each month of the fiscal year from November 1, 1885, to October 31, 1886.

Date.	TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.			ASSISTANT TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.			COMBINED STATEMENT.		BALANCES.
	Balance on hand on the first day of each month.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand on the first day of each month.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.	
November, 1885.....	\$43,719 12	\$16,400 15	\$23,644 87	\$5,033 54	\$294 63	\$4,739 00	\$6,034 75	\$28,194 87	\$52,185 67*
December, 1885.....	52,571 84	45,928 26	45,219 03	656 17	2,123 82	13,891 35	47,952 08	59,100 88	63,333 97*
January, 1886.....	51,370 86	17,083 11	58,158 75	.....	1,112 56	15,749 25	18,965 67	73,906 00	119,046 30*
February, ".....	102,595 25	9,850 75	37,111 02	.....	16,448 05	7,114 25	11,068 87	44,924 27	152,211 70*
March, ".....	129,577 49	180,849 18	63,749 04	.....	20,758 17	16,503 25	90,637 95	80,252 82	30,826 57*
April, ".....	12,757 68	158,892 56	55,099 04	.....	8,314 81	14,383 75	167,207 87	69,432 79	66,948 01
May, ".....	\$66,491 64	80,502 95	59,478 76	456 87	1,583 00	4,388 75	31,055 85	63,867 51	34,186 43
June, ".....	37,515 81	10,163 25	67,170 03	.....	1,093 82	14,712 50	11,256 57	81,882 53	36,489 53*
July, ".....	29,490 97	18,066 57	77,571 82	.....	2,433 15	11,202 50	15 9 75	88,883 82	109,803 57*
August, ".....	103,993 76	9,970 67	44,575 33	.....	5 8 11	6,105 75	17,123 89	50,744 28	143,423 96*
September, ".....	138,897 61	59,324 47	71,063 80	.....	4,826 29	129,725 81	190,050 21	78,882 05	32,305 72*
October, ".....	3,582 23	166,490 11	95,513 94	.....	28,423 49	12,111 15	264,875 29	107,625 09	124,444 48

General Statement for the Year.

RECEIPTS.

Received by Treasurer at New York from Nov. 1, 1885, to Oct. 31, 1886,	\$709,438 14
Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati	252,691 83
Total	\$962,128 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid by Treasurer,	\$692,847 16
Assistant Treasurer,	125,651 25
Total	\$826,998 41

Treasury in debt, November 1, 1885,	\$10,685 58
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	165,130 06
Balance in Treasury, October 31, 1886,	\$124,444 43

STATE OF THE TREASURY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

Cash in Treasury in New York,	\$117,196 12
Cash in Treasury in Cincinnati,	7,248 86
Total Cash in Treasury, November 1, 1886,	\$124,444 43

* The heavy-faced type indicates that the Treasury was in debt to this amount; the light-faced type indicates the balance in the Treasury.

Building and Annuity Accounts.

From November 1, 1885, to October 31, 1886.

Methodist Publishing and Mission Building.

The gross income from rents of the Methodist Publishing and Mission Building from November 1, 1885, to October 31, 1886, was.....	\$88,117 59
There was paid on joint account.....	17,885 92
Leaving net proceeds of rent.....	<u>\$20,731 60</u>
One fourth of this belongs to the Missionary Society.....	\$5,182 90
Avails of note, old subscription.....	<u>75 00</u>
Paid into General Treasury October 31, 1886.....	<u>\$5,257 90</u>

Annuity Bonds.

The total amount of these bonds outstanding on the 31st of October, 1886, was \$187,637 56. Of this sum the interest on \$9,635 is credited to certain Conference Societies, but comes at once back into the treasury; interest on \$15,000 is paid to two schools in our foreign mission work, leaving \$163,002 56 as the amount issued on the lives of individuals, on which all obligations of this Society cease on the death of the donor or donors. On the death of an annuitant the amount of the bond is credited in the receipts of the Society. During the year, \$59,500 was paid over from such lapsed annuities.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE most prosperous financial year in the history of the Society has just closed, and no friend of Christian Missions can fail to rejoice at its results. The call for a "Million for Missions," which inspired the Church last year, failed of being realized this year only by the merest fraction. The receipts for the year amount to \$992,128 47. The disbursements amounted to \$826,998 41, leaving sufficient to liquidate the debt which has so long oppressed the Society, and a net balance in hand for the next year of \$50,834 05. When it shall be remembered that this has been done in the face of an amount of benevolent work of other kinds never before done by the Church, our gratitude to God and a generous Church must be vastly increased. We start out upon the new year with a determination to secure from the Church by *collections only* a round million of dollars. This when obtained will allow us to extend greater relief to our suffering Home Missions, and permit a little expansion in our very prosperous Foreign Missions. But even this enlarged income will be altogether insufficient to fully meet the pressing demands of the work.

Not less remarkable has been the year in respect to spiritual things. The growth of our missions and Conferences upon the frontier of our own country has been without parallel. Vast districts in which but a quadrennium ago there were but a single preacher, or two at most, now contain bodies of ministers large enough to form Annual Conferences, and some that were then feeble indeed have been actually formed into Conferences. The circuits and stations thus originated by missionary funds are rapidly becoming self-supporting, and are returning to the treasury of the Missionary Society their grateful offerings for what has been done for them.

In our foreign field we have been greatly blessed in that many sources of friction have been removed, and throughout the entire field there is almost unbroken harmony and efficiency. The tables which follow will show wondrous progress in almost all departments of Church work. For all this, **GLORY BE TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST!**

Our churches and congregations have also greatly advanced in an intelligent view of our work, both foreign and domestic. The amount of literature circulated and the number of sermons and addresses delivered through the country have unquestionably been greater than at any former period. We are satisfied that with increasing intelligence upon the subject will come vastly increased gifts, so that no longer will it be a matter of inspiration to raise a single million for so great a work, but many millions will be freely offered for it.

Pity it is that we are compelled amid this jubilant song to strike a minor key of sadness. One of the very oldest of our managers, Timothy A. Howe, has passed to his reward. For many months before his death he was in great feebleness; and they may be said to have been the first during which he was absent from the meetings of the board and its committees. For the long period of thirty-three years he was almost unfailing in his attendance to every duty. For many years, as chairman of the Auditing Committee, it depended upon him to exercise the careful and rigid scrutiny over the financial affairs of the Society which has always been demanded by the Board of Managers. The following tribute was paid by the board to his memory at their meeting of March 16, 1886:

Timothy A. Howe, one of the most honored members of this board, having been in service for thirty-three years has, since our last meeting, been called to his reward. The laborious duties of chairman of the Auditing Committee have for many years devolved upon him. His interest in the work of missions has been a steady flame from his very childhood, and he has been among the best and truest of those to whom the Church has committed the care of its missionary affairs.

During his long and tedious illness secluded from the Church's activities, his zeal for the triumphs of Christ's kingdom continued unabated, and in his last moments he enjoyed the "peace which passeth all understanding" and "the hope that is full of glory." We are thankful for his long and loving

fellowship in our blessed work, and we deeply sympathize with all those most especially bereaved.

Resolved, That we tender our loving sympathy to his afflicted family, and direct that a copy of this minute be transmitted to them.

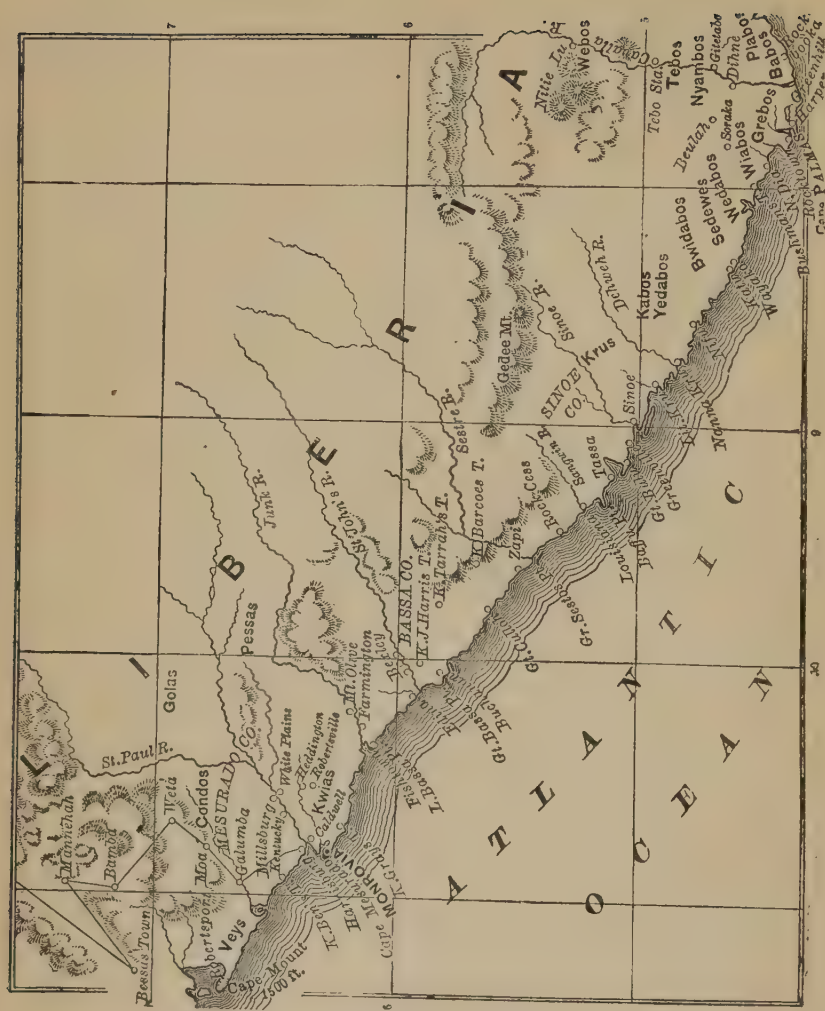
Another man, and one of rare worth and every-where beloved and honored, has fallen from the ranks of our managers. Harold Dollner, himself a native of one of our important mission fields, Denmark, securing by energy and industry quite a considerable fortune, and contributing generously at all times and for all good purposes, will be greatly missed. The following expressive tribute to his memory was placed upon the records of the Society by the Board of Managers at its meeting of October 19, 1886:

With sincerest sorrow we make record of the departure from this life of our venerable fellow-manager, Harold Dollner.

His long and faithful service and his great benefactions, especially to our missions in Denmark, his native land, will cause him to be long held in grateful and loving remembrance on both continents. He was a man of rare integrity and purity, a most fervent, humble Christian, a scholar of considerable attainments, of indomitable energy, that lifted him at length from lowliest position to wealth and power, so that he was called to "stand in the presence of kings" and plead the cause of our infant churches in Scandinavia. We are confident that he has passed from his earthly home, so radiant with all that was loving in domestic life, to that home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Isaac Odell, yet another of our noble men, was taken from us just as the year was closing. His departure was unexpected and we were startled by its announcement. But, without doubt, he was ready for the summons. Of solid integrity, of remarkable business acumen, of singular wisdom in council, and with leisure to employ all these in great benevolent work, he was a most useful member of the Board. A deep sense of our loss gives keenness to our bereavement and deepens our sympathy with his family.

All these have gone. Their burden is rolled upon us who remain. Men die, but God survives; and of his dominion there shall be no end. It is worth while to live if it were but to hear the final "Well done." Aye, worth all the time and labor and means that we can consecrate to high and holy enterprises like this of ours.



FOREIGN MISSIONS.

AFRICA.

Commenced in 1833. Organized as a Conference in 1836.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP TAYLOR.

Appointments of 1886.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, C. A. Pitman, P. E.

Monrovia Station, H. B. Capeheart ; *Robertsport and Talla Circuit*, C. K. McKeever ; *New Georgia Circuit*, J. W. Early ; *Johnsonville Circuit*, G. J. Hargraves ; *Paynesville Circuit*, C. A. Pitman ; *Marshall Circuit*, to be supplied.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, W. T. Hagan, P. E.

Upper and Lower Caldwell Circuit, T. A. Sims ; *Virginia Circuit*, to be supplied ; *Brewerville Circuit*, F. A. Holderness ; *Clay Ashland Circuit*, G. W. Parker, D. Ware, Supernumerary ; *Millsburg Circuit*, A. Watson, W. P. Kennedy, Sr., Supernumerary ; *Robertsville*, to be supplied ; *Careysburg and Bensonville*, J. W. Cooper ; *Brown Station* (new work), to be supplied.

BASSA DISTRICT, J. H. Deputie, P. E.

Paynesbury Circuit, E. L. Brumskine ; *Upper Buchanan*, to be supplied ; *Lower Buchanan*, to be supplied ; *Carterstown*, to be supplied ; *Edina Circuit*, to be supplied ; *Bexley Circuit*, to be supplied ; *Bullém-town Circuit*, to be supplied ; *Mount Olive Mission*, J. H. Deputie, J. P. Artis, Supernumerary.

SINOE DISTRICT, W. P. Kennedy, Jr., P. E.

Greenville, William P. Kennedy, Jr. ; *Lexington*, J. W. Draper ; *Bluntsville*, to be supplied ; *Sinoe Mission*, J. W. Bonner.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, J. H. Deputie, P. E.

Mount Scott and Tubmantown, to be supplied ; *Greeboe Mission*, to be supplied.

SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA DISTRICT, Joseph Wilkes, P. E.

Loando, C. A. Ratcliffe; *Dondo*, C. L. Davenport, C. M. McLean; *Nhanguepepo*, A. E. Withey, W. H. Mead, William P. Dodson; *Pungo Andongo*, Joseph Wilkes; *Malange*, William R. Summers, C. W. Gordon.

The Discipline has long ordained that "Liberia Conference shall embrace the western coast of Africa," and William Taylor was elected and ordained "Missionary Bishop for Africa." Now we have, as above, within the Liberia Conference, the South Central Africa District, in which there are nine appointees. The Conference met at Edina, on the 4th of February, 1886, Bishop Taylor presiding. In the course of the session the following was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the Liberia Conference hail with gratitude and joy the presence of our beloved Bishop Taylor again among us. Our hearts are filled with gratitude to God for the preservation of his life. We recognize in him the same man of God, the preacher of righteousness, the sacrificing missionary, whose heart is in the work of redeeming Africa.

2. That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to Bishop Taylor for the able manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the present session.

3. That this Conference continues to have entire respect for and confidence in Sister Amanda Smith, the lady evangelist, in and for the great work of holiness and temperance. She is hereby assured of the high approval and support of the Conference.

Also resolutions commending the work done by Mary A. Sharp among the Kroos as true missionary work.

Five preachers, all of whom are within the South Central Africa District, were received on trial, they having all been taken by Bishop Taylor from the United States, and two, who were from the old districts of the Conference, were admitted into full connection. Nine remain on trial. It is painfully evident that the great want of the hour in Africa is educational facilities by which young men may be prepared for the holy ministry. On this account we deplore the still unfinished condition of our school building at Monrovia, notwithstanding the Missionary Society has fully met its obligations in respect thereto. We had hoped ere this a principal for this old seminary would be upon the ground. A like distressing need

of teachers will appear in the following reports, and for this also we need our seminary re-opened.

Rev. Charles H. Harmon died during the year. He was one of the fathers of the Conference. He immigrated to Liberia when he was but six years of age, but was almost immediately left an orphan. He did not forget, however, his first religious training, and was early converted under the labors of Francis Burns (afterward Bishop). He was ordained a deacon in 1869, and was admitted to the Conference on trial in 1872. He was three times president of the Conference, namely: in 1879, 1880, and 1883. In 1875 he was elected Vice-president of the Republic, having served in the Legislature ten years. This, though he was a retiring, unambitious man. His brethren say: "In all these years C. H. Harmon was the same quiet, zealous, loving, faithful, sweet, pure, even-spirited Christian; a kind and an affectionate husband, and a loving and an affectionate parent." He died "calmly and peacefully," making request that they "should sing him over the river." The Committee on Memoirs add the following:

As year after year vacancies in the scant roll of membership of the Liberia Annual Conference are made by the inroads of death, we are called to the remembrance of the mournful interrogatory which forms the caption of this paper. As fathers of the Liberia Annual Conference, Elijah Johnson and his contemporaries composed the first generation of the Lord's prophets in this land, and they have passed away. Francis Burns and his contemporaries formed the second, of whom two alone remain, W. P. Kennedy, Sr., and N. D. Russ, the latter now in the local ranks. Daniel Ware and his contemporaries form the third, of which we form a part,

"And we have to the margin come,
And we expect to die."

What a telling appeal to the young men of this Conference!

The statistical summary, as follows, is quite satisfactory:

MEMBERSHIP: Number of probationers, 166; number of full members, 2,490; number of local preachers, 57; number of deaths, 61.

BAPTISMS: Number of children baptized, 101; number of adults baptized, 157.

CHURCH PROPERTY: Number of churches, 27; probable value, \$27,610; number of parsonages, 1; probable value, \$150; paid for building and improving churches and parsonages, \$2,503; present indebtedness, \$652; current expenses, sexton, light, etc., \$240.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS: Number of schools, 33; number of officers and teachers, 343; number of scholars of all ages, 2,284.

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS: For Missions, from churches, \$4; for the Board of Education, \$37.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT: For pastors and presiding elders, \$1,687.

Rev. James H. Deputie, Presiding Elder of Bassa District, gives a full report of his labors, successes, and difficulties, from which we extract as follows:

The Mount Olive Mission Station stands on the northern banks of the Farmington River, a beacon of light to the surrounding heathen. At this place many precious souls have found Jesus mighty to save them from their sins.

We have not enlarged our borders, although the field is wide and there is abundant room for us to go forward. I have more work now under my care than I can successfully manage, and it is folly to attempt to do more without assistance. I have done but little toward making bricks for the new church we proposed to build the early part of last year. We made a beginning, but the rain prevented our progress.

The Sabbath-school here is increasing in interest, and the school is well attended by native children.

Bullettown Circuit is in charge of Jacob W. Williams, a local preacher. The membership here is small numerically, but it is a feeble flock looking forward to the promise. They have no regular place of worship, but go from house to house holding religious services as they have opportunity. They have begun a new church, but the people generally on this circuit are very poor; the work advances slowly. A grand work might be carried on here among the natives, with some financial aid to begin with and a good church.

The Edina Station, under the pastoral charge of Rev. N. D. Russ, a local elder, has been greatly blessed during the year. Shortly after the adjournment of the Conference a great revival broke out. The Baptist and Methodist Churches united, and they had a grand time, during which many sinners were converted, backsliders reclaimed, the lukewarm stirred up, and believers strengthened. The work of the Lord has been on the increase ever since. One great cause for complaint here is the tardiness of the membership to advance with their new church building.

At Upper Buchanan the house of worship is small, only a temporary building erected until they can build on a larger plan. The average attendance upon the means of grace is good. The heavy and constant rains during the rainy season interrupted services during the week at times. Several accessions have been made to our numbers here and the work of the Lord revived during the year. At Paynesville, the Congo brethren have been going ahead slowly with their new house of worship. Their religious services have been held in private houses, and many of the mem-

bers are going on to perfection. The Sabbath-school has suffered in Paynesville on account of having no regular place to meet.

The Lower Buchanan Circuit, under the pastoral care of R. C. W. Cole, a local deacon, has had its troubles. In the latter part of the month of March the preacher in charge left his work, on business to Sierra Leone; and during his absence one Rev. Mr. Hagan, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, visited the circuit and claimed to have authority to organize a church of that denomination. The Rev. C. W. Bryant, who was tried at the last session of the Conference for neglect of duty and located, instead of going to the place where he last held charge, to retain his membership with the Church, went to Lower Buchanan, and had his name registered as a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and joined with the said Hagan in sowing discord in the Church, and led off a number of our useful members.

In the month of November I visited this circuit, and spent some time trying to strengthen the things that remain, and held the fourth quarterly meeting. I found the church safe. That some dissatisfied members have gone is true, and they have formed what they call an African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The membership at Carterstown remain steadfast to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Very little has been done toward the building of their new church. They have been successful in securing material, and with an energetic leader they will go ahead.

The Bexley Circuit, under the pastoral care of A. Morgan, a local preacher, is in very good condition, with one or two exceptions; and this year has gone ahead of the other circuits in church building and improvements. At Hartford, on the St. John's River, a neat little church was dedicated in the month of September, and the membership at this point are now rejoicing in the fact that they can worship God under their own vine and fig-tree.

At Lincoln there is a new church, already shut in from the weather, and ready for the inside finishing off. The friends here are hopeful, and are trying to have this church ready for dedication by the beginning of the rains. The church at Fortsville is now in need of repairs. For several years this has been the only Methodist Episcopal church on the Bexley Circuit, and this being at the extreme end made it difficult for the congregation to attend.

There are three Sabbath-schools on this circuit, doing very well; and just as soon as suitable books can be obtained they will advance greatly in interest.

During the year the work of the Lord has been greatly revived, and several additions made to the membership on the Bexley Circuit. Some prominent and useful young men have been converted and united with the Church, and are contributing their quota toward the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

A large and open field for the Gospel lies before us on the Bassa Dis-

trict among the heathen. Other Christian denominations are entering this field with their Christian and sacrificing missionaries, and are meeting with great success. The Rev. Mr. Fair, of the Episcopal Church, has begun an interesting work at Fortsville; Miss Scott and her assistant, Miss Woodruff, of the same denomination, are at "All Saints' Hall," near the Findly Mountains. The Baptists have mission work going on at the old Vaunbrum Station, at Bexley, and at "Donigbar," a native town near by. The Presbyterians have their mission stations at Grass Dale, on the Farmington River, Pleasantville, and Mount Tabor. Thus the work of the Lord prospers on the Bassa District, and peace and harmony prevail.

There is but one active Conference man on this district besides myself.

Rev. W. T. Hagan, presiding elder of St. Paul's River District, also reports in full, from which we extract as follows:

Careysburgh and Bensonville. On this circuit we have had some trouble, and the spiritual condition of the Church waned somewhat during the first part of the year; but it is now gradually coming up to the full enjoyment of the blessings of our Father's house. Rev. J. W. Cooper was sent to this circuit at the last session of the Conference, and rendered very efficient services until charges were preferred against him by some of the stewards of the circuit for imprudent conduct, which terminated in his suspension until the meeting of the Annual Conference.

We have now on the entire circuit one hundred and seventy-five members and twelve probationers. We have two Sabbath-schools, numbering one hundred and fifty-five scholars sixteen officers and teachers. The membership at Bensonville are preparing to build a new church, as the old one is in a sad state of decay.

Millsburg and White Plains Circuit, under the pastoral charge of A. H. Watson, is again beginning to develop its resources; and under his administration the brethren have been successful to rebuild the brick walls for a new house of worship so much needed here. The old brick church fell down on the circuit about two years ago, and the membership here have had no regular place for services.

We have but very few male members on this circuit, and they need encouragement in their undertaking. The spiritual condition of the charge is good. The old mission house at White Plains is in quite a dilapidated condition, with roof all fallen in, and nothing remains but the old walls. It would be well to have the remaining material removed to the coffee farm in the rear, and an industrial school opened here.

Robertsville, or Prince Town, is not in a very healthy condition, but there are some good signs still manifest on this charge. The membership are gathering material to build a new church. The majority of the members here are Congoes, and some natives. The station is connected with the Millsburg Circuit for quarterly meeting purposes. The total membership of the two charges numbers seventy-five. There are two Sabbath-schools, numbering sixty-five scholars, twelve officers and teachers.

Clay Ashland and Sass Town Circuit has been under the pastoral care of Rev. G. W. Parker for the past year. Under his leadership the work of repairs on the church has been pushed on to the present. The work is almost finished, and it is now the best Methodist church building on the St. Paul's River District. This building was reopened on the 27th of October, and the District Conference held its session here. Rev. D. Ware, the former presiding elder, preached the opening sermon, and the Rev. H. B. Capeheart, and Rev. G. J. Hargraves, from the Monrovia District, took part in the services.

Caldwell, Virginia, and Brewerville Circuit, under the pastoral care of T. A. Sims, and F. C. Holderness, assistant, is the largest circuit on the district.

There are four preaching stations here. The roof of the large brick church at Lower Caldwell has fallen in, and it is now proposed by the membership of the church to make the building smaller by taking in one of the walls and putting on a new roof before the rain season sets in. This will require the undivided attention of the pastor, whoever the bishop may see necessary to send there. A temporary building has been put up for the present, in which services are being held. This charge has had some very fine accessions to its numbers during the year. Twenty-five were received on probation in December last, principally young men and women.

The Roman Catholics are making strong efforts to get in among the Congoes here, in the rear of Caldwell. We need to be on the alert. I regard this sect as a great foe to the Protestants of Liberia.

Virginia is situated on the opposite side of the St. Paul's River. There are several small Congo towns adjacent. The membership is gradually increasing in numbers. The building here is in need of repairs. There is a crack in the brick wall, and a new roof is greatly needed. This charge should be separated from the Caldwell Circuit, and placed under the care of an active brother. A fine Sabbath-school is connected with this charge, with fifty-two scholars, nine officers and teachers. The Church membership numbers eighty-eight; probationers, two.

Brewerville is about four miles from Virginia; a young and growing settlement. Notwithstanding the many different sects and denominations here, our Church is in a very good condition. I am of the opinion that if we had a good man to live on this charge among the people, our progress would be much in advance of what it is now. Our membership has increased rapidly within the past two years. Full members, seventy-five; Sabbath-schools, two; scholars, seventy-five. We have two preaching places here—one in the settlement, the other in the farming districts.

NEW WORK.

On the 26th of January last I was called to dedicate a new house, to be used as a house of worship and a school-house, in a country town about three miles from Careysburg. This house was built by a native man. His name is Amos Brown. He was formerly one of the old Heddington

Mission boys, many years ago. He was converted when young, and has been class-leader and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but subsequently fell from grace and wandered back into heathenism. He says that he is not satisfied in his present condition, and feels moved by some supernatural power to return to Him who loved him once and loves him still. He voluntarily built this house, unsolicited by any civilized person. He hired a carpenter to lay the floor, and had the planks and other material sawed to erect a pulpit and make the benches. I dedicated this house to the worship of God, under the rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by his request. C. B. McLain and G. W. Scott assisted in the services, and a large number of persons were present. The services were very impressive. This man promises to assist in supporting a day-school, and to use his influence to secure the attendance of boys and girls, and have the school established on the manual-labor system.

He has already planted a nursery of coffee cions as a beginning. He needs encouragement; and we should at once take hold of this important point, and it will be an opening to other interesting fields. A short distance from this town two other native chiefs are preparing to build similar houses, and I feel encouraged to say that there is a beginning of better days in the native work beyond us. The Pessah people are becoming interested in the Gospel, and the cry is coming from all directions for preachers and teachers. It is my purpose to extend the work of the district in this direction as far as practicable, if returned to the district. We need good day-schools on every charge in the district. The subject of education is one of great importance. We need good teachers, qualified to go among the natives.

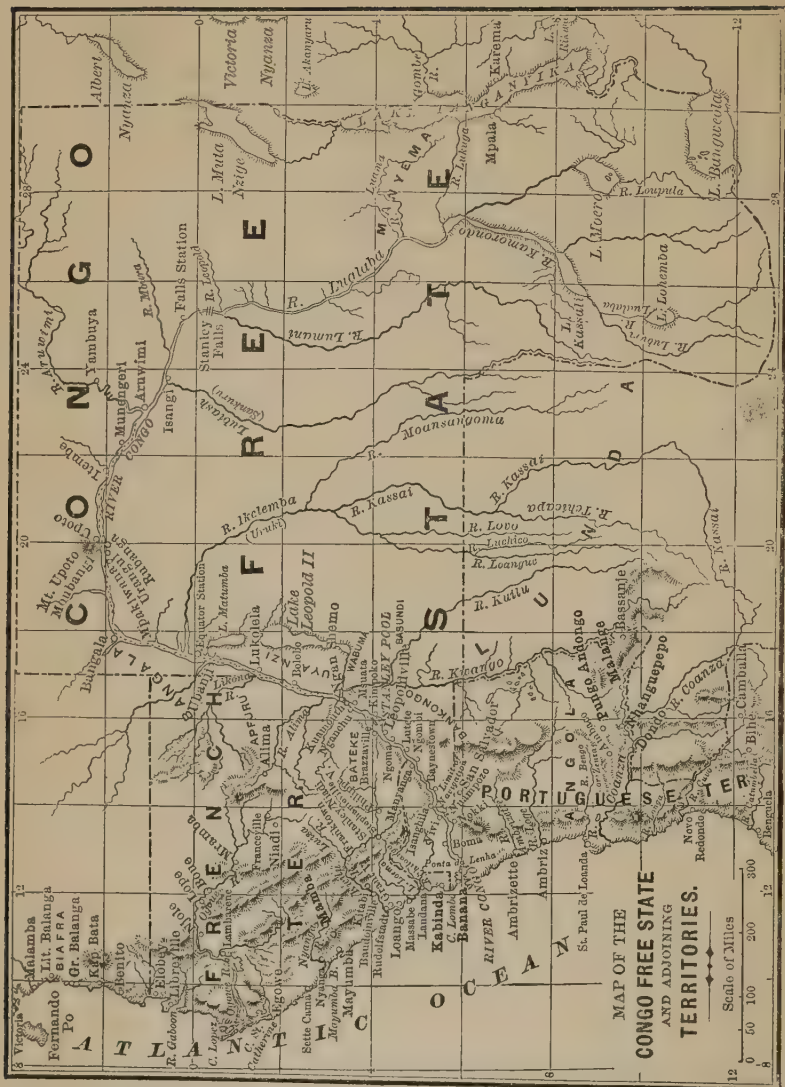
Rev. C. A. Pitman, presiding elder of the Monrovia District, also reports. He says:

I shall not attempt a description of the Monrovia District, as in previous reports I have done. The district is too well-known, and I fail to see the necessity for such a minute description.

Monrovia, being the capital of the Republic of Liberia, is also the first and the leading station in the Conference. Here the Liberia College and the Monrovia Seminary are situated. This station has enjoyed peace and quietness generally during the year, and has been graciously visited, refreshed, and revived. Souls have been converted and added to her number, such, we trust, as shall be eternally saved. The pastor has been blessed in having the assistance of Sister Smith; that mighty power under God, a sister beloved, and a strong co-worker in the vineyard of the Lord.

New Georgia, of which J. W. Early has the pastoral oversight, is in a good and healthy condition. The membership are making strong efforts to complete their house of worship. The spirit of self-reliance is being gradually developed—slowly, but, I hope, surely.

Robertsport and Talla. For energy and thrift this circuit is next to



Monrovia in importance. B. K. McKeever, the preacher in charge at this point, has rendered good service. According to my judgment he is the right man in the right place. Brother McKeever has greatly assisted the presiding elder of the district by the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties on that part of the district as his substitute. Unavoidable circumstances prevent our traveling much in the rainy season. The churches on this circuit have enjoyed gracious visitations of the Spirit during the year. May the Lord continue to honor the labors of his servants!

The Marshall Circuit has been supplied during the year by Rev. M. N. Williams, a local elder. It is a matter of gratitude to God that, under all the untoward circumstances attending this place, so well-known to all who are acquainted with Marshall, so much peace and quietness prevail in the Church. During the conference year we have been honored with gracious visitations of the Holy Spirit, and souls have received remission of their sins through faith in Jesus. The people are preparing to build a church.

Kpehpkpah, or Johnsonville, which has been under the pastoral care of G. J. Hargraves, is still numbered among the living. This is a grand and beautiful field, but it requires wisdom, energy, patience, and the spirit of self-sacrifice to make it bring forth abundant fruit to the glory of God the Saviour.

Paynesville, over which I have the pastoral oversight, is moving forward grandly in the line of self-support. We have here a comfortable house of worship, but it is becoming too small for the congregation; we are now collecting material to build a more substantial one. The membership are receptive in the main. It is my opinion that when these people (the Congoes) see and feel that their pastor is bent upon the work of their spiritual as well as their moral and social and intellectual elevation, and that he seeks but their eternal good, they will wheel into line and follow their leader to certain victory.

The subject of education has had my attention during the year.

SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA DISTRICT.

This district receives no support from the Missionary Society, and neither the bishop nor presiding elder feels under obligations to report to the Mission Rooms. We gather our remarks chiefly from published correspondence. To understand the region it should be remembered that the Congo, or Livingstone River, which is three thousand miles in length, empties into the ocean at about the sixth parallel of south latitude. It there descends by a continuous curve to the south, all the way covering the country with numerous branches. About fourteen hundred miles from the mouth of the river,

and soon after it begins to curve southward, will be found seven falls, known as Stanley Falls. About three hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river it broadens into quite a lake, known as Stanley Pool. Below the pool, or rather from Vivi to the ocean, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, the river is navigable. Above Vivi the Livingstone Falls are encountered: the lower series from Vivi to Isangila, a distance of fifty miles, and then from Isangila to Manyanga, a distance of eighty-eight miles; the latter portion tolerably navigable. Then come the upper series of the Livingstone Falls, from Manyanga to Leopoldville, a distance of eighty-five miles. From Leopoldville to Stanley Falls there is a navigable length of river one thousand and sixty-eight miles. Thence is opened up water courses, by lake or branch, which, with the main river, will make a total of more than three thousand miles. Great efforts are now being made to build a railway around the Livingstone Falls, and so connect the navigable portions of the river, thus opening a vast area of the continent to commerce and the Gospel.

The Congo Free State has a somewhat narrow access to the ocean, and only on the north side of the mouth of the river. North of this lie the French possessions, save as the Portuguese possess a little section there. South of the river lie the Portuguese possessions. The great body of the Free State, bounded on the north and west by the river, lies in the interior, a vast territory extending to Lake Tanganika on the west.

A great indefinite section of the country, lying immediately south of the lower Congo River, bears the name of the river, and immediately south of this lies a similar indefinite extent of country called Angola, having for its chief town on the coast St. Paul de Loando, called sometimes Loando, where a large mission house has been purchased, and a sort of temporary head-quarters been created for all our work. Here was stationed from the conference C. A. Ratcliffe, and also H. Chatelain. In this last-named country the missions are reported as extending interiorward three hundred and ninety miles.

A steamer sufficient for the purpose now plies on the lower

Congo, and at this writing Bishop Taylor is in Liverpool, seeking a steamer for the upper Congo, which will cost, delivered, not less than \$20,000.

Bishop Taylor, as he first went down the coast, planted a station at Mayumba, one hundred and fifty miles north of the mouth of the Congo, where Henry E. Benoit (pronounced *Benwah*) has been left in charge, assisted by Ai Sotore, Sisters Kildare and Kah. At Kabinda, two thirds nearer to the mouth of the river, J. L. Judson, aided by brothers Steele and Thompson, are at work. The Portuguese authorities have extended many favors to the enterprise.

At Kimpoko, on the eastern shore of Stanley Pool, Bishop Taylor has eight men stationed, among whom are Rev. J. C. Tetr, preacher in charge, Grant Cameron, James A. Harrison, M.D., Hiram Elkins, and Mrs. Roxy Elkins.

In view of the pre-emptive rights of other missionary societies, Bishop Taylor did not at first intend to establish any missions on the Congo, but pass on to the Kassai and Sankoorra countries, south and east; but the administrator-general of the Congo State and the missionaries along the line concurred in assuring him that he could not work those countries without a receiving and supply station on Stanley Pool. The bishop says: "Pursuant to this I have founded a mission at Kimpoko. Our residence is located about thirty yards from the high eastern bank of the pool, commanding a view of its sea-like bosom and its great islands, and of the Dover Cliffs on the north shore. About fifty yards from our door a smaller river—a torrent of clear, pure water of perpetual flow from the mountains south—rushes into the pool. Between the pool and those mountains is a belt of sandy-loam soil, a vast prairie-plain two or three miles wide. We are opening a mission and industrial school farm at Kimpoko; and to insure a crop against the contingency of frequent droughts in this country, we have tapped our mountain stream about a mile from its mouth by an irrigating ditch. Our ditch completed is in length one thousand four hundred and sixty yards, with a cutting depth varying from eight inches to six feet. This will

give us water-power with a fall of twenty feet, which, with a turbine wheel, will drive all the milling machinery we may require.

"No cattle, no horses, no asses, no domestic animals larger than goats. Elephants stalk the plains and hills, and hippopotami herd in the rivers. One of my men went out in a native canoe and killed three of these monsters of the deep, which gave us a taste of the beef of those parts, and a carnival for the natives. We consider the site of Kimpoko to be beautiful, climate salubrious, equable, and healthful."

From this point he expects to work the countries in the heart of the continent. He has availed himself of some deserted government buildings and appears to have comfortable quarters. Kimpoko is twenty miles from Leopoldville. The bishop says: "The Lord has reserved for us the best place of the pool. We are now housed at Kimpoko. Leading out from our door are five thousand miles of explored steamboat navigable water-ways." He cries out most imploringly for a steamer. He must have it. The Church would be false to itself should it fail to meet this demand.

Between the ninth and tenth parallel the river Coansa empties into the ocean, after having traversed what is perhaps the southern boundary of Angola, and watered with its branches much of the southern and western portions of the country. One hundred miles, perhaps, up this river is Dondo, the appointment of C. L. Davenport and C. M. McLean of the conference, and where Brother Myers and wife, of a later company, were also left. Pungo Andongo, some seventy-five miles farther up the river, is the pastoral charge of Joseph Wilks. Malange, assigned to Dr. Summers, is perhaps fifty miles more up the river.

A. E. Withey, W. H. Mead, and W. P. Dodson were, at the conference, stationed at Nhangupepo. Afterward Brother Smith and wife and Brother J. H. Cooper and wife were added to the workers.

The bishop announces that there are fifty-three living and five dead missionaries in the field. We presume he reckons all persons in the field—husbands, wives, and children, minis-

ters, artisans, and farmers. We find no statistics of the work, neither does he yet tell of the numbers of congregations or schools or of souls converted. Evidently the work is only being planted, but planted on a broad scale, and under circumstances that indicate that we are never to retire from these regions. Property is being obtained, the missionaries being housed, farms and gardens are being planted, industrial pursuits established, so that the missionary can in any event support himself, and what time remains to him can be spent in spreading the Gospel among the people. More interior work, in still more salubrious regions and among a yet better people, is before the bishop's eye.

Pogge and Weissman have told of cities well built, with manufactures and schools and a semi-civilization, and the bishop covets them for Christ. All may ardently hope and pray for still better things. Our map will aid in comprehending our brief exhibit of the field, and what has been accomplished.

In preparing for the approaching session of the Annual Conference Bishop Taylor has divided his work in Central Africa into two districts, and has made appointments for the coming year as follows, which we suppose will be ratified at the Conference :

UPPER CONGO DISTRICT.

Kimpoko, Rev. J. C. Teter, P. C.; Grant Cameron, James A. Harrison, M.D.; Hiram Elkins, Mrs. Roxy Elkins. *Luabu* (Upper Kassai), Rev. A. E. Shoreland, P. C.; Bradley L. Burr, John A. Newth, Lyman B. Walker. *Kabinda*, Rev. Julius L. Judson, P. C. *Mamba*, Rev. Henry E. Benoit, P. C.; Ai Sotore, Miss Kildare, Miss M. E. Kah.

ANGOLA DISTRICT, Rev. A. E. Withey, Superintendent.

Loanda, Rev. Charles A. Ratcliffe, P. C.; Mrs. Mary Myers Davenport, M.D.; Andrew S. Myers, Mrs. Andrew S. Myers. *Nhanguépepo*, Rev. A. E. Withey, P. C.; Mrs. Rev. A. E. Withey, William H. Mead, Mrs. Minnie M. Mead, Miss Hartly, William P. Dodson, Miss Brannen, Charles W. Gordon. Juvenile missionaries who are succeeding in mastering native languages: Herbert Withey, Stella Withey, Flossi Withey, Lottie Withey, Nellie Mead, Edna Mead, John Mead, Sam Mead, Willie Mead, Julia Mead. *Pungo Adongo*, Rev. Joseph Wilkes, P. C.; Mrs. Wilkes, Miss M. B. Lindsay, Miss Agnes Wilkes, Murray McLean. *Malange*, Rev. Sam Mead, P. C.; Mrs. Sam Mead, Charles C. Rudolph. Wm. R. Summers, medical missionary at large.

STATISTICS OF LIBERIA, 1886.

NAMES OF CHARGES.																							
No. of Probation-ers.	No. of Full Mem-bers.	No. of Local Preachers.	No. of Deaths.	Children Baptized.	Adults Baptized.	No. of Churches.	Probable Value.	No. of Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Paid for Building and Improvements.	Present Indebted-ness.	Current Expenses.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	Scholars of all ages.	Collections for Missions.	Board of Church Extension.	For Sunday-School Union.	For Tract Society.	For Education.	Ministerial Sup-port.	Conference Claim-ants.	
12	285	4	10	4	21	1	\$8,000..	..	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$40	1	35	215	\$..	..	..	..	..	\$30	\$515	..
13	144	2	5	10	10	2	2,500..	..	....	165	69	30	1	25	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..
2	61	1	2	..	2	1	300..	..	....	50	....	2	1	6	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
9	33	..	..	..	..	1	90..	..	....	9	....	6	1	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
7	70	..	..	3	4	1	300..	..	....	125	....	8	1	8	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
..	80	3	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	50	....	..	1	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
33	362	7	2	12	23	4	2,500..	..	....	..	....	8	5	0	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..
5	93	4	3	..	..	2	1,500..	..	....	1,267	315	10	2	15	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
..	75	8	3	2	..	2	370..	..	....	..	....	12	2	15	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
12	175	6	3	8	8	2	800..	..	....	50	50	12	2	16	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
20	104	4	2	1	1	1	400..	..	....	..	20	20	1	16	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
2	77	2	2	4	5	1	200..	..	....	..	....	20	2	8	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
14	84	4	2	1	1	1	400..	..	....	..	....	10	1	18	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
3	80	2	1	4	4	3	1,800..	..	....	687	208	10	3	24	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
3	29	..	..	2	9	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	1	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
3	68	2	3	2	4	1	50..	..	....	..	....	8	1	7	45	4	..	..	..	7	5	..	..
11	263	8	12	32	17	2	1,700 1	150	....	100	....	18	4	40	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..
17	407	5	11	16	48	2	6,700..	..	....	..	....	26	3	37	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
166	2,490	57	61	101	157	27	\$27,610 1	\$150	\$2,508	\$652	\$240	33	343	2,284	\$4	..	..	..	..	..	\$37	\$1,687	..



SOUTH AMERICA.

English work commenced in 1836. Spanish work commenced in 1867.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP WARREN.

Missionaries.

THOMAS B. WOOD, *Superintendent*.

John F. Thomson,
Andrew M. Milne,

Joseph R. Wood,
William Tallon,

Thomas H. Stockton.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. J. F. Thomson,
Mrs. A. M. Milne,

Mrs. T. B. Wood,
Mrs. W. Tallon,

Mrs. J. R. Wood,
Mrs. T. H. Stockton.

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss L. B. Denning,
Miss Cecilia Guelfi,

Miss J. M. Chapin,
Mrs. L. M. Turney,

Miss J. E. Goodenough.

Helpers under regular appointment.

Antonio Guelfi,
Carlos Lastrico,
Lino Abeledo,
F. J. Lemos,

Juan Correa,
Juan Robles,
Rudolfo Gerber,
Justo Cubilo,
Thomas Cingiali.

Francisco Penzotti,
D. A. Ugon,
G. H. C. Viney,
G. P. Howard,

Eighteen other brethren have taken part in the preaching as supplies or assistants at various points during the whole or parts of the year.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1885.

Superintendent and Director of Publications, T. B. Wood—address, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Montevideo Station, J. Cubilo. *Montevideo Circuit*, J. Robles. *Canelones Circuit*, C. Lastrico. *Colonia Circuit*, D. A. Ugon. *Central Uruguay Circuit*, W. Tallon. *Tacuarembó Circuit*, F. J. Lemos. *Rio Grande Circuit*, J. Correa. *Rio Uruguay Circuit*, supplied by W. Tallon and F. Penzotti. *East Entre Ríos Circuit*, supplied by W. Tallon and F. Penzotti. *West Entre Ríos Circuit*, L. Abeledo. *Corrientes Circuit*, supplied by G. Miranda. *Rio Parana Circuit*, supplied by F. Penzotti. *Rosario Station*, G. H. C. Viney. *Rosario Circuit*, R. Gerber. *Mendoza Circuit*, T. Cingiali. *Bolivia*, F. Penzotti. *Paraguay*, visited by A. M. Milne. *Buenos Ayres, 1st charge*, T. H. Stockton. *Buenos Ayres, 2d charge*, G. P. Howard. *Barracas Circuit*, A. Guelfi. *Buenos Ayres City and Province Circuits*, J. F. Thomson. *Agent of American Bible Society*, A. M. Milne—address, Montevideo, Uruguay.

WE have no report from South America, and therefore we insert the appointments above of last year, and also last year's statistics. Great and important changes, however, have been made in this mission during the past year. Bishop Fowler visited the mission, and with much painstaking and anxiety investigated its affairs and reconstructed it for a new career. He advised that the superintendent be released from his present duties and placed at the head of a theological school for the training of ministers for our Spanish work, and that the headquarters of the mission be returned to Buenos Ayres, and a new superintendent appointed. Pursuant to this, Bishop Warren appointed Rev. C. W. Drees, of the Mexico Mission, to this important post, and the appointee will, as soon as possible, enter upon his duties. Immediately after the adjournment of the General Committee a theater at Mercedes was purchased, for which Bishop Fowler had been negotiating and in which Rev. Dr. J. F. Thomson had been preaching to great audiences with much success. The General Committee also provided for the purchase of other property at Buenos Ayres, intended for the theological school and for a Spanish Church. The whole work, in a word, was put upon a new basis, and the results will be waited for with the greatest interest. Rev. Joseph R. Wood has retired from the field, on account of health, and Rev. C. W. Miller has gone out to supply his place, and probably still another foreign missionary will be sent out in the spring.

The missions formed by Rev. William Taylor are chiefly on the west coast of Chili and Peru, namely, at Concepcion, Santiago, Coquimbo, Capiapo, Iquique, and Callao. Of these we have no statistics to present, which we regret. One station is at Aspinwall and another at Pernambuco, in Brazil. These all constitute a part of the great mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being isolated mission stations, as provided for in the Discipline. An inspection of the map shows that the southern half of South America is pre-empted by Methodism as a mission field. We hope next year to present a full statement of the entire work in this part of our continent.

CIRCUIT OR STATION

[illegible][illegible]

CHINA.

Commenced in 1847.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP FOWLER.

THE relation that China will sustain to the destiny of the human race is but half unfolded even to the most observant mind. Her teeming population is constantly overflowing. Thousands upon thousands of them are swarming to Australia, South America, Malay, Siam, Burmah, and Korea, as well as to the United States. We encounter them wherever in these parts we attempt to lay the foundations of our Church, and they are sometimes most helpful to the missionary. The Chinaman seems to be more mobile amid a foreign atmosphere than in his own. That the Chinese, renovated by the Gospel of Jesus Christ, may some day become the greatest missionary race on the face of the earth is not too marvelous for the faith of God's people.

The dialects of the people are not so numerous as the languages of India, and there is one—every-where read and understood—printed language, the Mandarin. A knowledge of this is indispensable to the literary man and to him who fills political office or other honorable station, but it is often acquired by the middle classes also, so that the word of God in one tongue can be read from the throne to the most distant hamlet in the empire, and even by the wandering Chinaman in far-off lands. The influence of this one language will yet be more fully felt in the evangelization of this great empire.

The people are learning the arts of war and of peace, and their strides in this direction may at an early day be quickened, so that almost before we are aware of it they may have

become the mightiest nation on earth in arms and the greatest force in peace and morals. Who will dare to say that the well-known law of extremes may not find place among this people. Our treaty with them even now declares that "the Christian religion inculcates the practice of virtue and teaches man to do as he would be done by." Thus the imperial seal has already been set to the wholesome influence of our missionary work.

China begins to admit of western innovations. When once the telegraph and railroad are firmly planted in the soil and the steamer has the freedom of her waters, yet other changes will follow, and the Gospel may spread itself over the vast empire with corresponding acceleration. The new order of things in China is not just yet impending, but beginnings are apparent that at no distant day may acquire surprising proportions. If one third of the people of the globe are within this empire it is a prize worth striving for. Two-score years ago the Fokien province was really without a single church, now our people are there by thousands, and the work has spread northward and westward till it has touched the boundaries of the empire. One traveling up the entire coast, either by vessel or by slow land conveyance, may, if he will, worship each night with some Christian church. If all this within a couple of score of years, what may not be anticipated when half a century more of holy endeavor and consecrated generosity shall be expended on this field!

We never were more encouraged than to-day, and this notwithstanding the tale of loss, suffering, and peril recited in after pages of this report. God will overrule all for the furtherance of his truth. Students of the Missionary Annual have never read more cheering reports, on the whole, than it is our pleasure to present in this volume. We invite a careful study of both text and tables.

I.

FOOCHOW.

Commenced in 1847.

Organized as a Conference in 1877.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOOCHOW.

Appointments of Foreign Missionaries.

Biblical Institute: J. H. Worley, Principal. F. Ohlinger, in the U. S.
Mission Press: N. J. Plumb, Superintendent.
Fohkien Church Gazette: N. J. Plumb, Editor.
Anglo-Chinese College: G. B. Smyth, President; Mrs. Smyth, Instructor.
Boys' High School: N. Sites.
Woman's Medical Work: C. A. Corey, M.D., and Susan M. Pray, M.D.
Woman's and Girls' School: Miss C. I. Jewell and Miss L. M. Fisher.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886—1887.

Those marked [*] thus are local preachers acting as supplies.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

G. B. SMYTH, Missionary; HU SING MI, Presiding Elder.

Tieng-ang Tong, Hu Yong Mi. *Ching-sing Tong*, Hu Sing Mi, one supply. *Hok-ing Tong*, Hu Chaik Hang. *Sin Liang Tong*, Tank King Tong. *Kwi-hung*, Lan Kwang Hung. *Hung-mwi*, Ting Hieng Ngien. *Ming-chiang*: *Ne-tu and Sehektu*, Yong Taik Chen, one supply. *Mong Chiang*: *Lek-tu and Ta-kau*, Pang Ting Hie, one supply.

HOK-CHIANG DISTRICT.

J. H. WORLEY, Missionary; YEK ING KWANG, P. E.

Hok-chiang City, Ngoi Ki Lang. *Hai-kau*, Siek Chiong Tieng. *Ngu-ka and Song-liang*, Ting Neng Chiek and Sioh Liu Kwang. *Ngu Cheng*, Ting Ka Sing. *Keng Kiang*, Sie Hwo Mi. *Ha U*, Ting Ming Sang. *Hai Yeu*, U Sieu E. *Siek-keng*, Ling Chiong Ling. *Sing tong and Yong-ping*, Sia Heng To and Ho Tien Yen.* *Hai-tang island*, Hwong Taik Cheong, Ung Kwong Koi, Ting Ching Ngwong.* *Kong-ing island*, Sie Seng Chang. *Teng-aing*, Ngu Muk Ong.*

HING-HWA DISTRICT.

N. J. PLUMB, Missionary; HU PO MI, P. E.

Hing-hwa City, Hu Po Mi, Ting Ching Kwong, Ngu Suoi Cheu, Hu Ngwong Tang, one supply. *Woman's School*, Mrs. Hu Po Mi. *Pwo-tung*, Ting Ching Chieng, Ling Seng, Eu, Ting Soi Ling, Ting Kin Seu, one supply. *Sieng-in*, Ting Ming Chiong, Ngu Ing Siong, Sia Lieng Li, Ting Tieng Ling.

ING-CHUNG DISTRICT.

N. J. PLUMB, Missionary ; HWONG PAU SENG, P. E.

Ing-chung City, Song Kwong Hwo. *Taik-hwa City*, Ling Saeng Lai. *Chia-chwi*, Chai Hi Seng. *Tai-cheng City*, Cheng Chong Ming, Ngu Kwoh Kwo.* *To-ngwong*, Ngwong Kwoh Hing.* *Tong-tau*, Ting Kie Hwi.*

YEN-PING DISTRICT.

N. SITES, Missionary ; SIA SEK ONG, P. E.

Yen-ping City, Tang Seng Ling, one supply. *Hu-lu-sang and A-to*, Tiong Ming Tung. *Chiong-hu-pwang*, Tiong Seuk Pwo. *U-ka City*, Li Nga Hung. *Kau-tu and Sek-paik-tu*, to be supplied. *Sek-se and Sek-ngo-tu*, to be supplied. *Sing-kio and Se-lek-tu*, to be supplied. *U. M Wong*, to be supplied. *Song-chiong and Chia-kang*, Taing Kieng Ing, one supply. *Sa-kaing City*, Taing Kwang Ing. *Ing-ang City*, to be supplied.

KU-CHENG DISTRICT.

N. SITES, Missionary ; CHIONG TAIK LIONG, P. E.

Ku-chung City, Ting Yok Ngwong, Ling Hieng Sing. *Tong-hwang*, Ting Siu Kung. *Liang-nang and Teng-yong*, Ei Tiong Chwi. *Loi-hung*, Chien Hing Teng, Chung Ka Eu.* *Seng-yong*, Sing Seu Ing. *Ku-te*, Kong Sing Chae.* *Seng-leng*, Ting Teng Nguk.* *Ping-nang (ne-sek-ngo-tu)*, Ting Ung Tieu, Li Sieng Eng. *Ping-nang, Kwang-yong, and Chong-tau*, Ko Taik Ong. *Sek-paik-tu*, Ting Tiong Hie.* *Pwang-liang*, Ling Seu Chung. *Lang-ka*, to be supplied.

HOK CHIANG DISTRICT.—Yek Ing Kwang, Presiding Elder.

The Presiding Elder says :

This is my third year on this district. In the southern part the people are very ignorant and wicked, but are better acquainted with the Gospel than formerly. The dawn of the rising sun seems to be appearing. In the north the region is broad, the people numerous and mostly in good circumstances, and but few receive the truth. The devil here has full sway, and it is like the darkness when the sun has gone quite down.

We would ask the Missionary Society to grant us more preachers, to sow broadcast the seed, and we hope ere long the field may be ripe unto the harvest.

During the year over 100 persons have been received into the Church, and the contributions to various purposes amount to over \$900. There are over 50 places of worship, and over 2,000 persons connected with the Church.

The success of the work has been because of the harmony between the preachers appointed by the Conference and the local preachers. These

do not allow rains or storms to prevent them from filling their appointments, nor do they dread the long distances nor the dangers of the way. The inquirers are mostly fishermen, farmers, and wood gatherers, and, unfortunately, unable to read; so it is hard for them to understand the truths of Scripture. Hence the number of this class who enter the Church is comparatively small.

It is common for persons to become inquirers because of sickness or possession of evil spirits. Of these ailments they are often cured, and they are glad to come and be taught to pray to God. The members are generally very poor, and dependent upon their labors for their daily bread, and they would gladly contribute liberally for church purposes were they able to do so. It is remarkable that the people on this sea-coast believe more in Tauist priests and evil spirits than anywhere else in the province. Not only do the ignorant, the women and children, but the literary classes also. The customs there are very bad. The sea is regarded the same as field, and of fighting and seizing each other there is no end. People who are ordinarily friends become enemies as soon as a little trouble arises. On this account the local preachers dare not, at times, go to a village where the trouble is. My earnest prayer is, that these wild and lawless people may be converted, and that all the preachers may be faithful in preaching the Gospel to them.

The district city is a place of great business activity, and the covetous disposition of the people makes it difficult for the Gospel to enter their hearts. The members on this circuit are, I am happy to say, doing well, and occasionally bringing others in. The dawn is breaking.

At Hai Kau the members have increased each year, and zealously hold to the truth. At Ling Chiang quite a number have been received into the Church, and the official members are faithful in the performance of their duties.

At Keng Kiang the members are quite well established in the faith, and some of them pillars in the Church. They are faithful in the support of the preachers.

The Ha U Circuit has much improved. The members trust fully in the Lord. In times of danger they confide in him as did the saints of old.

The Sang-Sang class is the best one on the Sing Tong Circuit. The members love others, and their example is as the salt of the earth, the light of the world.

There are many intelligent members at Hai Yeu. They are hoping for aid from the Missionary Society to enable them to build a place of worship.

The island circuit of Kong-ing has prospered during the year. If the Missionary Society will only assist them to build a church, it will be as rain in the time of a great drouth.

Ngu Ka is in a populous region on the main road. The members are few, but settled in the faith, and under the faithful labors of a pastor we may expect prosperity as elsewhere.

The island of Hai Tan is well out to sea. The members and inquirers are very numerous. The preachers are faithful to their work. The members do their duty in contributing for church purposes. The island is very large and the preachers are too few. If one or two more could be sent there it would be a great help. This I very earnestly desire.

HING-HWA DISTRICT.—N. J. Plumb, Missionary in charge. Hu Po Mi, Presiding Elder.

The Presiding Elder reports as follows :

This year the district has been divided into three circuits. The Hing-hwa City Circuit has three principal charges. Of these only the one at Kwang Au has had a revival. Although the preacher who lives there is only a local preacher and supply, he seems truly to be one whose labors God is pleased to bless. He goes every-where preaching the Gospel and making peace among the neighbors.

Over forty men and women have recently become inquirers. Some whole families have been brought into the Church, and are very devout worshippers. They seem to be truly penitent seekers after salvation.

In Hing-hwa City one business man, who is a class-leader, is very zealous, speaking daily to his neighbors on the subject of religion, and although he thus gains the ill will of many about him he does not cease his efforts, and many persons give heed to his exhortations, and are led to inquire after the truth. He is certainly very diligent in witnessing for the cause of Christ. But as to contributing money for Church purposes, he usually leaves that for others to do.

The Pwo Tung Circuit has ten classes. The preacher in charge being a doctor, the work does not prosper. Fortunately the assistance of the local preachers is to be relied on, and the Sabbath preaching is not neglected.

The Sieng-in Circuit has seven classes. These have all been doing well and enjoying peace except the one, Liang Kau, which has suffered much persecution owing to the refusal of the members to pay money for idolatrous processions, idol worship, etc. Their chapel has been much injured, the furniture destroyed, and I know not when the trouble will end.

There have been over 50 baptisms on the district during the year, and the contributions are a little in advance of the previous year.

It is unfortunate for the work that the Sieng-in church has not been built. The Missionary Society has granted the money, and work was commenced, but now we cannot proceed. I know not why it is thus compelled to stop, and greatly disappoint the hopes of the members.

There are six boys' schools on the district. One is in the city, and one at each of the villages of Kwang Au, Kong Sa, Kang Paek, Tu Kang, and Chiong Ong. There are in all 71 pupils and 6 teachers. In the city school only do the pupils write verses and essays. In this monthly examinations are held.

Woman's School. Mrs. Hu Po Mi, in charge.

The Woman's School has also been in progress, and the whole attendance for the year 30. Of these 16 were married, and the others unmarried young women. The books used in the school are mostly religious, but a few Confucian have also been studied. They learn to write characters and compose. The school opens in the morning with singing and prayer, and closes in the afternoon in the same way.

On Friday afternoon the lady in charge holds an experience-meeting with the women. The examinations are held once a month in the church, when each one reads and explains a discourse she has prepared. They provide themselves with the necessary pens, paper, ink, etc.

The limit of time in the school is two years. Some of these women are bright and some dull, but by the aid of the truth all are able to make some progress.

ING-CHUNG DISTRICT, N. J. Plumb, Missionary in charge; Hwong Pau Seng, Presiding Elder.

The Methodist Church commenced work in this district in the second year of Tung Te, 1871, at which time Ing-chung and Taik-hwa belonged to the Hing-hwa, and Tai-cheng to the Yen-ping District. A few years later, owing to the difference in language and the difficulty of traveling in the mountainous region, a new district was formed.

At that time the believers were very few. There were only about a hundred persons, all told. Each year since then only seven or eight persons have been added, but, through God's gracious assistance, 28 adults and 9 children have been taken in during the past year. There are, in all, 34 more persons this year than last.

There has been an increase in all the collections. At Tai-cheng and To-ngwong money has been subscribed quite liberally toward the building of churches at other places.

From these facts we are encouraged to believe that the work on the district will be in better condition next year than this. Looking carefully at the circumstances and condition of the people generally, we see them in a very pitiable state, like sheep without a shepherd. In this region the people are very few, and widely scattered among the mountains, and all are much oppressed by the Yamen runners, who collect the taxes on deeds and the duties on goods.

Formerly, when we went out to preach the Gospel, the people feared, and dared not come near us, but as they have heard more they understood better, and their doubts as to our purposes have ceased. During the fourth quarter, in company with one of the preachers, I visited many villages. After preaching, and as the people were about to disperse, it was our custom to sing a hymn and ask them to join. This they did, and most of them would kneel with us while prayer was offered by one of us. The prospect is certainly hopeful for the spread of the Gospel. I trust we will all put forth our united efforts in witnessing for the Lord, that the coming year may be abundantly blessed with success.

I may add that the Tong-wong Circuit subscribed three dollars to aid the preacher in going to Conference, and the Chia-chwi Circuit contributed two dollars for the same purpose.

Foochow Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, N. J. PLUMB, Superintendent.

The past year has been a very successful one for the Mission Press. Both last year and this more work has been done than in any year since I took charge of the press in 1871.

Work comes to us from Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, and also from San Francisco, besides the work done for the three missions here at Foochow. Large editions of Mandarin Scriptures are published for the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose agents reside at Shanghai and Tientsin. During the year a fine edition of the New Testament, Foochow Colloquial, in the new large type, has been completed at the expense of the American Bible Society, and is now for sale at very moderate prices. It is well adapted to the use of the aged and those who have weak eyes. The Peking Tract Society continues to give us a large quantity of work.

The new press ordered last year came to hand after a long delay, and has proven of great assistance. We hope ere long to be able still more to facilitate the work by means of the stereotyping process. The materials and utensils have been purchased, and we will attempt their use as soon as a suitable room can be fitted up for this purpose. Our greatest need now is larger premises, as we can have no proper storehouse for paper and materials. We hope soon to be able to purchase additional property on the west.

The following are the statistics for the year: Scriptures printed, 11,400 volumes—4,589,000 leaves, 9,178,000 pages; tracts printed, 81,000 volumes—1847,500 leaves, 3,695,000 pages; sheets printed, 125,300 leaves, 230,600 pages. Total, 13,103,600.

YEN-PING DISTRICT.—Sia Sek Ong, Presiding Elder.

There have been baptized and received into the Church during the year 14 adults and 5 children. There are in all 200 members and probationers, an advance of 20 over last year. Although there has not been much progress, on the whole, there has been improvement at some places. In the prefectural city of Yen-ping many of the bankers are Foochow men, and during the year a great number of them have come to hear preaching. Evening after evening the people come in to hear the Gospel preached. As a result, several persons have repented and joined the Church. One man, from his fierce disposition nicknamed the "Tiger of the City," commenced attending the services and became a wholly changed man. The neighbors noticed this, and were struck with amazement at the power of the truth upon him.

At Chionghupwang some who had backslidden and left the Church have been reclaimed, and the weak have again become strong. The members, stewards, and class-leaders have most harmonious meetings,

and unite to keep the Church clean and in order. Formerly it was dirty and out of repair, now it is clean and in good condition. They have contributed for the pastor's support and church furnishing three times as much as during any previous year, thus giving evidence of an increase of zeal.

At the city of Sa Kaing there have been hitherto no Christian natives of the place, but this year several have become inquirers, and two have been received into the Church. The people in the adjacent large villages are glad to hear the preaching of the Gospel.

In the fiftieth township, and adjoining villages where the districts of U Ka, Tai Cheng, and Sa Kaing join, a number of persons have become believers, and are seeking admission into the Church.

In the country regions of the Song Chiong District the people who hear the Gospel are mostly farmers.

At A To, a preaching place recently opened, much doubt still remains as to our object, and there is much slander and lying concerning Christianity and opposition to the preacher. Two of those baptized have met with much vile abuse. In the ninth township two aged Church members have died, and those who remain are lacking in zeal and courage.

Can we truly say that this decrease within the Church and abuse from without are because the people there are so bad? Nay, I fear it is owing to lack of faithfulness on the part of the preachers.

In the U Ka city many heathen have been coming to church, most of whom, however, come to get cured of bodily ailments; but the opportunity is improved of preaching the Gospel to them. The real object of the Church is thus made known, and the people are taught the evil of native customs; but the truly penitent are not yet to be found.

I pray for the descent of the Holy Spirit's power, that, as the light of the rising sun, its beams may fall upon all men, that every one may draw near to God and revere his holy name.

KU-CHENG DISTRICT.—Chiong Taik Liong, Presiding Elder.

Last year I was again appointed in charge of this district. Although quite incompetent myself to bear all the responsibilities of the work, I have fortunately been sustained by the co-operation of the preachers on the district.

On the Loi-hung Circuit there are six classes, one of which has just been formed. On one a very zealous and earnest church sister has been instrumental in bringing in several women as inquirers.

The condition of the work in the city is much the same as last year, although a few of the members have grown in grace.

The Liang-nang Circuit has done well, and the members have become more firmly established in the faith. The opportunities for preaching the Gospel are good.

It is an encouraging circumstance that, on the Ku-te Circuit, some literary persons from an adjoining village have become hearers of the truth. The Gospel had never before entered the village of Twai-hu in the Sub-au-

kwang District, but this year several persons of the literary class in good circumstances have come a long distance to hear the truth, and have professed their faith in it. This was like the light shining in the darkness, and we were greatly rejoiced.

There has been no change on the Seng-yong Circuit. Seng Leng is a newly opened work, and the numerous inquirers are as yet rather unsettled.

The work in the eighteenth township is also new. There are upward of 20 believers, and the prospect is good. The literary men and others are willing to listen to the Gospel.

The Tong-hwang Circuit may be compared to a dried-up tree putting forth fresh leaves. Some persons from the more intelligent classes of people have been inquiring after the truth. The fields are already ripe unto the harvest.

In the Ping-nang District at Chong Tau and Kwang Yong the work is encouraging. At To A and Lo Sa Yong the number of members has increased, and former enemies have become good friends. Although there has been some progress, on the whole it is not all we could desire. There has been an increase of over 50 members, and over \$130 in the contributions. We are also glad to notice that the people at some places gladly offer their houses for holding religious services, and also provide furniture and invite the preachers to come and conduct religious services with them. They seem to be sincere inquirers after the truth. They have requested me to ask that a preacher be sent them by the Conference that they may not be as sheep without a shepherd, and that the lost sheep may be returned to the fold.

At the end of the eighth month the preachers, stewards, and all the office bearers, and many members from all parts of the district, in all over 100 persons, met at Tong-hwang for the District Conference. Many came over 100 miles, and all took a deep interest in all the exercises of the meeting, the preaching, speaking, and attending to business. Every thing passed off with the best of order and the kindest spirit, and it was truly an occasion when God's blessing rested upon us.

STATISTICS OF

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Nat. Ordained Preachers.	Nat. Unord'd Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Theological Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Students.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.
<i>Foochow District.</i>	2	2	6	..	4	7	6													
Tieng-ang Tong.....			1	..	..	..	..		88	41	..	..	..	2	21	1	4	20	1	1
Ching-sing Tong.....			1	1	..	..	..		21	1	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Hok-ing Tong.....			..	..	..	..	..		27	4	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
Kwi-hung.....			..	..	..	..	..		48	12	..	..	..	6	37	..	..	..	..	..
Hung-mwi.....			..	..	..	..	..		17	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Ming Chang Ne-tu.....			..	..	..	..	..		22	15	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Ming Chang Lek-tu.....			..	..	..	..	..		31	12	..	..	..	8	24	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hok-chiang Dist.</i>	1	..	11	..	9	..	..											
Hok-chiang City.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		41	18	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..
Ngu-ka & Song Siang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		25	15	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Keng-kiang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		114	76	..	..	..	12	80	..	..	..	..	..
Sing-tong and Yong- pieng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		105	102	..	..	..	9	48	..	..	..	..	..
Ha-u.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		72	52	..	..	..	2	72	..	..	..	..	..
Siek-keng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		111	31	..	..	..	10	93	..	..	..	..	..
Hai-tu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		69	78	..	..	..	5	39	..	..	..	..	..
Lung-cheng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		68	103	..	..	..	34	54	..	..	..	..	..
Hai-kau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		89	21	..	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	..	..
Kong-ing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		33	26	..	..	..	14	36	..	..	..	..	..
Hai-Tan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		159	103	..	..	..	19	75	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hing-hwa District.</i>	1	1	..	..	1	..	..											
Hing-hwa City Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		125	37	..	..	..	19	43	..	..	..	..	..
Pwo-Tung Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		183	52	..	..	..	8	118	..	..	..	..	..
Sieng-in.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		179	40	..	..	..	15	55	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ku-cheng District.</i>	..	..	8	..	9	..	1													
Ku-cheng City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		28	4	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Loi-hung.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		42	4	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Tong-hwang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		27	9	..	..	..	11	9	..	..	..	..	..
Liang-nang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		44	16	..	..	..	7	24	..	..	..	..	..
Seng-leng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	10	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ku-te.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		21	8	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..
Seng-yong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Sek-pait-tu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	12	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ping-nang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		88	21	..	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..
Ping-nang: Kwan-yong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ing-chung District.</i>	..	..	..	..	1	..	..											
Ing-chung City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	6	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..
Taik-hwa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		23	6	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Chiah-chwi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9	1	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
Tai-cheng.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		21	20	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tong-wong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		26	4	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tong-tau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8	4	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Yong-ping District.</i>	1	1	..	..	..	..	..								
Yong-ping City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		15	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
A-to and Hu-lu-sang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Chung-hu-pwang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		42	11	..	..	..	4	23	..	..	..	..	..
Yu ka.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		13	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Kau-tu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Sek-se-tu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Sing-kio and Se lek-tu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	17	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Sa-kuang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11	2	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
Sor-g-chlong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11	4	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..

RECAPITULATION

Foochow District.....	2	2	6	2	1	4	7	6	254	94	77	241	..	21	146	1	4	20	1	1
Hok-chiang	2	1	11	..	9	..	..	..	826	620	1,555	1,155	..	114	558	..	..	..	..	..
Hing-hwa	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	487	129	..	..	..	42	216	..	..	..	..	..
Ku-cheng .....	..	..	8	..	9	..	1	..	229	87	370	290	..	54	109	..	..	..	..	..
Ing-chung .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	117	41	..	..	..	28	45	..	..	..	..	..
Yong-ping	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	119	47	..	..	..	14	62	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	5	25	2	1	24	7	7	2,082	1,018	2,202	1,686	..	273	1,122	1	4	20	1	1
Last year	6	5	26	40	63	24	7	7	1,869	887	2,202	1,686	..	214	155	1	4	20	1	1

FOOCHOW, 1886.

No. of Pupils.	No. of other Day Schools.	No. of other Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphanas.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other rented Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.
15	1	168	..	..	\$1,500	..	..	\$	..	\$148 85	\$54 50	\$126 00	..	\$5 10
..	2,000	..	..	..	..	1 20	1 50	4 00	..	..
..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2 00	4 00	15 10	..	3 20
..	1	14	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	2 10	8 00	..	13 50
..	1	12	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1 00	80	..	..	..
..	1	18	..	..	rented	..	..	..	..	2 40	48	4 10	..	..
..	rented	..	..	..	..	..	8 30	11 40	..	..
..	1	15	..	..	2,200	3	2	..	..	1 00	..	16 00	\$17 50	11 70
..	1	30	..	..	90	3	1	..	..	1 10	1 00	11 95	9 10	7 10
..	1	97	..	..	300	2	1	..	..	5 45	..	45 75	..	15 63
..	2	120	..	..	1,000	2	3	..	..	6 90	3 00	54 44	4 30	35 10
..	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50	1 52	29 03	145 44	12 00
..	2	73	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3 00	12 20	45 82	12 10	16 72
..	1	60	..	..	200	2	2	..	..	4 00	1 00	42 90	4 20	20 54
..	2	116	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5 20	65	37 12	24 94	28 19
..	1	20	..	..	400	2	2	..	..	3 00	1 65	16 50	25 80	12 30
..	1	25	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3 00	85	18 65	2 00	18 20
..	2	108	..	..	1,500	..	3	..	..	4 00	4 30	59 50	90 90	27 27
..	3	111	..	..	573	..	..	73	..	7 50	7 90	67 26	20 00	39 81
..	6	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 86	1 41	69 12	..	55 20
..	3	92	..	..	209	..	..	100	..	9 50	5 57	65 77	..	56 63
..	1	25	..	..	1,000	..	3	1,200	100	1 10	50	9 00	..	1 90
..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 30	83	12 00	..	85
..	1	39	..	..	100	..	1	100	..	2 00	1 00	4 00	..	1 00
..	1	35	..	..	100	..	1	100	..	5 70	1 45	13 50	..	24 50
..	1	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	70	50	2 50	..	30
..	1	18	..	..	100	..	1	50	..	1 50	85	6 00	..	50
..	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 64	47	7 14	..	1 45
..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	25	60	..	15
..	1	40	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3 50	1 20	14 00	75	1 00
..	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 45	1 98	17 25	..	..
..	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 53	4 80	10 86	..	4 87
..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 61	2 04	11 13	..	9 56
..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 87	2 16	14 27	..	..
..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 26	5 08	19 11	22 00	..
..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	36	3 06	..	84
..	1	15	..	..	600	..	1	..	..	1 63	35	3 10	..	..
..	1	40	..	..	700	..	1	..	..	50	..	84	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4 50	93	15 20	11 50	9 90
..	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 50	13	1 46	..	..
..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 50	14	3 60	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 00	3 30	2 84	..	..
..	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 00	..	2 00	..	..
..	1	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2 00	..	2 50	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00	3 15	6 09	..	..

BY DISTRICTS.

15	1	..	4	212	6	10	5,800	..	..	..	..	155 45	66 63	168 60	..	21 80
..	20	..	15	682	..	17	5,690	15	17	..	..	89 15	15 19	377 48	336 28	204 75
..	..	..	12	323	..	3	792	..	..	173	..	24 86	14 88	201 85	20 00	151 64
..	14	..	10	248	..	4	1,300	5	6	1,450	100	19 44	6 85	67 74	75	31 65
..	..	..	6	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 39	16 42	75 68	22 00	15 27
..	1	..	6	87	..	2	1,300	5	2	..	..	16 63	8 00	38 13	11 50	9 90
<hr/>																
15	36	383 53	1651	6	36	14,872	25	25	1,623	100	276 92	125 02	930 45	390 53	435 01	
15	36	388 50	1432	6	36	18,587	32	27	2,141	100	162 63	76 43	754 88	1,224 92	213 77	

II.

CENTRAL CHINA.

Commenced in 1868.

V. C. HART, SUPERINTENDENT.

Missionaries.

V. C. Hart, <i>Nanking</i> ,	W. C. Longden, <i>Nanking</i> ,
J. R. Hykes, <i>Kiukiang</i> ,	R. C. Beebe, M.D., <i>Nanking</i> ,
C. F. Kupfer, <i>Kiukiang</i> ,	J. Walley, <i>Kiukiang</i> ,
G. W. Woodall, <i>Chinkiang</i> ,	G. A. Stuart, M.D., <i>Nanking</i> ,
J. Jackson, <i>Wu Hu</i> ,	Edward S. Little, <i>Chinkiang</i> ,

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. J. A. Hart, Ont.	Mrs. G. K. Longden,
" R. S. Hykes,	" Harriet L. Beebe,
" L. E. Kupfer,	" J. Walley,
" G. W. Woodall,	" Anna G. Stuart,
" J. Jackson,	" Edward S. Little.

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss L. H. Hoag, M.D.,	Miss M. C. Robinson.
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Native Unordained Preachers.

Tai Sin Shih,	Shih Tseh Yu,	Nieh Tien Mei.
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Unordained Preachers.

Liu Ta Kwei,	Wang Kung Tang.
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The state and progress of our work in Central China during the year have been a great joy to us. Difficulties that have for years exerted a most disheartening influence upon us have entirely disappeared. Harmony and activity mark the history of the year. A new visitation of the divine Spirit has evidently blessed the mission. The very tone of the following reports is all in a higher and more heavenly key than for the past few years. Moreover, it is true to the facts, for as the year has progressed we have felt it and been inspired by it. The Church will renew its interest in this great work by reading the words of our Superintendent and his associates.

Superintendent Hart says :

It gives me great satisfaction to report progress in almost every department of our work. We have all been graciously preserved in good

health, not one having been laid aside from active work by illness, which is rather remarkable considering our numbers and the very trying summer we have just passed through. Brother and Sister Kupfer were called upon to part with their dear little boy early in the year. He sleeps upon the river's bank with other dear ones.

There have been a goodly number of accessions at different points of the field, and a gradual education of the people in the Gospel, preparing the way for more permanent work. We are not of the number who fancy that the millennium is near at hand because a few weak societies and native preachers are scattered here and there, wholly dependent upon the presence and favor of foreign help.

The Gospel has been preached almost daily at all our centers, many journeys have been made into interior places, and in one instance only, so far as I know, has any one suffered from violent hands while journeying. Our mission centers have been enlarged with new appliances for work. At Kiukiang a fine college building is nearly completed with funds gathered by Brother Kupfer.

At Chinkiang a commodious chapel and Sunday-school room and preacher's residence have been the outgrowth of the year.

At Nanking the Memorial Hospital has been completed, and two parsonages nearly finished. We have occupied Nanking upon the west and north. Our two compounds are a mile or more apart. It was feared that we would meet with great opposition in opening another center, away from the hospital. The past difficulties which people and officials put in our way, and the long and trying contest we had, when backed by that capable and earnest consul, E. F. Smithers, did not tend to make it a hopeful task. Fortunately we held rental papers to a desirable plot, and soon after the hospital was opened, and the officials had encouraged that project with their presence, we undertook to inclose the grounds. We found the whole neighborhood had to be dealt with, a hundred objections removed, claims to settle, roads and boundaries to delineate, with avaricious people who looked upon us as bold barbarians to come into their midst so unceremoniously.

Several eminent scholars and a retired official prepared a petition to the viceroy stating foreigners had purchased land at the great "Drum Tower," that the land did not belong to the sellers, but to the government, and that it had been held as a burial ground for banished officials, and, moreover, there was an ancient prophecy that a rebel emperor would be born there. Last of all, that it was a lucky site, and ought not to be given to foreigners.

The petition was sent down from the viceroy to Department of Foreign Affairs, and from that office to the magistrate. While that was going on we had conciliated all our immediate neighbors, inclosed the land with a wall and commenced the foundations of the house. A letter came from the magistrate asking us if we would not stop work until he could investigate and hear all parties. We replied to his letter, answered his points as well as we could, and asked him to call at the hospital or allow

us to call upon him. He came, examined all our papers, visited the site with the petitioners, requested them to point out the objection they alleged. The petitioners were silent, they received a reprimand and were sent away. It was reported back to the viceroy. He ordered the land measured, a drawing made and given to the missionaries of the hospital.

Without calling in the aid of consul we settled our claim in the face of opposition. We have a fine compound, five hundred and eight feet frontage and one hundred and thirty feet deep. We are sure that the opening of the hospital by the direction of Providence has enabled us to do all this. Now that we have gained a foothold in the central city, the most representative city in China, wed to her conservative ways, let not the Church be backward to give us a staff of workers equal to our wants. We are crippled at every point for want of men.

We have been made glad during the year by the coming of Revs. J. Walley and Edward S. Little for evangelistic work, and Dr. G. A. Stuart to the medical.

We have not discovered any change in the feelings of the officials or the people in Central China on account of outrages committed upon Cantonese coolies in America. Very few officials have even a remote idea of California, and not one in ten thousand of the people of the central provinces have ever heard of any troubles in America. In fact, if they were to hear, their knowledge of geography would locate California somewhere near Canton. We are constantly taken for Cantonese in interior places. To suppose that persecutions which arise periodically in this ill governed empire are brought about as retaliatory measures is doubtful and contrary to the experience of nearly all missionaries. China must know more geography, more current history, and have more patriotism, and more fellow-sympathy and interest, before such will become the state of affairs.

There need not be any fear on the part of the Church to send forth laborers; they will not receive worse treatment than twenty years ago, but vastly better.

KIUKIANG DISTRICT.—J. R. Hykes reports :

The work in the suburbs of Kiukiang has been crippled by the removal of the Boys' Boarding School to the city, and the transfer of a number of members and probationers to other places. However, the loss at this point has been a gain elsewhere. Four adults have joined the church on probation; and one of their number, a man of education, has been baptized.

Our native preacher at Wuchen was appointed to Chinkiang at our last Annual Meeting, and our assistant for the year has been an inexperienced man. Work ought to be begun at Nanchangfu, the provincial capital; but this is impossible so long as one missionary is responsible for all the country work in this district.

On the Hwang Mei Circuit we have received a large number on trial,

but have been content to move slowly in receiving them into full Church membership.

The gracious work on the Shin Chang Circuit has continued throughout the year; and has necessarily received most of our attention, as we are without paid help.

Forty-two adults have united with us on probation, and nineteen have been baptized. We have lost four by death. After deducting all losses there is a net gain of thirty-eight. This increase, though small, is proportionately as great as that of any mission in this part of China.

C. F. Kupfer reports:

A retrospect of the year brings sorrow and joy to our hearts. Trials and blessings, depressions and times of refreshing, have alternately been our lot. The path has been both rough and smooth. Some have succumbed in the valleys and others have climbed to higher planes and have realized their privileges of becoming genuine Christians.

Tai Sin Shih, our local deacon, has done a good year's work. He is a valuable man to the church. Tsiang Lien Ko, who received local preacher's license at our last Annual Meeting, has fallen a prey to sin and vice. Rooki Tsiang, who was also licensed at the same time, gives promise to become a faithful worker. Of the members, two have been expelled, three have moved away, and Mrs. Lang, an able teacher in the girls' school, was called to her reward above. Nine adults and one child were baptized and fifty-two remain on probation. The majority of these are from a village on the north side of the river where a new society can soon be formed, if they should prove faithful. Our new day-school, with twenty-three pupils, was opened, and a few new students have been enrolled in the college. These have been the trophies of the year. But our work cannot be fully computed with figures. We are frequently gaining points which cannot be recorded.

The reading and expounding of the general rules of our Church, I find, have removed objections to our work in the minds of many.

During a series of meetings, held in January, a few became concerned about their soul's salvation, and conviction of sin seemed visible on their faces, but no great outward demonstration of God's power upon their hearts has thus far been perceived. However, our faith in the power of the Holy Spirit to transform China's stony heart has not been weakened. The signs for a better day are increasing.

Since May, Brother Walley has assisted me in teaching a few classes in the college. Much of my own time has been taken up in looking after the erection of our new college building, which, when completed, will give us ample room for instructing from three to four hundred students and, we trust, the school will then do credit to the name it bears. The building contains seven recitation rooms, one room for museum, a reading-room, and a chapel which will comfortably seat four hundred persons. Through the assistance of some of our church members I succeeded in purchasing the material at the true market price, and had the labor done cheap, so

that the building will be completed for \$1,500 less than any contractor was willing to undertake it. This may be considered a pure gain to the church through our native constituency. Few of our people are able to give much in cash, but are willing to help in many other ways.

J. Walley reports :

The report of my work from May to September, inclusive, presents but few features of more than ordinary interest. Appointed to school work, in conjunction with Brother Kupfer, I have the instruction of two classes in English.

I was in daily attendance until the summer vacation, at the conclusion of which I again resumed my charge. Besides the school work I was also appointed to assist Brother Hykes in the work of the suburbs, in connection with which I have the Chinese school and chapel.

During the summer the school has suffered very considerably by sickness, as also by reason of a good proportion of them having to pick tea during the season, and thus help to maintain themselves.

We have daily preaching in the chapel, which is fairly well attended, when portions of the Scriptures and tracts are distributed. In addition to this I have taken two journeys into the country with Brother Hykes, to visit the out stations. On the last occasion we had the joy of baptizing seven adults as well as receiving a member on trial. The Sunday-school in connection with our work here is of a very encouraging nature. Though the numbers are not large, yet the interest manifested and the intelligence of both questions and answers show that the Bible has been studied and comprehended in a manner that would do credit to many of our more highly privileged brethren at home. Notwithstanding the difficulties always attendant on our work in the open ports, there is an unmistakable evidence that God is working with us, by the gift of his Spirit, and we look forward to the time when he shall breathe the breath of spiritual life into these dry bones and raise up a people to himself.

WU HU DISTRICT,—J. Jackson reports :

The various branches of our work in this district have been carried on without interruption. Our work is becoming better known among the people, and we think we are making some impression upon the public mind. The steady preaching of the word is, we feel assured, quietly educating the people in a knowledge of the truths of Christianity, and, we trust, preparing the way for a future ingathering. We have for some time past tried the experiment of preaching in the evening in our street chapel instead of in the day-time, and the experiment has proved very satisfactory. Larger numbers attend the preaching and greater interest is manifested than at the day preaching. During the daytime the minds of those who come into the chapel are more or less pre-occupied with business or pleasure, and often the cares of the world choke the word; or it falls only upon the hard beaten path, and the fowls of the air devour it.

But in the quiet of the evening men have more leisure to listen, and the preacher has a much better opportunity of making a lasting impression.

Our schools have been better attended this year than in any previous one. We began the year with over sixty scholars in our schools, but, as is almost always the case with day-schools, the scholars begin to drop off as the year advances, either through removals of families or through boys being sent out to work. It is our endeavor to impart as much religious knowledge as possible to the boys while they remain with us. We think a multiplication of well-taught day-schools will prove a very effective means of disseminating a knowledge of the truth among the people.

The Girls' Boarding School of the W. F. M. S. was opened at the commencement of the year, and for the first attempt of the kind in this place the result has been very encouraging. The school has brought a considerable number of women from time to time to the service, which has been held every Sabbath afternoon, and the employment of a Bible woman in the neighborhood of the school gives us hope of reaching the families of the country people around us.

We wish we could tell of more clear and unmistakable conversions during the year. The want of these is a sore trial to the faith of the missionary; but we endeavor to work on in good heart and hope, never for a moment losing confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom in this land. The Master has said, "Lo, I am with you always;" and his presence is our stay in the conflict, and the pledge of our final victory.

We want more workers in this field; one family is altogether inadequate to meet the demands of this wide field. We ought to branch out into the country regions around us, but without re-enforcements we are unable to do this.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT.—G. W. Woodall reports:

The work of the Chinkiang District, however well it might appear in the statistical tables, must be looked at also from a different standpoint.

It has been a building period as well as a time of preaching and ingathering.

The chapel, which was but a Chinese hong two stories high, has been reconstructed, practically rebuilt, into a beautiful edifice in Gothic style, having besides the main audience room a book and tract room, and a lecture-room where meetings for women, class-meetings, and prayer-meetings will be held. A smaller building on the premises was also converted into a native pastor's residence and a day-school.

The native Christians have taken great interest in the work, and are much pleased with the results.

Over a hundred dollars have been subscribed, and one member presented two tablets in black enamel and gilt characters, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," saying that he wished every body coming into the chapel to read this striking passage.

Another, presented by the builder, reads, "Men have but one Lord." These are so hung that they are conspicuous to all as they enter.

The opening day was one of blessing. In the morning we had the dedicatory service, the sermon being preached by our superintendent, Brother Hart. In the afternoon were baptisms and the reception of four probationers into full connection, after which the communion was administered. The evening was devoted to an English service for the foreign residents, at the close of which communion was again administered. As soon as the chapel was about finished we began to build the new property of the W. F. M. S., a very excellent home for the ladies, and a girls' school under the same generous roof. My colleague of last year having been removed to Nanking, I have had the interests of the entire district to look after. Much of the work has been done by the native preachers. The four schools have had the best supervision we could give them, and if getting the scholars to commit the Scriptures to memory, and thus familiarize them with our Gospel, is the object aimed at in opening our day-schools, then the schools of the district have been successful during the past year. The chapels have been opened as often as possible, and God's word preached with vigor and faithfulness; and looking back over the year we can scarcely see that so much effort could be put forth for God without ultimately bringing adequate results.

MEDICAL WORK, W. F. M. S.

Miss L. M. Hoag, M.D., reports :

The medical work in Chinkiang has been continued through the year without interruption. Many persons have heard the Gospel preached while waiting at the dispensary, and a few have earnestly inquired about their eternal welfare. Foreign medicine is very useful in gaining the respectful attention of the Chinese, and our greatest anxiety is that the opportunities so given may be well improved.

Of the Girls' School, Miss M. C. Robinson reports :

The Girls' School at Chinkiang has had nothing of importance to vary its condition as reported last year. "No news is good news," and to be able to say that no fatal illness or disaster has befallen the school is to be able to say that it is prospering in a fair degree. No additions can be chronicled, for the reason that it is as full already as it well can be. Miss Howe's four bright girls and Miss Wheeler's one make five day scholars, and a desirable acquisition to its numbers.

Miss Howe is using the time of her sojourn in Chinkiang in forwarding the interests of the school, willingly giving it the benefit of all her spare time. Soon the number of the foundlings will be augmented by those at Chinkiang, West China, who are now on their way to this city. By the time they arrive it is hoped we shall be transferred—dispensary, school, foundlings, and home—to the new house on the hills, which is fast hastening toward completion.

NANKING DISTRICT.—W. C. Longden reports :

Our appointment to Nanking was made in October, 1885. Owing to the fact, however, that no suitable place of residence could be obtained, we did not move to the field till March, 1886, since which time we have been comfortably housed in the north wing of the hospital. Hence our work is in its beginning. My own labor has been chiefly confined to the Sin Lang chapel, near the South Gate, where a Sunday service has been held with an average attendance of about forty. These listen attentively to the word, and are interested but not roused. We have also at Sin Lang a boys' school of eighteen members, ranging from seven to sixteen years of age. They spend one half of each day in the study of the Chinese classics, and one half in the study of Christian books. Eleven of the boys have read the Gospels of Matthew and John and memorized the catechism ; they also have read parts of Mark and the Acts. The seven smaller boys have gone over a portion of the Christian Santszkin and the Peep of Day. The scholars are regular attendants at the Sabbath services. The teacher, one of the larger boys, and the janitor of the chapel have professed faith in the doctrine, but we have not as yet felt justified in taking any steps toward the organization of a society. What I feel to be lacking in my own work, indeed what it seems to me is generally lacking in our mission work, is the power to awaken the spiritual perceptions of this people.

The inhabitants of China have already acquired much Gospel knowledge, but it is a knowledge of the letter, which killeth. We trust this is God's preparatory process by which he will put to death all that within them which hinders the pure working of his spirit ; but even now I feel the necessity of forgetting all things else in one strong cry for more of that power of the spirit upon us which shall make us sufficient as ministers of a covenant which is of the spirit, and enable us by a holy contagion to awaken in the hearts of this people those dormant faculties whereby they shall appreciate the truths we preach, and seek a new life.

We have great cause for gratitude that the officials have put no obstacles in the way of our occupying the land rented in the north part of the city. We will soon have completed at that place one dwelling. This dwelling is a bungalow with a nine foot basement. It has living room for one family, and will also have in the basement a large room 21x32, to be used for chapel purposes. I am hoping this will be the end of my building experience in connection with mission work. Apart from money considerations, we cannot afford to do much building in China. Not only does it consume the missionary's time, but by distracting his mind in business relations, with the people is, of necessity, attended with loss of spiritual power.

There is upon the north city lot a small building, 18x30, which we are having repaired at small cost and will utilize for a boys' school. Three of the most promising pupils at Sin Lang have signified their willingness to enter this school and remain five years.

The future outlook at Nanking is indeed promising; the influence of the medical work is already felt not only within the city, but far outside its walls the door is open. The Lord grant us the power to enter therein and fulfill this ministry and testify the Gospel of the grace of God to this people.

MEDICAL WORK, NANKING.

Robert C. Beebe, M.D., reports :

It is not our privilege to make much of a report at present as our work is but fairly commenced. The first part of the year I was engaged in looking after the finishing of the hospital building. May 28 the hospital was formally opened under very pleasing circumstances, as we were honored by the presence of Colonel Denby, United States Minister to China; Hon. E. J. Smithers, United States Consul General at Shanghai; officers from the U. S. *Marion*, and thirteen of the leading officials of Nanking. Although we considered it as an unusual circumstance to have with us at such a time these honored representatives of our own country, we were none the less pleased with the friendliness and good will manifested then by the Chinese officials, and their sincerity has been proven by their patronage and favors since.

June 1, I opened the dispensary for the treatment of out-patients. The people came in large numbers, many coming before three o'clock in the morning to wait outside the gate and secure an opportunity for being treated. I continued treating patients until July, the numbers increasing until I was prescribing for over two hundred and fifty each day the dispensary was opened. I then became sick myself and had to leave for a time, and as the weather became exceedingly warm after my return, and as Rev. Mr. Longden who had been preaching to the patients was obliged to be absent, I did not open the dispensary again until September 1. Since then I have seen patients every day except Sundays in the dispensary, and every day since the hospital was open I have attended to urgent or needy cases as they came. The number of patients each day is not as large as it was before the vacation, as I reopened without any previous announcement to the people, and it is not as yet widely known. The number is increasing, however, and will probably reach and exceed the number coming before if I do not take some measure to prevent it, which I shall feel obliged to do, as I cannot properly attend to so many. I commenced with a registration fee of 28 cash; I soon raised it to 56 cash, hoping thereby to decrease the number, but it had no such effect. Whenever a patient says he is too poor to pay the fee I do not require it, but there are few who ask for the concession.

Since we first commenced work we have had some in-patients at all times, two of whom have been women. In-patients we admit without charge except for food. When called to see patients at their homes I charge \$2.00 and chair hire. I have visited the homes of high mandarins, including his excellency, the viceroy, and have been freely admitted to their households and prescribed for their women and children.

I have had many cases presented requiring surgical interference, but few have been willing to submit to such remedy. In time, however, much of that fear will be dispelled, and our field for usefulness to this people will be greatly widened.

The cash received from patients will make no small amount at the close of the year, and we expect to make the work as near self-supporting as is generally done in work of this kind. We could get much more than we now do, were we not afraid of jeopardizing our influence in the Gospel work (which is most important) by exciting the suspicion that we are here to make money.

Daily preaching to out-patients assembled for treatment, and religious instruction to the in-patients, has been given by Brothers Hart and Longden. We have just been rejoiced by the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Stuart, who come with ready hands and willing hearts to help us in the work. I hope, if possible, to leave the doctor free to study the language during his first year.

I have four medical students, and two more have engaged to commence study after the Chinese New Year. All of these, except one, are Christians. Two, Mr. and Mrs. Kwoh, have had some previous training and render me very great assistance. We greatly need facilities for teaching. I wish the Church could realize her grand opportunity now presented in China through schools. An educated man is a man of influence and power. China already feels her need of such. Why should we dally until modern infidelity and skepticism have occupied the field and hold the dominant influence over the progress of this people? The Church should give to China her leaders in education, and far better is it to be ready to meet her, when she rises to make her march of progress, than tardily to follow after and pick up the stragglers in her rear. We should have a medical school in Nanking. We cannot prepare physicians too soon. Young men are willing to pay their own way to get a medical education. The government is already feeling her need in army and navy. Nanking is especially well located for such a school, and here are some of China's most important political and educational interests. Two young men, who will graduate at the close of this year from the Foreign School at Hangchow, are coming to study medicine at our hospital, and expect to pay their own expenses. China already asks us for education. How dare we say it is not the Lord's opening?

In reviewing the past we are led to be very grateful for God's blessing and guidance. Each day confirms us in the assurance that this is the Lord's work and that he cares for his own.

We labor in faith for a better day, and we know that genuine fruit—souls redeemed and saved through Christ—will some day be gathered from Nanking.

III.

NORTH CHINA.

Commenced in 1869.

HIRAM H. LOWRY, *Superintendent.*

Missionaries.

Hiram H. Lowry (<i>in U. S.</i>),	Oscar W. Willits, <i>Tsun-hua,</i>
George R. Davis, <i>Tientsin,</i>	William F. Hobart, <i>Peking,</i>
Leander W. Pilcher, <i>Peking,</i>	Marcus L. Taft, <i>Peking,</i>
Wilbur F. Walker, <i>Tientsin,</i>	Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., <i>Tsun-hua,</i>
James H. Pyke, <i>Tsun-hua,</i>	Frederick Brown, <i>Peking.</i>

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. Parthie E. Lowry (<i>in U. S.</i>),	Mrs. Phena Willits,
" Maria B. Davis,	" Emily M. Hobart,
" Mary H. Pilcher (<i>in U. S.</i>),	" Louise K. Taft,
" Flora M. Walker,	" Fannie H. Hopkins,
" Bella G. Pyke,	" Agnes B. Brown.

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss Annie B. Sears, <i>Peking,</i>	Miss Anna D. Gloss, M. D., <i>Tientsin,</i>
Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell, <i>Peking,</i>	" Nellie R. Green, <i>Peking.</i>

Native Ordained Preachers.

Elders.

Chen Ta-yung,	Te Jui.
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Native Preachers, Unordained.

Wang Chang-pei,	Shang Ching-yun,	Yang Chun-ho,
Wang Ching-yun,	Li Shao-wen,	Wang Chin-yu.

Local Deacon.

Wang Chun-tang.

Local Preachers.

Sung I,	Wang Chih-ho,	Chou Yen-fang,
Sun Chiu-kao,	Wang Pao-tang,	Ku Chi.

Exhorters.

Li Lien-hsiao,	Hsiang Ming,	Ma Chien-tang,	Liu Te-hsin,
Liu Wen-chuan,	Sun Chuan-hsing,	Wang Te-sheng,	

APPOINTMENTS for 1886, 1887.

PEKING DISTRICT, L. W. Pilcher, Presiding Elder.

Peking: Asbury Chapel, W. T. Hobart. *Feng-chen Tang*, Chou Yen-fang, Sun Chiu-kao. *Southern City*, M. L. Taft, Wang Ching-yu. *Chang-ping Chou*, to be supplied. *Han-tsun Circuit*, F. Brown, Wang Chun-t'ang.

Wiley Institute, L. W. Pilcher, Principal. *Theological Department*, M. L. Taft and W. T. Hobart. *Medical Department and Hospital*, to be supplied.

Girls' Boarding School and Woman's Work, Annie B. Sears, Charlotte M. Jewell, and Nellie R. Green.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT, G. R. Davis, Presiding Elder.

Tientsin: *Wesley Chapel*, W. F. Walker. *East Gate Chapel*, Shang Ching-yun. *Tientsin Circuit*, Wang-Chih-ho. *Tsang-chou Circuit*, Li Shao-wen. *Nan-kung Circuit*, to be supplied. *Ching-ho Circuit*, Chen Ta-yung. *An-chia Circuit*, Wang Chen-peï. *Tai-an Circuit*, Wang Pao-tang.

Isabella Fisher Hospital and North Gate Dispensary, Anna D. Gloss, M.D.

Training School for Bible Women, to be supplied.

TSUN-HUA DISTRICT, J. H. Pyke, Presiding Elder.

Tsun-hua City, O. W. Willits. *Tsun-hua Circuit*, Te Jui. *Liang-tzu-ho Circuit*, to be supplied. *Yu-tien Circuit*, Yang Chun-ho. *Feng-jun Circuit*, to be supplied. *Lan Chou Circuit*, Wang Ching-yun. *Fu-ning Circuit*, Sung I.

Medical Work, N. S. Hopkins, M.D.

Woman's Work, to be supplied.

The members of the North China Mission and the native preachers, with other helpers, assembled for their Annual Meeting at Peking, on the 7th of October. The work of the previous year was reported in detail by each one in turn. The result showed a considerable increase in membership and a more firmly established Church. No one could have looked upon that body of earnest Christian workers gathered from different parts of the field and resist the conviction that Chinese Methodism in and around the capital is a fact. After six days of prayerful deliberation and careful consideration of the field and its needs, the appointments for another year were read and the company separated, some to labor on circuits varying in distance from Peking from forty to four hundred miles. Never have the prospects for successful work been so bright as now, and at no time since the establishment of the mission has God's promise for the salvation of this great people seemed so near its fulfillment.

The return of Brother Lowry with his family to the United

States in the early spring was an occasion of regret to all, but we hope to welcome them back after a season of needed rest in the home-land. Our force of foreign workers was augmented by the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins, who came north soon after the opening of navigation in March and went immediately to their appointed station at Tsun-hua. A few weeks later Rev. Frederick Brown, formerly of the English Methodist Free Church, joined the mission, as also did Miss Nellie R. Green, sent to the help of the ladies by the New England Branch of the W. F. M. S.

During the entire year we have had assistance in nearly every department of work from that earnest Christian and devoted missionary, Dr. W. R. Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was obliged to come north for the health of his family. He cast in his lot with us, and by his successful labors has established for us one of the most interesting medical works ever undertaken in Peking. He now leaves us at the call of his own Church to take up work in Japan, but the riot at Chung-king has forced Dr. Crews away from West China, and ill-health in Central China has obliged him to come north. Pending the adjustment of the affairs of his own mission with the government, we are enjoying the benefit of his skill and missionary zeal.

The year's work in connection with the hospital, as also that done in evangelistic and educational lines, is detailed in the reports, extracts from which are given below.

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

PEKING DISTRICT.—L. W. Pilcher, Presiding Elder.

This district comprises several circuits and innumerable preaching places. Three regularly organized Quarterly Conferences exist within its bounds, and the membership number one hundred and thirty-four in full connection and thirty-eight on probation.

Asbury Chapel, situated within the mission compound, has enjoyed the services of Brother Taft, who has also had the oversight of the chapel called Feng-chen-tang, and, latterly, of the Chang-ping Chou Circuit. Of the work in these places, he says:

Asbury Chapel, which is the largest Protestant house of worship in Peking, was assigned to me at the last annual meeting of our mission. Every Sunday this building is usually filled with a good-sized audience,

the basis of which consists of boys and girls from their respective schools. At the beginning of the year there were thirty-eight members on the station. Sixteen more have been received by baptism, and one by letter. Two were given letters to other churches, and two were expelled, leaving a present membership of fifty-one, besides ten probationers and three inquirers. Of the number baptized one is an American and one is a Japanese. One of the probationers is a Korean.

During the year special efforts were made to bring people to the Sabbath services from the street chapels. The plan devised resulted in the conversion of a man named Wang, a wood engraver. He happened one day to stray into the street chapel, when he heard the truth as it is in Jesus. He became interested, and when, one Sabbath, the audience were invited to the Domestic Chapel, he came, and the good impression was deepened. After the sermon he remained to the class-meeting, led by the native preacher Chen. Then he declared his disbelief in idols and his faith in God. After due examination, he was received on probation, and assigned to a class. After that he came to church for two successive weeks, and then disappeared. One of the brethren looked him up and found that his fellow-workmen had been ridiculing him for accepting the religion of the "foreign devils," and had threatened to have nothing to do with him if he continued to attend Christian services. The brother who visited him gave him a copy of the New Testament, with several marked passages concerning confession of Christianity necessary to salvation, and explained their meaning. He was in church on the following Sabbath, and still continues to come. He says his comrades still continue to curse him, but he does not mind that now, since he is sure he is doing his duty.

Seven class-meetings are held every week. Two of the elder students in the Wiley Institute are class-leaders, and their exemplary lives and Christian deportment exert a most beneficial influence upon the other pupils. In the Girls' School the girls are divided into two classes, led by two of the older girls. Mrs. Hobart leads a class of Chinese women, and two classes of men are conducted by preacher Chen and purse-maker Sun. Once a month these class-leaders, with class-book in hand, meet the pastor in his study and talk over with him the spiritual condition of the members, and discuss kindred topics.

The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition. Lack of room has compelled us at times to limit the number in attendance. The black-board has been used to good advantage to illustrate some truths in the lessons, and we hope good seed has been sown.

Feng-chen Tang is a street chapel, situated on one of the main business streets, about five minutes' walk from Asbury Chapel. The situation is not the most desirable, being at the junction of two sewers. According to Pekinese sanitary regulations, these sewers are opened every spring and the contents thereof are drawn up and placed in large pools in front of this chapel to be dried up by the action of sun and wind. The aroma is not like that of "Araby the blest." Moreover, the building is

altogether too small for our present needs. Here every afternoon, excepting Saturday, the Gospel is preached to the constantly changing audience by the native preachers and other Chinese, assisted twice a week by the foreign pastor.

At Chang-ping Chou, situated twenty miles north of Peking, the work has made a beginning. We have there one probationer and two inquirers. One of the latter has witnessed for Christ under many difficulties. He has been hindered from attending services by his relatives, and has been persecuted in many ways. At first his wife opposed his praying, and tried to interrupt him in his devotions. She has ceased to do so any longer, but the opposition of the rest of his family and his neighbors continues. They have confined him to his own house, and watch him closely to prevent his visiting the chapel. He has several times eluded their vigilance, however, and thus far their efforts to force him to recant and return to the worship of idols have failed. During his last interview with the evangelist he said that he prayed to Jesus morning and evening, and manifested no disposition to give up his new-found faith. May the prayers of God's people ascend in his behalf and for others who are persecuted for Christ's sake!

Southern City Station. Brothers Hobart and Wang Ching-yun have both completed their third year of joint labor in this difficult field. Brother Hobart, in his report, says:

Our work in the Southern City, under our efficient helper, Wang Ching-yun, has had a good year, and is, I hope, fairly on its feet. The chapel, except in very hot weather, has been open five days in each week for street preaching. On Sundays we have held a Sunday-school and preaching service, with an average attendance of from forty-five to fifty.

The Boys' Day School has been kept up all the year with good results. Several of the boys have been baptized during the year. The teacher is an earnest Christian. He has assisted in the street chapel all the year without pay, and has been recommended by the Quarterly Conference for local preacher's license.

Miss Sears carried on a Girls' Day School during eight months of the year, taught by the wife of the native preacher. One encouraging feature of the work is the number of women who have been brought into the church. There are now nine or ten names on the roll.

Last year there were on the station ten members and thirteen probationers. This year twenty-three adults have been baptized and received into full connection, making a present membership of thirty-three, besides a list of twelve probationers and five baptized children.

Han-tsun Circuit. During the early part of the Conference year this circuit, which had been attached to the Southern Station, was set off by itself and a Quarterly Conference was organized. It has enjoyed the continued oversight of Brother Hobart and the pastorate of Wang Chün-tang, our local deacon, who spent several years in the Central China Mission at Chin-kiang. Brother Hobart says concerning the work of the year:

The result is seen in quite a large increase of membership. Twenty

adults and four children have been baptized, making a total membership of fifty-seven in full connection, besides sixteen probationers and a number of baptized children. On some parts of the circuit the members seem rather cold, spiritually, but in other parts they have been full of zeal. Two men who had enjoyed the benefits of instruction in the training school have fulfilled the part of class-leaders and local preachers with a fair amount of zeal and efficiency.

One colporteur was employed on the circuit and sold two thousand four hundred and forty-five tracts and portions of Scripture, and eight hundred and twenty-two sheet tracts. These sales nearly covered his traveling expenses. Several other brethren sold books and received no wages, being allowed to keep the proceeds of their sales. In this way many books were distributed at much less expense than by the usual methods.

Early in the year a good location was secured on the main street of the town of Han-tsun. This serves for a native parsonage, a street chapel, and a chapel for Sunday services. As there are two fairs every five days, there is an excellent opportunity for preaching the Gospel. I have visited the circuit seven times during the year, but, because of other work, have not been able to spend as much time there as might have been profitable. The native preacher has been faithful, and has aroused an interest in two new villages.

A review of the whole work, while revealing many deficiencies, yet shows some progress, and gives cause for thanks to God for his blessing and help. In his name we go forward, certain that he will bring his own work to a glorious fruition.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT.—G. R. Davis, Presiding Elder.

Of Wiley Chapel and the East Gate Street Chapel, Brother Davis says: Because of the long illness of Brother Walker and the uncertain health of the native preacher, the work has not been carried on as actively as we had hoped. At Wesley Chapel the Sunday congregations have been larger than during any previous year. One interesting feature of these congregations has been the large number of women in regular attendance.

Of this work, Brother Walker reports: We have had at the services an average attendance of sixty-four. A prayer-meeting, held every Thursday evening, has been well attended, and the interest was often very encouraging. The native preacher has done more pastoral work than I ever saw done by a Chinaman before. He has diligently sought out the absentees and faithfully exhorted the lukewarm with most satisfactory results. During the year one member was expelled. Most of the probationers whose time had expired were baptized and received into full connection. Some were continued on probation, and still others were received. The statistics show a net increase of fifteen.

The East Gate Chapel is a Chinese store, rented by us and converted into a chapel for street preaching. The location is good for catching the

throng, and it is usually with little difficulty that an audience is secured ; but it is altogether too small, is very dark and damp, and is exceedingly trying to the health of the preacher. Street-chapel work is a very important arm of missionary service, and has been productive of most gratifying results. We should by all means have a place of our own on a more healthful and eligible site, to be put in a condition that would involve fewer risks to the health of those whose duty it is to preach there. In the end this would prove to be a decided economy for the church.

Tientsin is a great city of three hundred and fifty thousand souls. Another year's residence there has led me to believe that, while all have been as busy as they were able to be and much encouragement has come for labor bestowed, *the laborers are too few*. There should be at least two families resident there to have oversight of the work in and near the city, and they should be assisted by a large corps of good native preachers. We should have not less than three street chapels in the city, each one so located that it might become in the future a center for a church organization. There are also outlying towns and cities which, by their pressing needs, call loudly for the Gospel, but there is no man to go.

Concerning the Tsang-chou Circuit, the presiding elder reports : The circuit was visited by the missionary three times during the year. This has been Li Shao-wen's first year there, and it required some time for him to get settled and become acquainted. He entered upon his work in a most systematic and satisfactory manner, not only conducting the regular Sabbath services, which have been well attended, but also, three or four times each week, visiting the market towns to preach and distribute tracts and scriptures. There have been no baptisms or accessions to the membership on the circuit, but at my last visit five were received on probation.

Of the Nan-kung Circuit, he continues : There is hardly a satisfactory thing to report. The native preacher, Yang Chun-ho, whose home is on this circuit, was greatly hindered and his usefulness almost destroyed by the existence of miserable quarrels and lawsuits among some of his relatives.

The buildings rented for chapel purposes for so many years at Yang-chia Chuan got quite out of repair, and as the few who gathered for Sabbath services could more conveniently meet in a private house, they were given up, and have since been torn down. One adult and one child were baptized, and one person was admitted to full membership in the church ; but there are neither inquirers nor probationers to report. We failed in our attempts to rent both in Nan-kung city and in the market town of Tuan-lu Tou, so after the Chinese New Year we sent the native preacher to assist on the Tai-an Circuit, and had the services at Yang Chia-chuan supplied once in two weeks by the preacher on the Ching-ho Circuit.

The Ching-ho Circuit has been supplied by Wang Pao-tang, a local preacher from Tsang-chou. He has labored faithfully, but with little apparent result. Only two adults have been baptized and received into the church, though several probationers have been added to the roll and a

number of children were baptized. There are on this circuit a number of very earnest and faithful Christian women whose development in Christian character is very interesting to watch.

The Tai-an and An chia Circuits have received but one visit from the presiding elder. The high water rendered much of the road impassable for carts between the Grand Canal and the Yellow River until December. In company with Brother Pilcher I reached An-chia Chuang on Christmas Day. There is something about the little church in this large market town which gives one a very restful feeling after the long traveling among the heathen—an air of the mature Christian type.

Wang Chih-ho has spent three years on the circuit, and has given great satisfaction. The responsibility has been a heavy one. Though not a brilliant preacher, he has shown himself to be a methodical and safe worker. Three have been baptized and received into full connection, and a number of names have been added to the list of probationers.

TSUN-HUA DISTRICT.—J. H. Pyke, Presiding Elder.

This district was under the charge of Brother Lowry until the time of his return to the United States and the removal of Brother Pyke with his family to reside in Tsun-hua city last spring. At that time Brother Pyke was transferred from the Peking District and placed in charge of the Tsun-hua District. We make the following extracts from his report :

In April of the present year our long contemplated occupation of Tsun-hua as a place of missionary residence was accomplished. Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins, accompanied by Brother Davis, arrived on the third of the month; myself and family on the seventeenth. Last year a good, substantial parsonage was built and enclosed with a wall. A second house has been recently completed. Both houses are built of brick, are one story high, and contain each six rooms, with a hall, pantry, and store room, affording room in either house for one large or two small families. On the east line, bordering the street, a wall, a gate, and a gate-house have been put up; but the walls built last year, for the most part of sundried brick, were destroyed during the summer by the unusually heavy and long-continued rains.

Though the people there had always been very friendly to foreigners, we were not without fear that buying property and coming to reside among them might provoke opposition. Such, however, has not been the case. Our nearer contact with the people seems to have increased the friendly feeling.

The magistrate has been particularly well disposed toward us. We have called twice at his yamen, and each time were treated not only kindly, but cordially. He returned the first call and spent some two hours in friendly conversation, inquiring concerning our object and methods of work. He expressed himself as pleased with what he had seen and

heard, and said he had commended us to his people. He promised to re-issue the proclamation of his predecessors and to include the medical work, with which he was particularly well pleased. Moreover, he invited us to call on him when we were ready to build a hospital, and he would give us a contribution. Learning that we were without ice and had difficulty in getting good meat, he sent a present the next day of a quantity of ice and a large fat sheep. At another time he sent flowers and fruit. It would be a mistake to infer that the friendliness of officials and people means any interest in the Gospel; but it greatly lessens the difficulties of living and working among the people.

Besides dispensary days the street chapel is opened on fair days, which occur every fifth day. At such times the streets are crowded and the chapel is often full. The Sabbath congregations have increased in numbers and interest. A Sabbath-school with a missionary society has been organized, and the International Lessons have been introduced.

At Wang-shih-chuang-tzu and Hsin-tien-tzu the preaching services have been conducted by some one from Tsun-hua. My plan has been to visit each of these places and Liang-tzu-ho each Sabbath in turn.

The Hsin-tien-tzu church has not increased in numbers, but among the few are several faithful, sturdy Christians. The Yang family, in whose house the meetings are held, is a good example of a Christian household. Both father and son are men of intelligence and well-read in the Scriptures. The grandson, who was for some years in the Boys' School at Peking, is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. Either of the three is well qualified to conduct prayer-meetings or read and comment on the Scriptures, and all are constantly laboring to persuade men to embrace the truth.

Through the preaching of the elder Brother Yang, a lay priest, in charge of a Buddhist temple a mile distant from their village, became interested in the Gospel. This interest was increased by a visit from Brother Lowry and Dr. Lamberth, at which time the doctor gave him some medicine that greatly relieved an attack of a chronic malady. Soon after our arrival at Tsun-hua Dr. Hopkins and myself were called to visit him. We found him sick beyond the hope of permanent cure, but eager to hear more of the Gospel, and desiring baptism. A careful examination proved that he had a clear understanding of the way of salvation by faith and an earnest desire to receive Jesus as a Saviour from sin. During the prayer he repeated again and again expressions of thanksgiving and supplication. Baptism was administered in the presence of his family and a number of friends, who gave their assent. Afterward he seemed very happy, and longed to depart and be with Christ. A week later we visited him again, and found him weaker in body but strong in faith. He asked the doctor how long he might yet live, and seemed much disappointed when told that he would probably live some days longer, for he hoped to die at once. A few days after this he died in great peace.

Liang-tzu-ho has the largest membership of any church on the district. Among the members, however, are several turbulent persons who

at times make no little trouble; there seem, also, to be one or two busybodies who give the church and preacher little rest. Several of these threatened to withdraw and join the Romanists. Perhaps it would have been better for the church if they had done so. At one time the preacher thought he could not remain until the close of the year, but patience and kindness have conquered, and quiet again prevails, with some encouraging signs of a better time.

During the heavy rains and floods which visited that region last summer for one night, the village with all the inhabitants was in great danger of being carried away. There was much praying and confession of sins, and many promises of amendment were made. The waters subsided with the loss of but one life; but houses, walls, and crops were greatly damaged. There is evidence that the vows then made have not all been forgotten.

On the Yü-tien Circuit there has been but little interest. At Hsing chia-wu one man has been baptized. At Chia-chuang-tzu the boycotting, begun last year, has been continued, but the members have stood firm and several inquirers are reported. This place has also been visited by floods, and is surrounded on all sides by miles of water.

On the Feng-jun Circuit there has been no regularly stationed preacher, but during a portion of the year a colporteur has labored among the villages, making his head-quarters at Sun Chuang-tzu. Six were baptized at a recent visit, and inquirers are reported in several places.

Lan-chou is the center of a very interesting work. The three preachers—Wang Cheng-pei, Sung I, and Sun Chiu-kao, and old Mrs. Wang—have labored faithfully and with considerable success throughout the whole region. In the city of Lan-chou we have leased a place suitable for a street chapel and native parsonage. Along the street in front of the chapel, and in a temple opposite, a semi-annual fair is held, lasting ten days. Crowds of people are attracted thither for business or pleasure from a distance of a hundred miles in every direction. At such times our little chapel is crowded to its utmost capacity from morning till night. One or more missionaries and several native evangelists have attended each fair with very encouraging results.

Here, too, the floods have brought destruction. For miles on both sides of the Lan River, houses, animals, and crops were swept away, and many lives were lost. Hundreds of families have been made homeless, and, scantily clothed, are already wandering over the country, begging and picking up such few grains as may still be found in the wasted fields. The coming winter will witness great suffering throughout the entire region. We should and must do something, at least for our own suffering poor.

In all the district the Gospel seed is being widely sown and, so far as we can judge, is being received into good ground. We trust the time of harvest is not far distant. Perhaps if our eyes were opened we should see the fields already white for the harvest, for it is sure that the harvest will come, and it will be abundant."

SELF-SUPPORT.

One afternoon during the annual meeting was given up to the discussion of this all-important subject, when, as at other times during the session, it was forcibly presented by both foreign and native speakers. Early in the session a special committee was appointed to consider the topic, and report on the progress and prospect of the idea among the churches.

They expressed the general sentiment when they said: "The subject has been kept before us for many years, and deserves all the thought that has been given it. It is the desired goal toward which all our efforts tend. We have urged and discussed it year by year, but this year more has been accomplished than ever before. There have been two or three plans in operation on different parts of our work. In all parts, except the newest, the natives contribute toward the local expenses, and in many places meet them entirely. In two or three places the Chinese have raised what they were able toward the helper's salary, and the remainder has been raised among the missionaries."

On this subject Brother Taft reports for Asbury Chapel in Peking: Last year, for the first time in the history of our North China Mission, the responsibility of collecting the native preacher's salary was placed upon the stewards, where, according to the Discipline, it properly belongs. Shortly after the last Annual Meeting a meeting was held in Asbury Chapel, and a certain amount to be paid monthly was pledged by the natives and foreigners. Formerly the missionary with his own hand paid the salary to the native preacher. Now this is all changed. The native stewards collect the amount each month from both foreigners and natives, and they pay the native preacher. On this station the contributions of the native members alone equaled about one third of the preacher's salary.

Brother Hobart reports from the Southern City Station that the native members, besides contributing liberally toward local expenses, also paid from their own slender means about a third of the preacher's salary.

On the Han-tsun Circuit the brethren contributed their labor and the equivalent, in money, of twelve dollars, gold, toward chapel expenses and repairs. On this circuit the members resorted to an original plan for the promotion of self-support. They subscribed what they were able, and rented land. They also give the seed and work necessary to its cultivation. The proceeds are used to rent more land. Then when the amount will warrant it, they propose to buy a few acres; then add to that as they can until they have land enough to support a preacher. This will take some years and much effort, but seems the most feasible plan for a people as poor as our membership. In the execution of this plan the members in one village this year rented ten Chinese acres, in another four, and in another two. The crops gave promise of a splendid yield, but the unusually heavy rains of the summer flooded the fields, and the experiment failed. They are not discouraged, however, and will try again next season. This plan, as presented, did not receive the unqualified approval of the Annual Meeting, but it was hoped that the zeal of the brethren in

their labors for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom might be so overruled as to enable them to avoid the dangers feared by some.

In his report of the Tien-tsin District the presiding elder said that at Wesley Chapel the church had made commendable efforts in the direction of self-support, and at all points on the district the plan proposed at the last Annual Meeting was put into operation as far as possible. On the Tsang-chou Circuit the members entered heartily into the matter, and as a result raised larger collections than during any previous year. On the Ching-ho Circuit, though the members are all quite poor, they have contributed willingly toward self-support; and the same is true of the Cinchia Circuit.

On the Tsun-hua District the plan has been urged at all points, and has been carried out on some of the circuits. At Liang-tzŭ-ho a portion of the preacher's salary was pledged by the members, but floods and poverty and other causes combined to prevent the execution of the plan. At Wang-shih Chuang-tzŭ the chapel was improved by plastering the walls and laying a brick floor. It is now seven years since this little society began to build this chapel, and they were greatly rejoiced at its completion. The expense of these improvements was met by contributions from the entire circuit. On the Sabbath succeeding the completion of the building the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and three adults and one child were baptized.

As will appear from the statistics for the year, liberal contributions have been made toward the spread of the gospel in the regions beyond. In both the Boys' and Girls' School in Peking the pupils continue to voluntarily forego one meal each Sabbath that they may have the money to put into the church collections. The members do not forget their vows made before God and in the presence of the public congregation, and give "of their earthly substance, *according to their ability*, to the support of the Gospel and the various benevolent enterprises of the church." As a mission we have doubled our assessment, and reached the *two-million* dollar line.

EDUCATION.

Wiley Institute, Principal's Report. The closing exercises of the last school-year were held in Asbury Chapel on the evening of the fourth of June, and were attended by quite a company of native and foreign friends. These exercises were preceded by several days of hard work, during which each pupil was carefully examined in the studies of the term.

The roll of the school contained fifty-three names, representing the brightest and best boys of our churches in our wide-spreading field. A number of these fell below the average in the examination test, and their connection with the school was dissolved in order to make room for candidates who give promise of greater usefulness to the church.

In February of the present year the recommendations of the last Annual Meeting were carried out so far as to prepare a new course of study and regrade the pupils then in attendance. Collegiate and professional

departments were attached, and the institution thus reorganized was given the name, "The Wiley Institute." A pamphlet containing the calendar and courses of study has been issued in English, and the same will soon be printed in Chinese.

During last winter a number of instructive lectures on topics of general interest were delivered before the students and others, in the chapel, by friends residing in Peking. A lecture course for the coming season has also been arranged.

Until recently the grounds of the institute have been very small and the dormitories quite too few to meet the demands of the school. A few weeks ago a good-sized lot, adjoining the school premises on the east, was purchased. A few buildings already standing will furnish dormitories for an increased number of scholars, and the open space will afford rooms for new buildings. But the time in the future is near at hand when the presence of a larger faculty and inevitable growth in the theological and medical departments will demand the purchase of larger grounds, suitable for an institution such as China needs and we hope to provide.

Owing to the number of candidates for admission to the school and the necessarily limited appropriation that can reasonably be asked of the board, it has seemed best to institute a system of scholarships. These are of two kinds, *perpetual* and *annual*. The former requiring a donation of \$600 to be invested for the school, the interest alone to be used. The latter consists of an annual contribution of \$30.

The institution is well established and thoroughly organized, and we have a Christian school, composed of Christian pupils, taught by Christian teachers. It is our aim to send out young men thoroughly trained in science and language, and especially imbued with a love for God and their fellow-men. We hope to make the school a nursery in which to train up many who shall become our most efficient evangelists and our most reliable lay workers.

Training School, or Station Class. Brother Hobart in his report speaks of this department of work as follows: This class was composed of twenty-three members, gathered from all parts of our field. Most of these were here studying for three months. They were divided into two sections. One, taught by Brother Taft, read a New Testament history covering the Gospels and Acts. The other, taught by myself, read Old Testament history. Pastor Chen taught a class in the *Evidences of Christianity*. The pupils all made fair progress in their books, and some of them were helped spiritually, especially by the week of prayer. They were sent out frequently to sell Scriptures and tracts, and thus distributed many volumes. Many of them also assisted in the street chapel.

Training School for Bible Women. Brother Walker's report of the Tien-tsin Station contains the following reference to this institution of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: The work of the W. F. M. S. is invaluable as associated with that of our own society. The Training School for Bible Women furnishes a nucleus for the women of the community to gather about, as well as splendid helps for direct work in the

homes of our neighbors and among the patients who daily come to the hospital for treatment. The return of Miss Yates to the United States last autumn left the training school to the care of Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Davis, who, though cumbered with family cares, rendered systematic and efficient service with the classes up to the close of the year.

If there were nothing else to show as the result of labor bestowed, old Mrs. Li, Bible woman for the hospital, has shown fruits sufficient to prove the wisdom of the work. Full of zeal, and instructed in the truth, she has not ceased to witness to the grace of God, and has apparently at least been the direct instrument in leading several women to renounce heathenism and confess their faith in Christ.

Girls' Boarding School, Peking. Mrs. Jewell says in her report: The school began its first session on the 7th of September, 1885, closing for a two weeks' vacation at the New Year. The second session closed July 2. The largest number of pupils in attendance was forty-nine; general average for the year, forty-six. At the close of the year the examinations were conducted by Messrs. Pilcher and Hobart, Pastor Chen, Teacher Pau, Miss Sears, and myself.

The studies pursued during the year were the Old and New Testament Scriptures, Evidences of Christianity, Universal History, Astronomy, Physiology, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship, and the Chinese Classics. Each pupil has, according to her ability, committed to memory portions of the Gospels and Epistles. One girl, thirteen years old, memorized the whole Gospel of John; another, one of the older girls, from James to Revelation; another, a little girl, during this her first year in the school, besides learning by heart the Bible Primer and the Short Catechism memorized also fourteen chapters of the Gospel of Matthew.

This year four of our pupils were received into the church in full connection. During the winter a series of evening meetings, held in Asbury Chapel, were much blessed to the quickening of the religious energy of the girls who had already decided to become Christ's. Greatly to our heart's satisfaction, we often find out in some incidental way that the spirit of Christ is plainly taking root in the hearts of the girls.

The older girls have rendered very efficient help in conducting the classes. The industrial department has advanced another step in the direction of self-support. The income from the work of the girls, sewing and knitting, has helped to buy their clothing.

Soon after the Chinese New Year the work of enlarging the school-house and building a home was begun. The hospital and the home connected with it, being in disuse, were exchanged for property belonging to the parent board, immediately adjoining our school premises. The new house has been built on this site, the site of the old home being used for the addition to the school buildings.

This year another of our number has gone to the School above. October 1, Yu Feng, aged ten years, died of typhoid fever. All our efforts to stay the progress of the fell disease were of no avail. When it

had conquered and the little form lay still in death, the girls brought in her hymn-book and asked permission to lay it on her heart, "because it was something she loved."

Day Schools. The primary schools, organized in different parts of the work, continue about the same as last year. They have supplied some of the best boys for the Wiley Institute. One such school has existed for many years in connection with the Southern City Chapel in Peking, and has been kept up during the past year with good results. The teacher is an earnest Christian, and several of the boys have been baptized. Two schools have been kept in operation in Tien-tsin—one at Wesley Chapel and one at the East Gate. The rolls of the two schools together show a list of about fifty pupils and an average attendance of thirty. We hire the teacher and supply tea and Christian books. During the winter months we also pay for a fire for heating the school-room. Four of the boys have united with the church on probation since the last Annual Meeting. For a few months a school of this kind was kept at Liang-tzū-ho, on the Tsun-hua District, but has been discontinued, and the teacher is doing service for the church in Tien-tsin. Three girls' day-schools, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, have been in operation during a portion of the year, and through them much good has been accomplished.

Of this educational work the Committee on Education, appointed by the Annual Meeting, said: "We must look to these institutions for our preachers, our teachers, and our physicians, with their wives. No department of the work has produced richer or more abundant results." The presiding elder of the Tien-tsin District, speaking of the slowness of the spread of the Gospel on a circuit four hundred miles from Peking, says: "We hope much from the rising generation in the important matter of personal effort on the part of every individual Christian. Already the good influence of the boys and girls from our Peking schools is manifest on all our country circuits."

MEDICAL WORK.

Peking Methodist Hospital. This work, during the year just closed, has been supplied in a most efficient manner by Rev. Walter R. Lamberth, M.D., who has submitted the following report:

As my arrival in Peking was so late, and as the hospital needed to be first repaired, the medical clinics did not begin until February of this year. These repairs may seem heavy for so few buildings, costing some five hundred taels; but it must be remembered that the hospital had not been occupied for years—in fact, not since Dr. Howard was called to attend Lady Li. Time and weather, meanwhile, had made grievous inroads upon it. Moreover, since the attempt was to be made to secure a basis for self-support, I thought the end justified the means and did what we found was necessary with our hospital in Suchow, where the receipts are over \$1,200 a year, and that was not only to put the premises in thorough repair, but to make them attractive and comfortable.

By this extra outlay a class of people become our patrons who are amply able to pay for treatment or, by their subscriptions, meet the expenses of the institution. Accordingly, a parlor was fitted up and neatly furnished, and a first-class ward was opened for the accommodation of Chinese ladies, merchants, and officials who, without this privacy, would refuse to cross our threshold. Our outlay has been fully justified by the steady increase of this class of patients, by the swelling of our receipts from their fees, and by the generous subscriptions which have come in from time to time. Not only have we had some well-to-do people call and consult with us in the hospital, but we have been invited several times to wealthy and official families both in the Tartar and Chinese cities. In Tung-chou I had the pleasure of calling upon the wife of the Tao-tai in place of Dr. Holbrook, who was ill, and quite recently prescribed for the chief eunuch of the household of Prince Chun, the father of the emperor.

While we do not regard these patients as taking precedence of the poor, to whom Christ called us to minister, still we shall encourage them to come, and note their patronage as being significant of their confidence in our institutions, and as an indication that, if faithful work is done, we will lack neither means nor influence to enable us to carry on a more widespread work among the poor.

Our receipts from prescriptions and drug sales have amounted to over fifty dollars, and the subscriptions toward an endowment fund have reached the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents. These amounts should be jealously husbanded and deposited in the bank upon interest, looking to the day when the hospital shall no longer be dependent upon the Home Church.

One of the healthiest indications of real progress is that a large proportion of the amounts subscribed has been given by the Chinese themselves, some of whom have shown a gratifying interest in the success of an endowment fund.

The association of the hospital with the Wiley Institute as the medical department of the school will, I think, be beneficial to both. I have had a medical class from the beginning of the year, and a second class will be organized this winter.

As a capital means of illustrating lectures and interesting students in the field of original research, I have done what I could toward establishing a museum and library during the past year, and, with the kind co-operation of the members of the mission, we have already several hundred specimens and a number of books. Among the former are fifty specimens of native drugs, kindly contributed by Mr. Castro, of the Imperial Customs, Tien-tsin, and these will soon be followed by fifty more.

As regards the evangelistic work in the hospital, without which our efforts in all other directions are comparatively meaningless, we have had much encouragement. Since last February one patient has been baptized and two more received on probation in the church, while a number who have gone from the wards manifested a deep interest in Christianity. We have been in no haste about receiving these cases or advising it to be

done, as we know there has been no previous preparation in these heathen hearts, such as we find in Christian lands, where much reflected light finds its way into the unconverted soul.

I doubt not that God has touched the hearts of many to whom we have ministered during the past nine months. The testimony of two lifted our souls to the heights of glory-land. The woman who was baptized did a thing rarely heard among Chinese patients. During the hours of agony, while a large and deep-seated tumor was being removed, she called repeatedly upon Jesus to save her. Two days before the operation she caught a glimpse of the truth. That gleam of Divine light illumined her soul, and when her wandering reason recovered its equilibrium she gave herself to her Maker.

She delighted to speak of Jesus's love, and, though she was told that the tumor would inevitably return and the sands of her life were rapidly wasting, her invariable reply was: "I was afraid to die before I came here, but I am not afraid now. If I live, I live for Jesus. If I die, I die for Jesus." The slightest allusion to her Christian experience would send the soul into her pain-dulled eyes and a color into her wasted cheeks which spoke volumes for her faith. One such case is worth a lifetime of patient toil.

Morning prayers are held daily with the patients, the students conducting them in my absence. The native pastor has been very regular and efficient in his work among the sick. In the afternoon of every day preceding the hour for dispensing, we have had a short service with the out-patients, but there have been some unavoidable irregularities in this work from the want of a regularly-appointed chaplain. I hope we may be supplied with an earnest young man who can give his entire energies to this department.

Isabella Fisher Hospital, Tien-tsin. Miss Dr. Gloss, in her report, says: From October 1, 1885, to the 29th of the same month, the medical work in this hospital was under the charge of Dr. L. E. Akers. Her marriage, two days after my arrival, left the work nominally in my hands, though she has kindly continued her assistance throughout the year.

At the date above mentioned there were seven patients in the wards. One hundred have entered during the year, and one hundred and five have been discharged or have left of their own accord, leaving two still in the house. I have performed forty surgical operations, five of which were for the removal of tumors and three for the extraction of cataracts. Mrs. Perkins (formerly Dr. Akers) has usually assisted. In one case of malignant tumor of the orbit, Dr. Mackenzie kindly operated for me.

There have been two hundred and seventy-six visits made to out-patients. I have asked that the chair hire be paid by the patients, and this request has doubtless lessened the number of calls and limited them to the wealthy class. But no one is ever refused medical aid because too poor to pay the chair hire.

The number of patients who have attended the dispensary is two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, to whom six thousand four hundred and twenty-two prescriptions have been given.

Through the friendliness of some Mohammedan patients we have been able to rent a Chinese place, in the north suburb, for a dispensary. Though only begun a few weeks ago, the work promises to be an interesting one. The patients seem to be of a higher class than most of those who come to the dispensary in the hospital. About seventy have been treated each afternoon, and sometimes nearly as many more have been turned away. The present plan is to open the dispensary at the hospital every morning except Sunday, and to go to the city dispensary three afternoons of each week.

One family, in gratitude for the restoration of their child after an almost fatal burn, presented the hospital with a wooden tablet on which were inscribed the names of one hundred persons—officials, scholars, merchants, and laborers—representing to us the friendly interest of many people. As the tablet was conducted through the entire length of the city to the foreign settlement, a distance of several miles, accompanied by a large procession with music and banners and fireworks, it was certainly all one could desire in the way of an advertisement.

The evangelistic work has been done largely by native Christians, with help from Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Davis. The patients, when well enough, attend the chapel services with great willingness. Mrs. Li, the Bible woman, has worked very faithfully, holding religious services daily with the house-patients, and teaching the women while waiting in the dispensary. Six of the patients have united with the church.

One of these women, Mrs. Liu, has enjoyed a most blessed experience. She has remained here for the past five months as dispensary assistant, asking for nothing but the privilege of serving the Lord in this way. Considering that she is in very moderate circumstances, and that I would gladly pay for her most valuable services, the amount she really gives to the work is not small.

The results of the year's work show that the influence of the medical work in Tien-tsin is growing quietly, but steadily. The proportion of patients who are willing to repeat their visits when necessary has greatly increased. We thus have better and more frequent opportunities for relieving their distresses and for teaching them the Gospel.

Tsun-hua Methodist Hospital. Owing to unavoidable detentions, Dr. Hopkins was not able to reach the field until the 1st of April of the present year. It was then thought best that he should have a year, at least, of quiet, uninterrupted study of the language before undertaking much work. But the people had heard that a foreign physician had come, and they came from far and near, besieging our gate and doors at all hours of the day. In self-defense, it became necessary to have a fixed time and place for seeing the sick and dispensing medicine.

By making a few changes, two rooms adjoining the chapel were thrown into one and connected with the chapel by a door, thus supplying a very convenient dispensary. The chapel was made to serve as a waiting-room, where the patients and others can hear the Gospel preached while awaiting their turn to see the doctor. This dispensary was opened on the 15th of July,

and patients have been received, since then, three afternoons of each week.

During the two months and a half preceding the Annual Meeting, six hundred and fifty patients were treated and eight hundred and twenty-five prescriptions dispensed. Thirty minor operations were performed, but, owing to a misunderstanding, no surgical instruments were provided for Tsun-hua, and a large number of cases requiring surgical treatment have been obliged to wait.

Dr. Hopkins, in his report, says: A very interesting feature of the work here is the weekly trips taken to the stations in the vicinity. Great good seems to result from our visits, not alone in the way of relief afforded the sick, but from the encouragement given these small, struggling congregations. Those who are obliged to seek the aid of foreign medicine will, without doubt, cease to persecute those who believe in the Gospel taught them by the foreign missionary.

There is, to my knowledge, no place in China where there is less opposition to our work than here, or where there are more homes thrown open to the Christian worker. But ignorance, superstition, and poverty make home treatment of the Chinese very unsatisfactory and often dangerous to the patient. The surgical dressings are removed, medicine is improperly administered, and all instructions in regard to diet are ignored.

For instance: An injured boy was brought to our gate-house. He had been thrown down by his playmate, and was suffering from fracture of the tibia. The bone was set, the proper dressings applied; and the boy taken to his home, which was—to the Chinese idea—not one of extreme poverty. On visiting him I found him lying on the *kang* or brick bed, with nothing between him and the brick but a coarse reed matting. The native preacher assured me that he was, without doubt, left in this uncomfortable condition that his sufferings and cries might be used as a lever in extorting money from the family whose boy had caused the injury.

In a few days, finding that the boy was apparently not improved, although told that three or four months must elapse before he could again use his legs, they took off the splints and bandages and called a native doctor, who doubtless said his slow recovery was due to the treatment of the foreigner.

Strange and heartless as this disregard for suffering may seem, this crippled boy is probably considered as a special good fortune by his family, for, without doubt, they will receive money from the family of the unfortunate author of the accident sufficient to support them some time.

In cases like this we are powerless to help, and they must be left to suffer unless we can take entire charge of and support them during their illness, as there is no room for the sick in the crowded Chinese home. For these reasons we are very desirous of having some building in which a few of these many sick ones can be received, that they may have the full benefit of treatment, and be brought more fully under the influence of the Gospel which we bring to them.

STATISTICS OF NORTH CHINA, 1886.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

Circuit or Station.		Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries.	Women for Miss. Society.	Nat. Workers, W. L. M. S.	Nat. Ordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Children Baptized.	No. of Theological Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Students.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Pupils.	No. of other Day Schools.	No. of other Day Schools.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.																																
<i>Peking District.</i>																																																																	
Asbury Chapel and Feng-chen-tang.	5	5		3	1	1	3	8	44	9	120	15	1	1	3	24	2	7	102	1	12	1	150	2	\$4,500				6	\$22,000	\$8,800	\$647 70	\$225 80	\$25 67	\$...																														
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Total.	9	9		4	3	3	11	6	42	159	376	87	20	2	5	34	2	7	102	7	103	12	411	10	15,100			7	15	42,800	14,800	647 70	852 14	190 29	45 98																														
Last year.	6	6		4	5	2	10	4	359	169	459	86	24	1	2	10	2	4	77	8	40	7	324	9	14,950			6	15	40,800	14,500		804 40	142 85																															

IV.

WEST CHINA.

Commenced in 1881.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHUNG-KING.

Missionaries.

FRANK D. GAMEWELL, *Superintendent*.

Spencer Lewis,

G. B. Crews, M.D.,

H. Olin Cady.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. M. P. Gamewell,

Mrs. Esther B. Lewis,

Mrs. Kate V. Crews.

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss Frances Wheeler,

Miss Gertrude Howe.

At the moment of this writing we have no mission in "West China." Our property has been destroyed, and our missionaries, through great anxiety and peril, have escaped with their lives, but with nothing else. God was their defender and helper. The superintendent at once repaired to Peking to seek redress of our wrongs from the imperial government, and restoration to our field. Mrs. Gamewell came meanwhile to the United States, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Lewis. They all needed rest and recuperation of strength. As will be seen elsewhere in these pages, Dr. Crews betook himself to North China, and is temporarily supplying the need occasioned by the much-regretted departure of Dr. Lambuth to Japan. The ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are at the Central China Mission, as is also Rev. H. Olin Cady, now a student of the language, who was sent out at once to reinforce the mission, and will be fresh and strong, as we trust, to take a full share of the toils necessarily incident to reconstruction. Of the suffering native church and preachers we at the "Rooms" know but little. But we know that times of persecution in the Church of God have often been times of the greatest enlargement. We hope soon to be in the field again. It is even hoped that Minister Denby may return with our missionaries, and use his great official influence with the local authorities toward their re-establishment and safety.

As we were about closing these pages advices were received from Superintendent Gamewell by which we are informed that he has succeeded in effecting a compromise with the Chinese

authorities, by which they agree to pay us damages to the amount of 22,000 taels, or about \$28,000. This will fall short of our actual loss about eighteen per cent., but by the advice of our best and wisest friends the Superintendent accepted this sum. Our government would do well to emulate the Chinese government in like cases. The Superintendent reserved for us all our rights in the real estate, but it is understood that we are not to insist upon reoccupying the property in the suburbs of Chung-King for mission purposes, but will, if the local authorities so desire, consent to exchange said property for other eligible and suitable property in a different locality.

For this happy adjustment we are indebted to the energy and wisdom of Rev. F. D. Gamewell, our Superintendent, to United States Minister Denby, to Hon. Chester Holcombe, American *Chargé d'Affairs*, late himself a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.; and we are especially obligated to F. S. A. Bourne, H. B. M. consular agent at Chung-king, who could not have done more had he been an American. The reports below outline the story, which can be found in greater detail elsewhere.

Rev. F. D. Gamewell, the Superintendent, reports as follows :

In our report last year we mentioned that the peninsular location of Chung-king and its dense population rendered it difficult to secure the additional property demanded by the development of the work. A search of a year's duration, during which the possibilities of both city and suburbs were thoroughly examined, resulted in our securing a most desirable property, situated about three miles from our present premises in the city. It was the only eligible property obtainable with the funds at our command. Its location on the great road to the capital of the province and to the principal cities of Sze-chuen and of the adjoining province of Yün-nan, was calculated to give our hospital a wide-reaching influence, and to afford us the daily opportunity of preaching the Gospel to the large numbers passing to and fro. The traveler, either on foot or moving slowly along in a sedan-chair, is ready to stop for a few moments' rest, especially with the additional inducement of seeing and hearing a foreigner.

The property was purchased without opposition; the deeds were stamped by the magistrate; proclamations were issued stating that we were going to build, and building was begun in March and continued three months without special incident.

We hoped to be able to report at this annual meeting the completion of our homes and the partial completion of our hospital, and that by December of the present year the temporal provisions for our work in eastern

Sze-chuen would be well made. We have realized anew the uncertainty of human expectation.

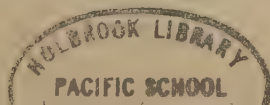
On July 1 an anti-foreign riot occurred in Chung-king, resulting in the destruction of all property occupied by foreigners in and near the city. There is always every-where present in China an anti-foreign feeling, rendering life here, as one has well said, "life on a volcano." There may be an eruption at any time.

An effort has been made by the officials, who know of the American troubles, to attribute the cause of the riot to our building, but we had purchased the property without opposition, had built for three months without opposition, and our place was the last destroyed. The rioters indiscriminately plundered the property of English, Americans, French, and Russians, attacking second in order the premises of the British resident, and it was clearly an anti-foreign riot. There was a variety of causes, among which may be mentioned the presence of a large body of military students during examinations; the high price of rice and consequent suffering among the poor, rendering it easy for the students to incite the people to violence by hope of plunder; and the inactivity of the officials, who if they did not help on the riot at least did nothing to restrain it.

Our place in the city was attacked last, and when we saw the mob at their work of destruction on the Catholic cathedral near by, and knew that our turn would come next and that the destruction of our property was inevitable, we sent a man to secure a boat for us, hoping to escape to the river for safety. While the rioters were gathering at our front gate a local constable rushed up to our back gate and urged us to escape for our lives. We left immediately, saving nothing but the clothing we wore, and after various experiences and hours of separation from each other reached the magistrate's yamên. We were confined to the yamên in close and uncomfortable quarters for two weeks without change of clothing and with only native food. The almost tropical summer of latitude twenty-nine degrees was upon us, an excited populace about us, and six hundred miles of a swift and dangerous river between us and the nearest treaty port, which was still a thousand miles from the coast.

In the vile atmosphere of a Chinese yamên, in close quarters at a trying season, the health of over a score of foreigners was preserved through fourteen days; down hundreds of miles of a river dangerous at all times, but doubly so when swollen by summer floods, our lives were preserved, and in our every experience God was wonderfully with us, protecting us, and keeping us in perfect peace because our minds were stayed on Him.

The rioters proceeded about the same in each case. They first plundered the premises, carrying off every thing, and then wrecked the buildings, which they also largely carried away piece-meal. We are under deep obligations to Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, British resident at Chung-king, who was confined in another yamên, for his untiring efforts in our behalf while we were in the magistrate's yamên. The case is now in the hands of the United States legation at Peking, and we are fully assured that the American minister, Hon. Charles Denby, will do his utmost in our behalf.



Were it not for the American troubles the case would be a simple one, but these troubles seriously embarrass its present settlement. The American outrages are widely known by the official class in China, and to some extent by the people, and while we were in the yamèn the magistrate held them as a lash over our heads. It is utterly impracticable to return to Sze-chuen until the case is settled by the government, and it may be that the re-occupation of the province by the West China Mission will depend on the action of the American Government concerning the Chinese claims in America. We hold ourselves in readiness to return at the very first opportunity. Until the case is settled members of our mission will find full employment in the work of our other China missions.

In November and December of last year I visited the capital of Sze-chuen, Chêng-tu, situated about three hundred and fifty miles, twelve days' journey by chair, north-west from Chung-king. The road to the capital passes through over a score of large towns and cities, including many flourishing manufacturing towns where iron and coal abound, and through rich cane-growing districts, whence sugar is sent to all parts of the province. The capital is situated in a plain of remarkable fertility and populousness. The Chêng-tu plain is one of the most densely populated portions of the globe. Within a radius of about fifteen miles of the capital are fifteen walled cities, and between these cities a large number of towns and market-places, so that the whole plain may be considered almost one vast city.

Chêng-tu, meaning the "perfect capital," is one of the wealthiest of Chinese cities, with walls whose circuit is ten or twelve miles, and with a population of three hundred and fifty thousand souls. I spent ten days in Chêng-tu and its vicinity, and was deeply impressed with its needs and its possibilities. In the Chêng-tu plain, the natural center of work among fifteen millions of souls, Protestant missions are represented by one society alone, who have only two men in the field.

Though we have just been driven out of Chung-king under painful circumstances and with a loss of all our property and personal effects, the proper settlement of the case will probably put us back on a better basis than ever. The steam navigation of the upper Yang-tzê is being agitated at present both in China and in England. A survey is about to be made of the rapids of the upper Yang-tzê, and in England an ex-British resident at Chung-king and a British capitalist are urging the establishment of steam navigation on the Manchester people, as there is a large demand for Manchester goods in Sze-chuen.

The people do not want the Gospel, but they need the Gospel. The high price of food was mentioned in giving some of the causes of the riot, and the high price of food was largely due to the fact that land that ought to be producing food for the people is given up to the culture of opium. It is estimated that eight tenths of the inhabitants of Sze-chuen are addicted to the use of opium. In the city of Chung-king alone thousands commit suicide by opium annually, and the China Inland Mission saved over five hundred lives of would-be suicides during the past year.

In connection with our street chapel a book room was opened during the past year, for the sale of the Scriptures and of tracts and as a reading-room. Though there were no considerable sales, a large number read and heard the story of the Gospel. The Sabbath-school averaged an attendance of about ninety, and was a hopeful feature of our work.

The several departments of the work will be represented by those in charge. Only a period of eight months elapsed between our former reports and the riot of July 1, and for several months before the riot our time had been largely given to building. We hope that our next annual report will be made from Chung-king, and that God will cause even this demonstration of the wrath of man to praise him.

Report by Spencer Lewis :

The present report covers but eight months ; namely, from November 1 to July 1. During that period the Gospel has been preached to uniformly large congregations. As quite a large proportion were transient visitors, not less than several thousand have thus heard the word. Though few have had "ears to hear," still a few have been willing to cast in their lot with us. Several who were in the probationers' list last year proved unfaithful and have been dropped.

We report ten members and eleven probationers against six members and sixteen probationers last year. Had we been able to continue the peaceful propagation of our work the number would doubtless have been larger by the end of the year. Our nucleus of a church has now been scattered, and when we shall be able to gather it together again God only knows.

The Sabbath-school has continued to have a good average attendance, with very encouraging results in increased knowledge of the Scriptures.

Prayer-meetings and meetings for drill in the catechism have been held weekly. Attendance on the means of grace and study of the catechism have been required of all members and probationers who were able to read.

As the term of probation was rarely less than a year, and frequently even more, the hypocritical or insincere could seldom endure these tests for a great length of time.

The work in the schools and in the street chapel will be reported by others.

No trip into the country was made by the writer except one in the company with Mr. Copp, of the American Bible Society. We were away eighteen days. I sold tracts and portions of the Scriptures. The sales were surprisingly good, though the ground had been gone over several times. It was just after the Chinese New Year, and the streets were illuminated nearly every evening. We worked hard, frequently selling in the evening, after preaching and selling books all day. Colporteur life in China is hard and rough. We were pushed about, hooted at, reviled, and spat upon, but they did this and much more to Him for whom we labor. "Shall the disciple be above his Master?"

Several months were spent by the writer building sanitariums in the country. Of these nothing is now left but blackened ruins. While build-

ing I returned to the city regularly Wednesday and Saturday evenings, usually arriving after dark and leaving again at daylight.

On the morning of July 1 I left my home at daybreak, little thinking I should never see it again. Before another day had dawned our homes were in ruins, and we were refugees in the yamèn of the district magistrate.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Report by George B. Crews, M.D. :

The dispensary work this year has been more satisfactory than heretofore, owing to the fact that it was more widely known than formerly, and the people had become more accustomed to foreign methods of treatment. In the earlier stages of the work many of the patients came through curiosity, but latterly this class has become insignificant in numbers and those who do come are in actual need of relief, and as a rule are anxious to take our treatment. A larger number than usual of surgical cases have applied for relief, but we have been compelled to refuse help to all such cases until the hospital is ready to receive them. During the year quite a number suffering from dropsy have been relieved, much to their astonishment, as the Chinese doctors do not seem to be able to successfully treat this affection. Another item of interest is an increased willingness on the part of the well-to-do class of patients to contribute to the mission treasury in return for treatment received. During the last three months enough money was received from this source to pay for the drugs used in the same length of time.

Up to March 10 the dispensary was open daily. All patients listened to Gospel preaching before being admitted into the medical room. The dispensary in the city was closed March 10, as it was necessary to be present to superintend building in the country, but even in the country the number of applicants for medicines was nearly as great as in the city. One family moved out from the city to where we were at work in order to secure treatment. The case of a little girl whose deformity was removed by an operation was mentioned in our last report. She made a satisfactory recovery, much to the delight of her friends and all interested in the operation. After returning to the city, June 19, the dispensary was re-opened and the regular work resumed until July 1, when all our work was brought to a close by the riot. The last patient was a poor fellow who had a narrow escape from death from a snake bite. When this patient returned, two days afterward, he found our place in ruins. On learning that we were in the yamèn he came there to have his wounds dressed, but was of course refused admission.

Full records were kept of all our work up to July 1, but were all lost in the general destruction that took place on that day. Among these were records of rainfall and daily barometrical readings, in addition to other observations, such as have appeared in former reports.

While it is true that we have been expelled from Chun-king, I feel certain that it was not the citizens of the city who tore down our houses. And when we return no small number will be ready to welcome us, and

a great part of this number will be those who here received medical assistance.

Report by Mrs. Lewis :

The work begun among the women at their homes last year was continued seven months. After the first novelty of receiving visits from a foreigner had worn off, the women of one court were so inattentive and inhospitable that I discontinued my visits. Work in two new courts was begun, making weekly visits in four courts.

It is encouraging to find these women so willing to listen to the Gospel, but there is also very much to discourage. Most of them are very poor, and look to us for temporal help rather than spiritual. "If we believe, will God make us rich?" is a common question. Our common comforts and necessities are looked upon as luxuries by them. "Will you give me a home?" or "You give silver to those who join your church?" are very common questions.

About the Chinese New Year I became interested in a woman who both on Sabbath and week days was seemingly an attentive listener to my message. A day was set for her to take me to her home, and I hoped here was another opening for work. The day appointed came and went, but she did not come for me. A Sabbath or two afterward she met me at the chapel door and, notwithstanding my protests, insisted on asking me if we had work for her husband. We had none. She never came to chapel again. It is not much wonder that these poor people are eager to improve their poverty-stricken condition.

Quite a number of callers were spoken to during the year, and many sheet tracts distributed.

My Sabbath afternoon Bible-class was well attended, and though no results were apparent I can but hope some seed fell on good ground.

After Sabbath morning service most of the women remained for further conversation, and I was often pained to note how little of the word had been remembered. We hope the work so suddenly interrupted may soon be taken up again.

Report by Mrs. Crews :

The work among the women visiting the dispensary was carried on until March. All records having been lost the exact numbers cannot be given, but the average attendance was about the same as last year. Every day they were received and talked with for half an hour before the opening of the dispensary. The general disposition seems to be a willingness to listen, but a failure to understand the meaning of the plan of salvation. The same story must be told in the same way day after day. New ones are coming in every day, while some few come quite often. Very few of those reached in this way ever hear the Gospel from any other source. Some have been induced to attend chapel services on the Sabbath. Large numbers of children are brought, and they understand much more readily than the women do. All seem to have faith in our foreign medicines and many are grateful for help. They are so much more anxious for the healing of their bodies than their souls.

Our aim is to tell every one who comes for medicine of the Great Physician who can do every thing for them. While, so far as the human eye can see, no great results have been attained, we feel that the seed which has been sown must bring forth some fruit.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Report by Miss Gertrude Howe:

The greater part of the mission year, 1885-86, was spent in the regular work, which we continued quietly, without anticipating interruption, until the very day of the riot, July 1, when we were so suddenly driven from our homes, as much to our astonishment as to our grief.

Miss Wheeler and myself were associated in the work of the W. F. M. S., she being nominally in charge of the school and assuming the greater share of its responsibilities, the charge of the orphans being left more particularly to me. Yet our duties were not confined within these lines, since much of my time was given to teaching in the school, and Miss Wheeler continued in part the care of several orphans who had been with her before my arrival at Chung-king. The entire number of orphan girls receiving care in the mission during the year was eighteen. Of these one belonging to Mrs. Crews, and another to Mrs. Lewis, were not placed in the orphanage, but cared for by the ladies at their own homes. Two died during the year. Had we been provided with accommodations, and thought it advisable, an indefinite number might easily have been taken.

Upon leaving Chung-king Miss Wheeler and I brought with us five of the orphans, and Mrs. Crews brought her little girl, leaving there ten who had been placed in the care of three women who had been in our employ. I have now sent for these to be brought to Chin-kiang, where Miss Robinson has kindly offered to take them in.

One important factor of our work has been the reception of the women who have visited us and improvement of such opportunities as offered for conversation on religious subjects. These women were generally attentive, but usually appeared to have fortified themselves by a previous resolution against conviction, and consequent identification with the new sect.

Yet while we could gain so many listeners to the word we could but take courage to persevere in presenting it, knowing the power of life hidden therein must eventually quicken the spirits of such as might be saved.

From one to two hundred women were usually present at the Sunday morning services; few of these were regular attendants, but conversation with numbers after each service led me to the conviction that an impression for good was gradually being effected upon the minds of the Chung-king women. A class composed chiefly of women employed by members of the mission, together with three of the wives of native colporteurs employed by the American Bible Society, met me every Thursday afternoon and spent the time largely in learning hymns; they evinced a good degree of interest, and worked hard during the week to get up their lessons. One of them professed to be convinced of the truth, but was afraid to come out openly and unite with the church. I was much interested in the

improvement of the little boys attending the mission school, a good number of whom belonged to my Sunday-school class. Three of them were orphans who had been adopted by members of our mission.

Report by Miss Frances Wheeler :

The Girls' Boarding-School in Chung King closed its third yearly session on June 30, 1886, the day previous to the riot. In spite of the ominous rumors afloat, and the threatening placards which had appeared in the city, all the members of the school, numbering thirty-four, were present on that occasion; also between fifty and eighty visitors, comprising both Chinese and Europeans. The school-room was prettily decorated with evergreens, flowers, and flags, and the children gorgeous in their gowns of red, blue, yellow, and, in fact, every color in the rainbow. All appeared to enjoy the exercises, which consisted of music, essays, recitations, calisthenics, and a debate between two of the brightest pupils—certainly one would judge so by the strict attention given, and the complimentary speeches offered.

Owing to the severe and protracted illness of the native teacher, we had been obliged to tolerate for several months a decidedly poor substitute in his place, in consequence of which less was accomplished in certain lines of study than might otherwise have been expected; yet, even with this drawback, the year could not be devoid of good results, considering the able efforts of Miss Howe and Mrs. Gamewell, and the anxiety on the part of the pupils to learn.

Although for many weeks in the spring typhus fever was raging about us, carrying off hundreds of victims, we were able, by carefulness in the use of strict sanitary regulations, to keep ourselves almost free from the ravages of the disease.

I have but one death to report this year. The niece of our school teacher had been slowly failing with consumption, and one night in June I was summoned to her bedside, where I found her gasping for breath. She smiled brightly on me, and whispered, "I am going home now, but I wanted to see you before leaving this world, and thank you for all the kindness you have shown me. I have no fears; nothing but happiness in my heart." After commending her soul to the Father, I sat by and watched the lamp of life flicker away.

I have not kept account of the number of visitors received at the school, but have no doubt they would average more than one a day. Unless especially driven with work, we never allowed any of them to leave the place without carrying some message upon which to reflect at leisure.

STATISTICS.

CHUNG-KING.—Foreign missionaries, 3; assistant missionaries, 3; foreign missionaries, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 2; other helpers, 1; members, 10; probationers, 11; average attendance on Sunday worship, 200; conversions during the year, 6; adults baptized, 4; number of other day schools, 3; number of Sabbath-schools, 1; number of Sabbath scholars, 90; number of orphans, 18; collected for missionary society, \$30.

GERMANY.

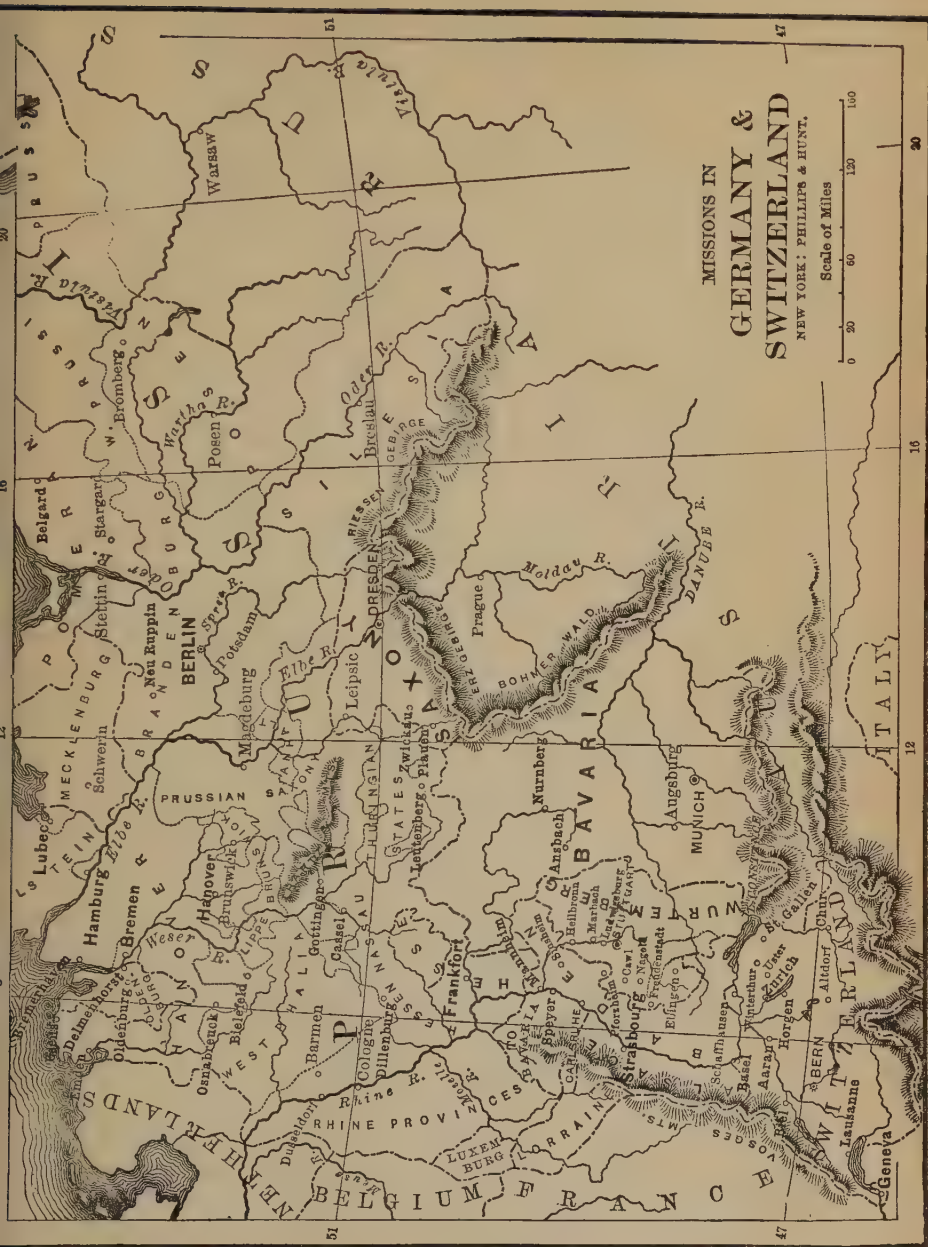
Commenced in 1849.

Organized as a Conference in 1856.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP HURST.

THE Conference was held in Zurich, Switzerland, beginning on the 24th of June, Bishop Foss presiding, and will be memorable for the division of the Conference under the enabling act passed by the last General Conference. Though for half the year Germany and Switzerland were one Conference, yet as at the close they were divided we present them separately. The one overshadowing hinderance to the work is the chapel debts. The General Committee permitted these countries to share most generously in our financial prosperity. \$20,000 were appropriated toward the liquidation of the chapel debts in the two countries, one half of it on the duplication principle. This ought to reduce the burden by at least \$30,000 during the present year. The same zeal and energy, the same economy and sterling wisdom, have marked the progress of the work for the year just closing. The reports that follow sufficiently represent the work.

We very much regret that we were not able to prepare for our report the presiding elder's report of Berlin District. It was duly sent forward, and, being difficult to translate, it was sent by mail to more competent hands, but was lost in the mail. The same story of fidelity and success found in the other districts is not absent from Berlin. Our growth in Germany is substantial. We need discount nothing either from the statements or statistics. A strong and numerous Methodism is evidently before us in Germany. A few more years of help and fostering care and we hope the way will be evident to autonomy. The highest efficiency cannot be expected while German Methodism is a foreign Church.



MISSIONS IN
GERMANY &
SWITZERLAND
NEW YORK: PHILLIPS & HUNT.

Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

BREMEN DISTRICT, FRANZ KLUSNER, P. E.

During recent years the work on this district has progressed satisfactorily. At present things are advancing on every circuit, and we have distinct indications of a revival. From some places conversions are already reported, and in other places it rustles, as if it would rain.

In *Hamburg* our services are well attended. In every love-feast that we hold several persons are taken into the Church. In this great city we need very much the help of the Missionary Society to enable us to build more churches. It is a promising field. The Baptists already have here and in the vicinity four congregations.

This very day we received an urgent invitation to come to *Lübeck* and *Schwartau*.

In the flourishing city of *Kiel*, the second great war-port of the German kingdom, we are making progress. Some drunkards and others were recently converted there. One said that he had already given a great deal of money for cures of the drinking habit, recommended in the newspapers, which, however, had no effect, so he called on God for help. Another said, when laughed at on account of his piety, that he had formerly been compelled to go around in ragged, dirty clothing; but since his conversion he had been able to procure a new suit of clothes. In this city there live many immigrants who are given up to all kinds of iniquity. We hope to bring help to many of these.

At *Flensburg* the outlook is better than at *Kiel*. The work here was not at first successful, because of the widely separated stations. Now the preacher confines his time and strength more to the city with the best of success, for since last Conference not only have our services been well attended, but several conversions have already taken place.

In *Bielefeld*, Westphalia, the congregation is constantly increasing. At my last visit we had a magnificent Sunday there, many souls were awakened, and three converted. A choir of trumpeters, with fifteen blowers, marched significantly by at the close of the services. Unfortunately the bird has not here a nest; we have to depend on renting places.

With help from the circuit of *Messen*, work has now been commenced in *Osnabrück*, a city in Westphalia with about 20,000 inhabitants. We hope to get a strong foothold there.

We have been repeatedly invited to the thickly populated region of the Rhine, *Wald Salingen*, etc. But from lack of means we could not undertake the work.

For three years the Bremen congregation has made progress. Also in *Bremerhaven* we have a flourishing work. If we had the means we could establish a new circuit in the seaport of *Hamburg*, *Cuxhaven*, where there is great need of religious work.

In the grandduchy of *Oldenburg* we have four circuits, with strong, live congregations, who are always found with their lamps trimmed. We count here some of the truest of our members.

It is very important that we enter the German royal city, *Wilhelms-*

haven, where thousands of men come together, of whom the most are as sheep without a shepherd. A successful start is already made. We predict great success here.

In *East Friesland* our work has, in recent years, come to a thoughtful standstill, partly because of the unforeseeing conduct of a young preacher, partly from the great activity of the preachers of the State Church, who work against us with all their might. But we go bravely forward, and are sure of victory over all obstacles.

The Bremen District, with its fifteen circuits, makes a magnificent, hopeful mission-field. We must take possession of all the northern cities of Germany and stretch a net over the whole land, for we know that God is with us, and that the Missionary Society will not leave us in the lurch.

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN DIST., A. SULZBERGER, P. E.

The labors of our preachers on this district have been richly blessed the past Conference year. In regard to the victories over the difficulties and troubles, we can say with the psalmist, "The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous: the right hand of the Lord doeth valiantly. The right hand of the Lord is exalted: the right hand of the Lord doeth valiantly." *Psa. cxviii, 15, 16.*

All the brethren worked faithfully and joyfully; their great zeal for the advance of the Lord's kingdom has been crowned with good success. The protracted meetings were, at several places, times of great revival; we have on this district an increase of 118 members and 102 children as catechumens—that is, 26 pupils more than last year. Our quarterly meetings have the character of good old Methodism, which does not contend solely for large numbers, but desires the sound conversion of souls. In spite of the small gain of our members, they contributed this year 29,659 marks, namely, 5,991 marks more than last year.

The Children's Day was celebrated on all our districts, and becomes more and more an interesting and joyful day for our Sunday-schools.

Cassel and Göttingen, C. Schell. In Cassel, a town of about 53,000 inhabitants, we have a solid work, regular hearers, and a flourishing Sunday-school. In Göttingen, the university town, and in its environs, we could place a young man to form an own circuit, as the people would pay his salary, but we had not the man, nor means enough to rent suitable halls at the different places. They pay about 19 marks a year per member.

Biedenkopf and Giessen, W. Weishaar. This circuit embraces a large country; among the 12 preaching-places there are some very promising. Several stations lie fifteen or twenty miles from Biedenkopf, and are usually reached per *pedes apostolorum*. In *Holzhausen* we have a suitable chapel and a good congregation. In *Wettern*, a small town, we were introduced by letters of some American brethren, who show an extraordinary interest for their native land, Hessen; their great zeal is, indeed, a noble example for others. The majority of our members on this circuit are poor, but they pay about 12 marks per annum.

Dillenburg, E. Rohner. We have in this town a nice chapel and a good society; besides the town our preacher has to visit 16 other places. Our members are surrounded by adversaries and concurrents of other societies, but they hold fast to our church and love it over all. During the past year many souls have been converted and joined the Church. A great field is open to us in this country, but we must restrict ourselves to the station we already occupy. Many of our brethren work in iron mines, but as this branch of industry is failing since some years, their wages are very small; some of them receive for their hard work of ten hours a day only forty-five cents, and none of our brethren earn a dollar a day; however, they contribute about five dollars a year to our mission.

Gelnhausen, H. Mader. In connection with our nine preaching-places on this circuit other stations will be taken up soon. In the *Wettern*, where Zinzendorf lived and worked for some time, but where no community of his days exists now, we have the beginning of a good and solid work, which promises to become, in some years, self-supporting.

Our complaint in regard to the persecution on the part of some Lutheran pastors on this circuit is not yet answered by the government, but a convenient decision will no doubt follow. Last winter about 26 persons were converted.

Frankfurt and Friedrichsdorf, Cl. Achard, with Brother W. Schütz, helper. Our finances did not allow, this year, to give to this large circuit its own preacher. The director of our seminary has, besides his regular duties, also the charge of the circuit. With help of our students we held protracted meetings in all the chief places; about 40 persons found peace in the Lord and joined the Church. Had we not for so many years been burdened with the chapel debt, this circuit might be made self-supporting in a few years.

Martin Mission Institute, Rev. Cl. Achard, director; A. Sulzberger, professor. Our institute had an important change by the departure of Dr. Nippert, who gave, at our last Conference, his demission as director and returned this fall with his family to his old home, America. He was one of our American brethren who came over thirty-six years ago to preach the gospel of free grace, and to bring us the benediction of the evangelical organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By their faithful work these brethren have had the satisfaction of seeing the development of a work which is extending now over the whole of Germany and Switzerland.

Rev. Cl. Achard was elected director of our seminary; twenty-seven years ago he was appointed as house father of the institute at Bremen, so he is not an entire stranger to his new position. Mrs. Achard is the eldest daughter of our dear Dr. L. S. Jacoby, the founder of our Mission Institute at Bremen. More than 100 preachers have here received their education; it is the oldest seminary of the German Methodist Church, and has become one of the most influential instruments for the promotion of our mission work in these lands. Sixteen years ago I was asked by a

Wesleyan minister by what means they might be enabled to advance their mission in Wurtemberg; I answered him, "By the foundation of a Mission Institute." And soon afterward they founded one. Indeed, we could not be without it one year. To become a guide for the many thousand souls who neglect all religious duties, and to be a good leader for those who wander in ignorance and sin, our young men need to be carefully prepared and well instructed in all the necessary branches of theoretical and practical theology. We feel very thankful to our dear mother Church and to our dear friends in America, who sustain our seminary by their warm interests and gifts.

The *Bethanien Verein* is still very successful and useful; about 80 sisters are occupied in the regular service as attendants upon the sick.

Maudel Kreuznach, T. Spörri. This circuit embraces 9 stations, and has a chapel free from debt. The majority of our members are still in their full strength and vigor, and march joyfully and faithfully, as good Methodists, in the ways of the Lord. They pay about 18 marks per member a year.

Mainz and Weisenau, G. Bubeck. The work among a Catholic and military population demands great faith and patience. In Weisenau our mission is progressing, but in Mainz all our efforts seemed, until now, to have been in vain, as the people cannot be induced to visit our services; a Sunday-school of about 40 children, however, encourages us to believe that through it the parents may be reached. Our members of Weisenau pay their preacher and all other expenses.

Rheinböllen and Pferdsfeld, H. Rieker. The 12 stations of this circuit lie in the mountains along the Rhine. Our prospects in this country are very encouraging; the people are hungering for the word of the Lord, and our preachers are well received every-where. Last winter we had a great revival; 36 persons joined the Church and are earnestly striving to serve the Lord. Most of them are converted. The circuit is self-supporting.

Kaiserslautern, H. Mann. As the health of Brother Mann during the last year was very delicate, he was not able to do his full work; but by the help of the students of our institute the mission was carried on, and the congregation had an increase of 25 members on probation and 14 in full connection. The Sunday-school is very well attended, and the Young Men's Christian Association is a good help for our mission there. The members pay about 20 marks per annum.

Pirmasens, J. Wuhrmann. During the protracted meetings last winter they had a time of great revival; about 30 persons were converted, among them was a leader of the Social-democrats. Per member they pay about 25 marks per year.

Mannheim and Speyer, L. Weiss. The last fall and winter was a time of great refreshing and revival for this hard field of labor, among a light and voluptuary population. In Speyer, where we had the least hope at the beginning of the Conference year, our hall is now usually filled with hearers; about 40 persons found the Lord, and a goodly number of them

became members of our Church. The municipality of the town have given us a very convenient apartment for some services. The members are very self-sacrificing, and pay annually about 25 marks each.

All our circuits are in a healthy condition, and support our mission in proportion to their income in a really noble manner. One of our heaviest burdens, however, is, since some years, that we are not enabled, for want of means and men, to make a full use of the position which we conquered, but we look faithfully and pray earnestly for better times and for the necessary help.

WURTEMBERG DISTRICT, JOHANNES SATIGER, P. E.

The presiding elder says :

The Wurtemberg District, under my charge, consisting of 29 circuits, with 235 preaching-places, embraces Wurtemberg, Protestant Bavaria—except Pfalz—half the Grand-duchy of Baden, and the province of Elsass. In this field there are at work 26 elders, 1 deacon, 1 probationer, 8 salaried helpers in the traveling connection, 22 local preachers (without salary), and 63 exhorters.

In 113 Sunday-schools there are 4,809 children and 326 teachers. This mission has 2,979 members in full connection, and 759 probationers. Total, 3,738; a net increase of 137. In money, this district raised last year 61,920 marks, or 16.50 marks per member. This becomes small when compared with the American standard; it may, when compared with the Swedish work, appear in an unfavorable light. But it is significant when compared with other German work.

There is in Germany no neutral ground. Every one belongs to some Church, usually to the State Church, and with many it is only material ties which bind them to the Church in which they were born. The preachers of the State Church preach against us. Whole synods busy themselves with us, and treat as the leading topic in their Conferences, "The advance of Methodism and how to fight it." We are threatened with heavy fines by the magistrates; once, in Nuremberg, we were punished for administering the Lord's Supper to probationers who had not yet left the State Church. The district has, in recent years, been considerably extended. The salaries of the preachers have been reduced to the lowest limit, and still an ever-increasing deficit is pressing upon us.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during the Year.	Adults Baptized.	(Children Baptized.	No. of Theolog. Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Students.
<i>Bremen District.</i>															
Aurich.....	1	1	1	1	1	50	11	15	80	8	4	4	1	1	1
Bielefeld.....	1	1	1	1	1	13	24	50	250	28	1	2	1	1	1
Breinen.....	1	1	1	1	1	125	20	200	180	17	3	3	1	1	1
Bremerhaven.....	1	1	1	1	1	51	14	70	90	14	4	4	1	1	1
Delmenhorst.....	1	1	1	1	1	194	19	250	250	11	8	8	1	1	1
Dornum.....	1	1	1	1	1	101	10	20	150	4	5	5	1	1	1
Edewecht.....	1	1	1	1	1	88	7	25	100	3	6	6	1	1	1
Flensburg.....	1	1	1	1	1	123	10	200	150	10	8	8	1	1	1
Hamburg.....	1	1	1	1	1	184	29	200	250	34	26	26	1	1	1
Kiel.....	1	1	1	1	1	100	10	100	100	10	10	10	1	1	1
Metten.....	1	1	1	1	1	150	10	150	150	10	10	10	1	1	1
Neerstedt.....	1	1	1	1	1	150	10	150	150	10	10	10	1	1	1
Neuschoo.....	1	1	1	1	1	130	10	60	200	8	1	1	1	1	1
Oldenburg.....	1	1	1	1	1	184	20	180	200	13	2	2	1	1	1
Rhauderfehn.....	1	1	1	1	1	89	20	20	100	18	2	2	1	1	1
<i>Berlin District.</i>															
Belgard.....	1	1	1	1	1	38	16	150	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berlin.....	1	1	1	1	1	155	106	351	64	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chemnitz.....	1	1	1	1	1	116	91	250	42	11	11	11	1	1	1
Colberg.....	1	1	1	1	1	103	15	151	16	6	6	6	1	1	1
Langenwetzendorf.....	1	1	1	1	1	172	86	250	24	4	4	4	1	1	1
Neu Ruppin.....	1	1	1	1	1	52	25	125	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plauen.....	1	1	1	1	1	139	120	351	5	13	13	13	1	1	1
Saalfeld.....	1	1	1	1	1	52	8	100	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schleiz.....	1	1	1	1	1	67	28	120	21	3	3	3	1	1	1
Schwarzenberg.....	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	350	45	9	9	9	1	1	1
Waltersdorf.....	2	2	2	2	2	194	82	300	81	5	5	5	1	1	1
Zwickau.....	2	2	2	2	2	167	13	380	24	10	10	10	1	1	1
<i>Frankfurt-am-Main Dist.</i>															
Biedenkopf and Giessen.....	1	1	1	1	1	54	12	130	80	12	2	2	1	1	1
Cassel and Göttingen.....	1	1	1	1	1	86	49	55	350	20	5	5	1	1	1
Dillenburg.....	1	1	1	1	1	77	16	200	170	33	2	2	1	1	1
Frankfurt-am-Main, etc.....	2	2	2	2	2	276	65	450	700	40	5	5	1	1	1
Gelnhausen & Aschaffenburg.....	1	1	1	1	1	31	19	51	120	16	2	2	1	1	1
Kaiserslautern.....	1	1	1	1	1	93	51	200	420	30	4	4	1	1	1
Kreuznach and Mandel.....	1	1	1	1	1	72	16	40	130	10	3	3	1	1	1
Mainz and Weisenau.....	1	1	1	1	1	22	5	20	65	15	2	2	1	1	1
Mannheim and Speyr.....	1	1	1	1	1	81	40	40	250	36	1	1	1	1	1
Pharus-uz.....	1	1	1	1	1	96	30	150	350	30	6	6	1	1	1
Rheinb. llen.....	1	1	1	1	1	139	26	130	25	36	4	4	1	1	1
Martin Mission Institute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Württemberg District.</i>															
Altenstug.....	1	1	1	1	1	59	10	110	90	4	2	2	1	1	1
Ansbach.....	1	1	1	1	1	9	17	86	60	3	1	1	1	1	1
Bellstein.....	1	1	1	1	1	104	39	283	260	22	8	8	1	1	1
Bietigheim.....	1	1	1	1	1	111	21	202	180	22	1	1	1	1	1
Calw.....	1	1	1	1	1	194	25	300	270	20	1	1	1	1	1
Carlsruhe.....	1	1	1	1	1	114	29	213	190	25	1	1	1	1	1
Ebingen.....	1	1	1	1	1	86	35	200	180	22	8	8	1	1	1
Freudenstadt.....	1	1	1	1	1	120	16	200	170	16	1	1	1	1	1
Heilbronn*.....	1	1	1	1	1	235	30	300	250	24	8	8	1	1	1
Heimsheim.....	1	1	1	1	1	141	88	278	250	33	1	1	1	1	1
Horrenberg.....	1	1	1	1	1	127	25	210	130	15	3	3	1	1	1
Knittlingen.....	1	1	1	1	1	118	29	200	175	30	2	2	1	1	1
Lahr.....	1	1	1	1	1	31	10	61	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lonberg.....	1	1	1	1	1	86	32	168	141	14	1	1	1	1	1
Ludwigsburg.....	1	1	1	1	1	138	12	225	190	7	2	2	1	1	1
Marbach.....	1	1	1	1	1	196	47	300	260	22	7	7	1	1	1
Nagold.....	1	1	1	1	1	75	30	151	120	5	4	4	1	1	1
N. rubeberg.....	2	2	2	2	2	71	121	300	25	49	1	1	1	1	1
Oehringen.....	1	1	1	1	1	85	10	120	90	10	1	1	1	1	1
Ottmarshelm.....	1	1	1	1	1	97	29	160	140	15	2	2	1	1	1
Pforzheim.....	1	1	1	1	1	236	44	330	290	40	3	3	1	1	1
Schweinfurt.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	100	80	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sinsheim*.....	1	1	1	1	1	35	9	80	60	2	1	1	1	1	1
Strasbourg.....	1	1	1	1	1	153	33	250	230	39	8	8	1	1	1
Stuttgart.....	1	1	1	1	1	89	25	150	120	22	1	1	1	1	1
Vaihingen.....	1	1	1	1	1	169	68	300	251	54	1	1	1	1	1
Weinsberg.....	1	1	1	1	1	75	8	105	80	5	8	8	1	1	1
This year	1	1	59	19	31	6,697	2,184	8,186	12,770	1,252	2	245	1	2	10

* Heilbronn and Sinsheim have now become one circuit.

OF GERMANY.

No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other rented Places of Worship.	Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.
Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
2	45	2	15,150	1	1	13,390	18	10	478	40	18	18	18
5	187	2	159,205	3	2	126,005	97	24	2,155	121	195	150	150
8	500	2	41,000	1	1	17,90	30	20	2,618	282	64	54	54
2	140	1	13,300	2	1	4,755	42	31	2,145	80	54	54	54
8	170	1	23,150	1	1	9,502	12	9	1,898	117	117	117	117
8	70	3	11,030	1	1	8,850	18	26	963	84	162	162	162
6	180	2	65,500	5	1	10,500	68	43	2,309	14	14	14	14
3	300	1	9,133	1	1	9,133	1	1	8,653	1,117	73	73	73
3	210	1	4,000	1	1	4,000	1	1	1,547	800	102	102	102
2	60	2	14,950	1	1	18,922	20	15	2,056	175	20	20	20
2	75	1	21,780	3	1	21,780	30	12	547	20	88	88	88
3	70	1	8,700	1	1	5,230	12	12	164	20	501	501	501
1	40	1	1,779	6	1	62,880	154	618	1,580	2,568	1,808	1,808	1,808
5	503	1	48,050	3	1	4,900	15	818	925	549	2,840	2,840	2,840
2	40	1	14,120	5	1	8,20	30	130	549	10	1,871	1,871	1,871
2	150	1	18,830	5	1	5,269	85	268	747	16	768	768	768
4	70	2	14,700	6	1	11,570	90	818	1,227	1,535	651	651	651
2	100	1	375	6	1	10	20	183	840	20	2,284	2,284	2,284
2	117	1	21,450	7	1	40	140	840	744	968	489	489	489
3	80	1	2,070	6	1	10,630	352	475	1,147	882	616	616	616
2	100	1	2,423	14	1	105	725	1,147	1,023	1,005	2,558	2,558	2,558
2	50	1	16,040	13	1	49,676	175	537	552	102	1,648	1,648	1,648
7	86	1	75,900	8	1	5,0	12	37	945	185	4,240	4,240	4,240
5	255	1	8,000	12	1	21,50	70	248	1,286	77	166	166	166
2	30	1	32,500	4	1	4,075	40	215	1,388	10	994	994	994
5	230	1	12,950	20	1	142,25	130	1,035	493	2	803	803	803
5	200	1	133,400	16	1	20	71	493	9,2	550	2,390	2,390	2,390
7	430	2	88,700	5	1	28,200	82	18	1,06	25	190	190	190
3	80	1	8,500	9	1	60	86	248	940	2	1,025	1,025	1,025
2	13	1	10,060	3	1	8,650	62	221	1,411	492	572	572	572
7	180	1	33,000	2	1	20,093	65	3,9	1,571	819	673	673	673
3	100	1	7,500	14	1	82	370	1,004	3,358	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112
4	12	1	212,000	1	1	900	26	66	966	943	68	68	68
3	16	1	1,70	8	1	2,500	53	84	1,518	50	14	14	14
6	150	2	10,850	1	1	3,878	4	93	1,414	225	146	146	146
5	120	1	9,000	1	1	6,991	125	152	2,129	243	193	193	193
5	220	1	19,700	1	1	25,930	91	106	2,535	850	246	246	246
3	220	1	40,000	1	1	6	115	1,447	60	129	160	160	160
3	169	1	7,000	1	1	13,000	80	119	1,471	3,06	129	129	129
6	249	1	24,800	1	1	88,800	50	371	4,821	142	217	217	217
7	375	3	29,600	1	1	8,812	105	144	1,609	880	142	142	142
7	965	1	17,400	1	1	4,452	72	138	1,705	476	163	163	163
2	60	1	16,000	1	1	10,214	40	80	924	50	124	124	124
4	137	1	18,000	1	1	8,650	20	81	888	101	92	92	92
1	25	1	14,000	1	1	1,380	39	81	1,301	140	101	101	101
7	162	1	5,000	1	1	8,000	40	155	3,104	809	156	156	156
4	280	1	40,000	2	1	970	125	168	1,978	100	227	227	227
10	375	1	11,100	1	1	5,260	40	52	2,136	100	108	108	108
4	125	1	10,000	1	1	16	65	2,131	1,122	69	142	142	142
2	80	1	22,000	19	1	9,700	17	271	1,122	86	91	91	91
2	55	1	3,800	1	1	1,300	18	92	1,186	2,598	99	99	99
5	260	1	30,200	1	1	10,700	100	228	2,598	354	806	806	806
6	440	1	30,200	1	1	8	17	475	614	1,442	20	20	20
3	100	1	5,600	2	1	4,275	62	283	3,994	2,087	29	29	29
7	375	1	23,000	1	1	12,465	100	171	2,128	265	163	163	163
2	125	1	23,000	1	1	81	71	786	361	108	108	108	108
7	20	1	23,000	1	1	81	71	786	361	108	108	108	108
2	50	1	23,000	1	1	81	71	786	361	108	108	108	108
251	10,431	63	1,241,596	243	35	276,240	800,072	3,819	10,554	88,850	21,994	31,322	31,322

251 10,431 63 1,241,596 243 35 276,240 800,072 3,819 10,554 88,850 21,994 31,321

Three new circuits have been organized, which are not reported in these Minutes.

SWITZERLAND.

Commenced in 1849.

Organized as a Conference in 1886.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP HURST.

WE are happy to introduce the Methodism of Switzerland as a child able to stand alone. With something of the pride of a parent, in similar circumstances, we point to this first essay at Conference independence. But the people of this republic are not unaccustomed to such responsibilities, yet we feel confident that, small as is the land, a Conference of its own will best suit its genius. Its greater and stronger neighbor across the Alps may well haste its step or the little one of the mountains may overtake her. Two districts—one quite small, and both numbering but two dozen charges—constitute the beginning of the Switzerland Conference. Time will tell whereunto it is to increase. The words of the presiding elders are of peculiar interest at this epochal moment of its history. Our corresponding secretary writes as follows :

The boundaries of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Switzerland, include, beside the Swiss Republic, those parts of France in which the German language is spoken. The area is limited, but it is enough to employ a fair sized Conference. The Conference numbered at the division 25 preachers in full connection, 1 preacher on trial, and 7 assistants in the traveling connection. One member of the Conference, Brother H. Nuelsen, is employed as book agent in Bremen, so that the working force is diminished by one man. But three of the preachers are unmarried, and the average support of the pastors is \$400.

These 25 preachers and 7 assistants are employed in 13 cantons, and serve 24 circuits, with 192 preaching places. The work is divided into two districts. (1) Biel District with 6 circuits, and (2) Zurich District with 18 circuits.

Biel District embraces the cantons of Genf, Waads, Neuchatel, and part of the cantons of Bern and Solothurn, With the exception of Biel and Lyss Circuits, the French language prevails on this district, and the intention of the brethren is to work among the German people. The field

of labor is blessed, and one of the most consecrated of the whole German field.

The Zurich District embraces the greater part of the canton of Bern, the cantons of Basel, Aargau, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, St. Gallen, Appenzell, and Granbundten—an unusually promising field. We have not yet occupied the cantons of Glarus, Uri, Schwytz, Zug, Lucerne, Unterwalden, Tehsin, Freiburg and Valais, to the westward, inhabited mostly by Roman Catholics. This field ought to have been taken possession of long ago, but whence the means? Our members, who mostly belong to the working classes, are not wanting in the missionary spirit. They show this by devoted work, and wonderful spirit of self-sacrifice and liberality.

The willingness of the church in Switzerland to give has not diminished.

At the Annual Conference held in Ludwigsburg in June, 1885, a deficit of 30,000 marks had to be made up from the preachers' salaries. This year a further reduction of four per cent. must be made on the preachers' salaries, so that the average salary of the men is hardly 1,500 marks.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has done a work in Switzerland which no other Church has accomplished. Its indirect influence has been remarkable, and the fruit will be seen in the future of Christianity.

The amount received from the missionary treasury this year for Switzerland is, including 4,200 marks for the payment of debts, about 30,000 marks.

The presiding elders' reports are before us, and from them we extract as follows :

ZURICH DISTRICT—Jakob Breiter, P. E.

The Methodist Conference in Switzerland was divided into two districts.

The smaller, Biel District, embraces our congregations in French Switzerland, together with Biel and Lyss, 6 circuits. The presiding elder, L. Peter, is at the same time preacher in charge of Biel Circuit, an arrangement made for the sake of economy.

The Zurich District embraces 18 circuits with 153 preaching places and 4,356 members. It is manned by 18 preachers and 6 assistants, who on the average have to preach six or seven times a week. To this is added the work in the Sunday-schools, classes, prayer-meetings, and in religious instruction. Beside Sunday-school instruction, we give the children every-where week-day religious instruction. One year the biblical history is gone through, and for two years our catechism is studied. It is a fact that many of our preachers, in consequence of too great exertion and self-sacrifice, with but a small salary, have become prematurely old and unfit for work. The average salary of our preachers in Switzerland is 1,553 marks per year, or about \$338.

Even from this, pressing necessity requires us to deduct a further four per cent.

Some congregations pay more than their preachers receive, but by far the majority must be helped. In paying the preachers consideration is given to whether they are married or single, how large their family is, and how long they have been in the service. Thus a single preacher receives only 550 marks (\$137) per year. From this he must live, clothe himself, and still have an open hand for others. It is too little, but still a per cent. must be taken away from it. The salaries of our married preachers are higher, but still small and insufficient. It is the general experience that, as unmarried, with 550 marks they have got along as well as, if not better than now with the salaries of married men. He who has not some property of his own, which unfortunately is the case with many, must suffer want with his family. Our congregations do what they can. Last year in Switzerland they averaged 23.50 marks per member, but they are poor and can do no more. Many of them save their contributions from their mouths, like the poor widow in the Gospel.

Our church property in Switzerland is worth probably 713,200 marks (\$178,300), upon which there is a debt of 480,400 marks (\$120,100). The interest on this debt must be paid. Then there is the rent for pastors' dwellings and preaching places where we have no chapels or parsonages. Our debt is great, but we are compelled to build chapels, because the rents are so high and the places procurable so poor.

We act in this as prudently as possible. No local committee can build without the approval of the District Committee and the Conference Committee.

In spite of all disadvantages our preachers are full of courage and happiness. The success of the work justifies this. Last year we had revivals almost every-where, in some places of considerable importance. Last year's report announced conversions and receptions on probation in the preceeding Conference year, on the Zurich District, as follows :

Affoltern, 40; Basel, 25; Horgen, 22; Lensburg, 60; Liestal, 20; Niederutzwyl, 25; Rhineck, 20; St. Gallen, 35; Schaffhausen, 16; Thalweil, 14; Turbenthal, 22; Uster, 45; Winterthur, 56; Zurich, 87. It is very unusual that I hold any-where a love-feast without receiving a number of persons into the Church.

Last winter on one Sunday 42 persons were received on probation in Zurich, and three years ago I received here on one occasion 72 persons. I think these numbers show that the Lord gives success, and that the work has good prospects. If there is any loss in membership it arises from the fact that so many of our people go to America. Indeed, the younger and better circumstanced people usually do this. We work here for our Church in America, and can often truly say: "Our loss is your gain."

In many places our success would be more significant if we only had the money to rent better places or to build. Many doors stand open to us; we cannot venture to enter, as our means do not permit.

Nowhere can our work well be more necessitous than here, and nowhere

is there a better prospect. This is known to all who know our work. It is my heart's wish to found missions in the Catholic parts of Switzerland ; but I see at present no prospect of this unless we are more liberally supported.

BIEL DISTRICT—Lenhardt Peter, P. E.

I was appointed presiding elder by Bishop Foss in our last Conference in Zurich. I have been on my district only seven weeks. I am a German, my English is poor, and you must please bear with me.

My districts, except two circuits, Biel and Lyss, lie in the French Switzerland. The principal language is French, and is spoken by all persons born in this part of our country. The members of our church are mostly immigrants from German Switzerland and Germany. Many young German people come to this country to learn the French language, or to work as clerks, domestics, etc. In a few years the young people go back to their old home or lay the foundation for a business of their own. Our work is for these classes. It is a pleasure for me to say that our members in Genf, Lausanne, Neuchatel, La Chaux de Fonds, know their mission for these German people. When a young man or lady is coming to a city, and our people hear about him, they do their best for this immigrant, look for him, visit him, and invite him to our services. Many young people in that way have been converted. A large number of the young men have become preachers in our Church, and those who went back to their home brought the best of all in their house, a living Christianity. If the number of our members in these circuits is not so large as in other parts of Switzerland, the work is not less important. I am glad to say that our people spend much of their money for our church. They give with all their might, yea, above their might. They do so because they enjoy "Christianity in earnest," and love their Church.

Biel, Brother Peter, preacher in charge, and Brother Knoll, helper. Biel is a nice city, at the foot of the Jura Mountains, has 16,000 inhabitants, two thirds of them speak German and one third French. The pastors of the State Church are mostly rationalists. Only one, an old gentleman, is orthodox. Our Church has to do the greatest mission work here. We thank God our large chapel is every Sunday full of hearers. We have 170 members in full connection and 20 on probation. We received 20 marks, or \$5. per member last year.

Lyss, Brother Wertstein, preacher in charge. This is a small, new circuit, and was connected with Biel untill last Conference. Members in full connection 80, and 50 on probation. Per member 20 marks, or \$5.

Genf, Brother Bramble, preacher in charge. This is a very large Swiss-French city. We are doing a good work there. We have not many members anywhere who labor so industriously and spend so much money for the kingdom of God as we have in Genf. The largest number of our members there are servants, clerks, and governesses, but they are very noble people. We have no circuit where the preacher will be so esteemed

and honored as in Genf. It is the custom there that all pastors have their domicile in the summer in the country for some weeks; for people are so considerate for their pastor that they send him *nolens volens*, also, for his recreation or amusement into the country, and naturally they pay privately all his expenses. Members in full connection 97, and on probation, 24. Per member, 28 marks, or \$7.

La Chaux de Fonds, Brother Spörri, preacher in charge. This is the largest village in Switzerland, and has 24,000 inhabitants. In our neat, beautiful chapel we have a large and fine congregation. Dr. Spörri is working with joy and success. Brother Pager, who is a local preacher and lives in St. Imier, is a true helper for Brother Spörri; he is using all his power and time for the work of the Lord and our Church. Brother Pager takes no salary. He built a chapel in St. Imier, and preached in it with great success. St. Imier is a very godless place. Brother Pager was persecuted, and, with his family, often in danger of his life. A diabolical band tried to destroy with an infernal machine the chapel and dwelling place of Brother Pager. At the moment (at midnight), as one of the band was about to execute his purpose, God sent that way a watchman of a factory with a large dog. The watchman saw the fellow, and with his dog chased him away from the house. Policemen were now obliged to watch the chapel for some time. The captain of five policemen heard Brother Pager's preaching and was converted. He is, with his wife, a true visitor of Brother Pager's service now. He stands up with energy against the wicked band. Our captain has many enemies, who accused him by lies to the government, saying, the captain is a momier, (devotee), a corrupt man, and does not do his duty, etc. The captain was invited by the governor to give his defense, and was able to refute all the accusations, and give also a good account of his faith in God. He went out with honor, and is a good captain of the policemen, a Christian, and a careful guard of our chapel to-day.

Chaux De Fond possesses 166 members in full connection, and 79 on probation. Per member, 22 marks, or \$5 50.

Lausanne, Brother Diem, preacher in charge. This is a fine large city, and lies on the beautiful lake Leman. We preach there in the chapel of the French Wesleyan Church. We have not as many members in the circuit of Lausanne, but they are good members. In full connection 81, and on probation 21. Per member, 31 marks, or \$8.

Neuchatel, Brother Braus, preacher in charge. This circuit is doing a good work, but we want a chapel there. Our room for the service is very small, and many persons would like to be allowed but they cannot, because we have no room for them. We must have a chapel there; but our people are poor, and they cannot secure a chapel building without aid from abroad. Members in full connection 87, and on probation, 28. Per member, 49 marks, or \$12.

To every circuit belong from 3 to 10 places, or stations, which the preacher visits from time to time. We thank God for all that he has given us in the last year, and he will help us always.

SCANDINAVIA.

Commenced in 1853.

UNDER this head we embrace Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. More encouraging results could not reasonably be expected than are found in Sweden and Norway, and Denmark, after years of struggle, is evidently beginning a new era. Bishop Foss presided at all of these missions in their annual gatherings, and reports enthusiastically concerning the work. Sweden Conference was held in Stockholm from May 27-31; Norway Conference at Frederickshald, June 10-14; and the Denmark annual meeting at Copenhagen, June 17-19. The Denmark mission during this year was bereaved of its great friend and patron, Harold Dollner; but this noble man remembered, at his dying, the mission in his fatherland, and from his accumulations the appropriations of the society make such provisions as will doubtless lead to the entire extinguishment of all debts upon the chapels of this mission. The name of Brother Dollner through all his native land is as ointment poured forth.

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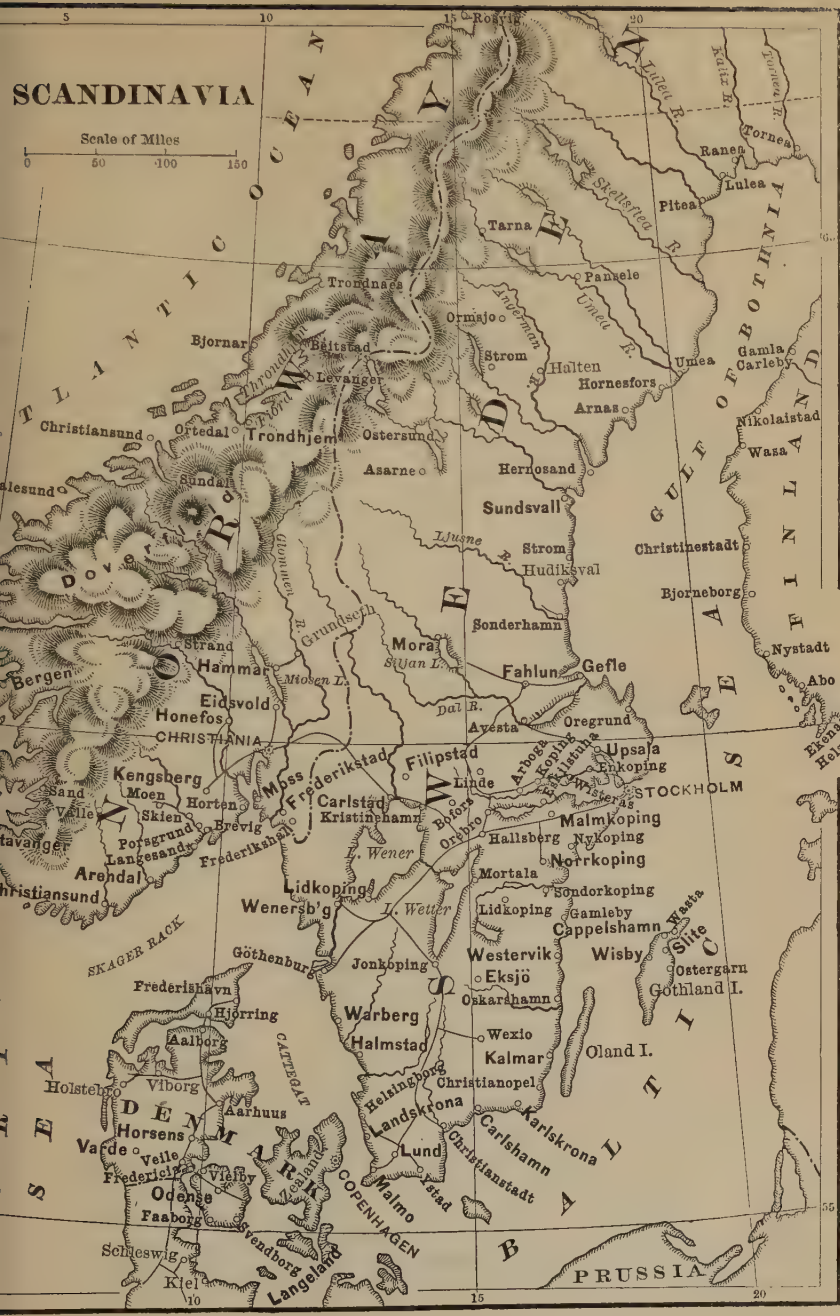
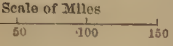
SWEDEN.

Organized as a Conference in 1876.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP ANDREWS.

FROM the very beginning unintermitted blessings have been poured upon our work in Sweden. In a very special way God guided the tender planting, and for all these years has guarded its progress. The brethren say last year has been a "good success" and some years a "joyful success." The mission has encountered great opposition. At the beginning our preachers were regarded as imposters, and our doctrines as soul-destroying delusions. Then came the perils of "false brethren"—worse than all. Great pecuniary sacrifices were demanded, but were cheerfully made for Christ's sake. Now all is changed. Confidence in our work is nearly universal, beginning with

SCANDINAVIA



the very throne itself. Lutheran school-houses are now frequently opened for our services, and sometimes the State Church edifice opens its great portals to welcome us in. We have had favor with God, and have, through him, won it with the people. A happy state of Christian unity and mutual edification is evidently just beginning with the churches of different denominations in Sweden.

The whole increase of members in Sweden and Finland during the year past is 1,061; increase of Sunday-school scholars, 1,904. Church property has increased 42,647 crowns, and the preachers' salaries 6,810 crowns.

Many new fields are taken up, and nine of these have received preachers. Confidence is every-where increasing, and new doors are continually opening. Indeed, we can say that the whole country is open, and certain it is that Sweden is a promising field.

Dr. Henschen writes: "With joy we hear from almost all parts of our Church field for working, that the common labor of preachers and congregations has been blessed with unusual success. Hundreds of persons have been added to the multitude of believers, and we have no doubt that the annual reports at the next Conference will show the number of members considerably increased. From one quarter after another we hear of pentecostal winds blowing through the congregations. The Spirit from on high is working powerfully, and the children of God, who sometimes, perhaps doubting, have looked forebodingly to the future, feel now a strange power filling their hearts. If all this can continue as it has begun, then we have reason to be thankful in the highest degree."

The reports of the district follow:

STOCKHOLM DISTRICT, F. Ahgren, P. E.

During the last years the success in this district has been great and encouraging. The preachers have worked with zeal, and some of them have prospered in their labor beyond their expectations.

Two congregations of 259 members together were separated from Stockholm District at the last Annual Conference, leaving in the district, as it now is, 4,699 Methodists. This number has been increased 700 at least during the year. We rejoice at success in our labor, persuaded as we are that an increase of Methodists is a victory of the kingdom of God, gained over the devil, sin, world, unbelief, and prejudices.

The success in finances has also been animating, as the statistics will show. The Church property of the district has increased during the year 21,102 crowns, and repairing of churches and of parsonages has been done to the amount of 13,158 crowns. Besides this, 3,438 crowns were paid for the preachers' salaries—all great advances.

In the district there are 54 Sunday-schools, attended by 3,789 children, 293 of whom have come during the year.

Several new places have been taken up, and to some of these preachers have been appointed. The work is continually enlarging.

Of the *St. Paul* congregation Brother Eklund writes thus; "The last Sunday 17 persons were received into full connection, and 22 on trial; total, 72 since my appointment. Souls are saved continually, and many of God's people are seeking higher grace. The last Sunday evening three after-meetings were held. The morning constrained us to reopen the meeting again and again.

Concerning the *St. Peter's* congregation Brother Janson writes: "It is now nearly nine weeks we have held daily meetings in our hall, and still we are going on. These meetings have brought us great blessings. Many have found peace with God, and the congregation is glorying in the wonders of the Lord. Within, or in the very congregation, a glorious work is going on. Many are seeking the full blessing of the Gospel. After a sermon one evening I called for those who would offer themselves entirely to the Lord, and wished to have the baptism of the Spirit. If the altar had been five times as large, it would not have been large enough to hold those who came. Half the aisle was full of praying and weeping souls. Sometimes it was glorious beyond all description. Praying, weeping, singing, and glorying were united together. O that we could get a constant revival in our congregations, as in the first day of the Christian Church when the Lord added to the congregation such as had been saved. Many united with the Church."

The preacher in *Heby* writes: "We see that God is with us, and we are glad of it. For the last time many of those who were sleeping in their sins have been awakened, and Jesus has given them life."

At the Lord's Supper last Sunday 8 persons were received on trial! We will not be tired of the labor; no, the Lord being our help, we will work according to the power that is given to us.

KARLSKRONA DISTRICT, K. A. Janson, P. E.

In this district, also, the Lord has been working during the year with power by his Spirit, his word, and his servants. The presiding elder says: "Glorious revivals have taken place nearly every-where. The winter has been a harvest time to our Church. The Spirit of power and holiness has rested heavily upon our congregations. A general longing for a higher life was manifest. Many entered into the rest bought at a high price; that is, they were sanctified. Methodism appeared in its best array; such we never saw before."

The increase of members is very great, amounting, on trial and in full

connection, to 474. Most of these have been awakened or converted during the year in our chapels. The preachers are encouraged to work for God with still more zeal.

The Sunday-schools of the district are attended by 3,905 children, and of these 746 are the increase for the year. Revivals have taken place; in the schools and in some places very many have been brought into the way of peace.

Our financial interests have also improved. There has been an advance in the Church property of 9,357 crowns, and in the salaries of the preachers 1,845 crowns. This increase is not small when we consider that the money is collected from persons most of whom are poor.

Many new places have been taken up this year, and in four of them preachers are stationed. The work has been enlarged greatly. In the same proportion as our faith is enlarged, new doors are opened, and, if we had money, we could begin working in more places in the country, and some of them are very important points. Sweden is a productive field, as both our experience and the statistics show.

Brother Eklund, in *Monsteras*, says: "When I saw that there could be no revival at home in our chapel, I determined with prayer and tears to hold a prayer-week in Torp, one of my places of preaching. There the fire began to burn. Young and old wept for their sins, and prayed to be saved. And, praise be to God, 'every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth.' Our joy was great when hearing their testimonies of the forgiveness of their sins.

"An old woman knelt down on the floor crying aloud for mercy. We prayed for her. I spoke words of consolation to her, and soon she arose and praised God for the forgiveness of sins. Some days after God took the old woman to himself, and she rests in him. Just in time.

"A man was present at a meeting for children. When seeing the children weep for their sins, it moved him deeply, and he knelt down praying, 'O wretched me! Must I go to hell alone, when others are seeking Thee!' Now the same man, his wife, and children are members of our Church. The awakening wind is blowing still at Torp, and now and then a sinner is plucked out of the fire as a brand. The old members are glorying and rejoicing.

"*Ernsfors* is a paper manufactory ten miles from *Monsteras*. I went there to hold meetings for some days. Greater things than I can tell happened there. The promise that He shall have the strong for spoil, proved its power here, because strong heroes fell before the sword of the Spirit. Those who were drunkards and swearers of the worst kind are prayers now. One evening when I, after sermon, had prayer meeting, the Spirit worked so powerfully that men fell down on the floor as if they had been struck by an unseen hand. Young children and youths, virgins, and hoary men and women wept and cried for salvation as if they had been in danger of life. We were on our knees praying, speaking, singing. The bonds burst, the prisoners were free and shouted aloud over salvation found.

Twenty-five persons, young and old, testified that they had found deliverance that evening by the blood of Jesus.

In the adjoining room an old wretched drunkard lived. He was lying on his bed hearing the mournful cry for salvation, and the thanksgivings of the saved. That was too much for him to endure. He was compelled to go out into the field. When we closed our meeting he came home. Then it was told him that one of his children had been blessed. He began to weep. Afterward he came into the room where we had our meeting, threw himself down at a bench crying: "I come, an old sinner, in the eleventh hour. Is there mercy for me?" When some brandy was offered him the following day, he answered, "No, thank you; I have found what is better."

One evening, I asked those who had found peace with God to stand and sing, "Happy Child!" and I counted over fifty persons standing. This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. Many of the converted unite with our Church.

Brother Roth writes: We have it very well here in *Karlshamn*. The town is little, and the congregation the least in the district of Karlskrona.

Brother Johansson, at *Oskarshamn*, says: At the close of the prayer-week many began to praise God for forgiveness of sins. The week had an end, but we continued, and the congregations constantly increased. The wind of grace was blowing among us, and God saved sinners every time we had a meeting, sometimes one or two, sometimes many. One evening there were eight persons that obtained forgiveness.

GOTENBURG DISTRICT, L. G. Berglund, P. E.

Our success in Gotenborg District, judging from the increase of members, does not compare with that of the other districts. The presiding elder writes in his annual report: Looking back on the Church year now gone, I stand before the encouraging fact that God has blessed his people in an especial way, and given success to his cause. Spiritual movements have taken place in many congregations. Sinners, secure and careless in their old strongholds, have found their high places untenable, and surrendered to God in Christ his Son. The children of God have been blessed greatly, feeling constrained to give themselves to Jesus more devotedly and unconditionally, and seeking full pureness of heart in the blood of Christ. The increase of members is eighty-nine.

The finances of the district have increased during the year, 16,549 crowns in Church property, and in the preachers' salaries 1,421 crowns.

Sunday-school work has also prospered, and we report an increase of 602 children; the entire attendance 3,174 children.

Brother Wallin relates: In three places of my field revivals have taken place, which are still going on, and therefore prayer-meetings have been held almost every evening during a whole month. Many have been saved, and both the congregations of *Bafors* and *Degerfors* have had the Spirit's baptism from on high. Twenty persons were received into full connection, and thirty-seven on trial.

Brother Sigurdsson writes: During the year the Lord has given us much mercy. Not a few of the place have confessed that they have been gained for Christ. Twenty-six persons have come in on trial, and quite as many will soon be received into full connection. The old members are growing in grace.

FINLAND.

GOD has also blessed our work in Finland. In not less than six places preachers are now stationed, and revivals, though small, have taken place. The people, all classes of men, hear the word of God gladly.

Brother Carlson, presiding elder in this country, writes: The mission of our Church in Finland has had continual success hitherto. Every impartial and honest man has therefore occasion to rejoice in what has been done already, when we consider in what low spiritual state the people in general of this country are living. The wickedness is great and the ignorance concerning practical Christianity not less so. Yet the people of Finland are very susceptible to what is good.

The hearers at our services have been numerous during the Church year past, and the meetings have been attended by all classes of people. Many have been converted by the Spirit of Almighty God, and not a few of these have united with the Church, which is a step not easy to take in Finland. The increase of members during the year is forty-seven persons. Our Sunday-schools here are attended by 480 children; an increase of 263.

Brother Lindborg writes: Upon the call of the presiding elder in the beginning of the month of November, I went to *Kristinestad* in order to furnish our friends with the preaching of God's word. I remained there for seven days. During this time eleven public meetings were held, and there was visiting from house to house, and prayer-meetings for private persons. During the whole time the presence of God was manifest. The number of hearers constantly increased. Before I left the town we had a meeting for mourning souls. Thirteen persons had their name written among God's people whom they would follow to heaven. Some happily made peace with God. One of those thirteen was a backslider, but now he returned, weeping, to the cross of Jesus. He had a hard struggle to endure all the seven days. At last he got victory and the peace of Jesus in his heart.

Brother Wagnsson writes: During the prayer-week I have held twenty-six meetings. A deep movement was seen. The tears of repentance washed the cheeks of many, and sincere confessions of sin, followed by the most ardent prayers, and crying for mercy and salvation, showed for the rest that it was the Lord's work. Especially we felt our souls lifted up when we heard the many new voices rejoicing in the God of our salvation. The old vied with the young in crying to Jesus that he might save them and their families, and all, both the old and the young, praised the Lord.

Believers wept tears of joy and magnified the Most High. Several united with the Church.

STATISTICS OF SWEDEN.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

Stockholm District.		1	1	173	57	80	450	7	1	85	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	
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437,616

Malmö	74	20	80	250	1	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

II.

NORWAY.

Organized as a Conference in 1867.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP FOSTER.

THERE is little need for prefatory remark, for the reports are complete and satisfactory. In much of self-sacrifice and holy love the work in Norway has progressed with even more than its wonted success. Steady, strong, commanding, might be said to characterize the work in Norway. The confidence of the Church has never once faltered concerning it.

BERGEN DISTRICT, J. H. JOHNSON, P. E.

The following very full report covers not only the district, but many things of interest in the general work. Brother Johnson says :

In representing the spiritual and temporal condition of the Bergen District and of the mission work here as a whole, I would, first of all, express my hearty thankfulness to God our heavenly Father for his watchful care over us as missionaries, and for the general prosperity wherewith he has graciously blessed our labors during the past year.

Peace and love reign in all our congregations ; all the preachers have been preserved in good health, and greatly strengthened in the bonds of peace.

The past year has been a year of fruitful revivals among us. The Holy Spirit has been poured out upon us.

Many of the charges of my district have seen the salvation of God our Saviour in the glorious conversion of many sinners, and in the upbuilding of holy characters and lives, praised be the Lord.

Very many precious souls have thus, by the preaching of the Gospel of Christ, been brought from death to life, from darkness to light, and who now heartily rejoice in a personal experience of a free and full and present salvation. And it fills my heart with joy to state that the blessed Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is now, as of old, the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. This divine spirit of revival has cheered and strengthened the hearts of the preachers, and deepened the work of grace in the membership as well.

The Sunday-school work has been successfully carried on all through the year. Preachers, superintendents, and teachers have all earnestly and prayerfully labored in this department of our work, and the Lord has been with them and poured out his blessings upon their labor. We have

at present more schools and many more children in them than we have ever had before.

The Sunday-school in Bergen numbers at present over 650 children. This is the largest school in the mission. We have also some very small schools, but these demand our care and devotion as well as the larger ones, and we have seen, from time to time, how the Lord owns and blesses us in doing our duty in small things.

The religious instruction of our children is a very important part of our work for the Master. From week to week our missionaries read with the children of their respective charges, and instruct them in the doctrines of our Church.

With reference to church building and improvement, we had a good deal to do during the past year.

In the settlement of Salem a very neat chapel has been finished and dedicated this year, and since the day of dedication regular meetings have been held there, and much good has been done. Precious souls have been saved.

In the town of Skien a great work is being done. Here we have recently secured a fine lot, centrally located, for which we are to pay 4,000 kroner; our old chapel or church in Follestad, a place near the city limits, will be moved, and rebuilt on the new lot. This work was very much needed, for our work here has suffered for want of a suitable church.

Our people in Kragers have also bought a lot, and intend to build a church suitable for the place soon as possible; this work is partly, at least, the fruit of the great revival with which this town has been blessed and which still continues. In my report for last year I stated that our chapel in Bergen was entirely too small. During the past year it has been enlarged and refitted, so that it is now one of the largest and most convenient houses of worship we have in the country. The work done has cost 6,000 kroner. The people here have given liberally toward this good work, and with the timely aid from the Missionary Society all is paid. And yet we shall need more soon in order to accommodate the people who throng the church from week to week. Many charges are struggling hard with church debt, and the burden is keenly felt; but even in this matter we have seen the hand of the Lord.

As to self-support, we are training our people to do as much as possible, and more is being done this year than in any one year before.

The benevolent collections have been faithfully attended to by the preachers. Every Sunday-school is organized into a missionary society, and the statistical reports will show a very encouraging increase over last year, and especially will this appear in the collections for missions. Two charges on Bergen District, namely, Bergen and Lanwig, reached the million line.

About the mission here, as a whole, permit me to note some general facts.

I. *As to the main points of statistics*, showing the strength of the work for the year 1886:

1. Members in full connection.....	3,737	
2. Members on probation.....	669	
3. Sunday-school scholars.....	4,099	
4. Thirty-one churches and one parsonage, valued at.....	452,320	kroner.
5. Debt on these churches	116,107	"
6. Paid for building and improving churches..	12,115	"
7. Paid on old indebtedness.....	9,810	"
8. Current expenses.....	22,228	"
9. For self support.....	9,538	"
10. Collected for missions.....	3,666	"

II. *As to the general influence of the work:*

Of the general influence of our work, Bishop Foss well says: "Methodism in Norway is a great success. It commands public respect, gathers large congregations, wins numerous converts and trains them in holy living, and has already done excellent work beyond its own pale. 'Outside Methodism' is, on both sides of the Atlantic, larger than inside Methodism, and perhaps more beneficial to the world. Before the advent of Methodism, thirty years ago, there was not a Sunday-school in all Norway. But self-defense is the first law of human nature, and now every State Church has its Sunday-school. The general tone of religious thought has more evangelical leaven, and 'Free Lutherans,' 'mission-houses,' and other earnest religionists are awakening the people from their doctrinal ceremonial stupor." To this may be added that not only the work of temperance and lay preaching, but every other good work in the country has been quickened and advanced by the presence and work of Methodism. For this we are thankful, and praise God.

III. *As to the use of the press:*

This kind of work we push quite vigorously. We publish books, tracts, and two papers—one weekly religious newspaper and a Sunday-school paper—and both are doing much good. The annual statement of the book agent shows that last year from our Book Concern were issued 86,250 volumes and 5,707,400 pages. And now, in closing this report, I would further say, that the mission field here is growing larger year by year, not only by the taking up of new places, but also by the steady growth of the larger stations, several of which need at present two men in order to carry on the work, as it, by the rich blessings of God, grows upon our hands. The prospect is most encouraging.

CHRISTIANIA DISTRICT, LARZ PETERSEN, P.E.

The elder says:

To the glory of God I can say that this Conference year has been rich in blessings, both spiritual and temporal. With the exception of Brother Simonsen, who has been transferred to the Norwegian Conference in America, and Brother Bergh, who otherwise has been absent, all of the preachers have been working faithfully in their appointments. In spite of many difficulties and hindrances, the Lord has helped us and blessed

us in every thing. Yes, he has crowned the year with his grace. Blessed be his name.

The spiritual condition of the societies is good. Love, peace, and unity are prevailing. The congregations are well attended by attentive hearers, and the power of God is mighty to heal. Most of the preachers in charge not only preach twice and thrice on Sunday, but also several times in the week. During the winter time there have been revival meetings in almost all the churches, and many precious souls have been brought to Jesus. Prayer-meetings and class-meetings are well attended, for our people feel the old truth, that it is good for the brethren to dwell together. More new members are added to the churches this year than the former, but still it is few compared to those who have been converted. This has several causes. In the first place we know that the whole population belongs to the State Church; the people are bound to it by many ties, which prevent even those who are converted among us from uniting with our Church. Many go to America.

The Sunday-schools are prospering. Some of the children love Jesus, and many are influenced by the Holy Ghost, and I hope that our Sunday-school work shall bring forth rich fruits. In 27 Sunday-schools we have 2,260 children and 266 teachers, males and females, who fear God and love the work. The finances are in a good condition, too, notwithstanding the depressing times which have been prevailing in our country for years, and made it very hard to many even to get bread to eat, particularly during the winter; but when the day for collecting is come these poor friends have crowded forward to give their last crown or mite. The missionary collection is much larger this year than last, and that so many thousand crowns, as the statistical tables show, could have been gathered under such heavy conditions is an evidence of the divine power in Methodism.

During the year we have had several church repairs. At Frederickshald the church has been much improved. This cost 1,700 crowns, of which 900 are paid. The church in Fredriksstad has been painted, and the church at Moss has also been much improved. The trimming of the first church in Christiania cost 1,000 crowns; the parsonage at Kongsberg has also been improved, which cost 400 crowns, and those repairs are paid. The Book Concern and our papers are prospering. Brother Ristvidt was appointed instead of Brother Bergh, as editor and book agent.

There have also been organized new societies at Hamar and Kristiansund, where we have a promising field of labor. From Trondhjem we have commenced missionary work at Levanger and Vardalsiven. Brother Doblant and Brother Larsen have visited these places, and the Lord has blessed his word to the salvation of souls. Some of these have asked for a preacher, and wish that a society may be organized there. Brother Thomassen, a merchant at Vardalsiven, is building a nice chapel, which will soon be ready to be dedicated. And when it is finished he will let us have it very cheap and upon good conditions. We have here in these old Viking regions a large field of labor, and if we only had means and men we would take possession of it for the Lord.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

<i>Christiania District.</i>																									
Christiania, First Church.	1	4	411	62	450	700	11	4	550	1	50,000	4	5,990	520	1,411	616	1,046	616	1,046	1,411	2,610	86,250	5,707,400	...	...
Second Church.	2	142	45	100	800	13	2	830	1	14,000	1	...	6,363	111	...	68	203	68	203	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Drammen and Holmestrand.	3	9	16	80	250	7	1	90	1	50,000	1	...	5,559	85	...	130	200	130	200	...	1,319	...	...	...	...
Bidsberg and Holand.	4	42	9	150	200	1	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	653	50	...	21	150	21	150	...	1,201	...	...	...	...
Frederikstad.	1	806	37	303	550	88	8	831	2	34,400	...	...	8,360	806	1,076	821	1,250	821	1,250	1,076	1,717	...	...	...	...
Frederikshald.	1	805	82	240	550	26	2	300	2	23,000	...	...	2,450	443	1,835	165	1,285	165	1,285	1,835	1,184	...	...	...	...
Hamar and Furnes.	1	19	7	10	50	5	5	137	2	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	109	95	109	95	...	921	...	...	...	...
Hadeland and Hønefoss.	1	104	28	100	200	15	2	120	2	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	141	519	141	519	400	1,220	...	...	...	...
Kongsberg and Sandsvør.	1	145	28	93	250	13	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	100	216	100	400	1,872	...	...	...	...
Kristiansund.	1	24	17	20	100	3	1	60	1	20,500	...	...	...	...	...	68	76	68	76	...	801	...	...	...	...
Moss and -søen.	1	123	18	50	200	19	1	60	2	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	123	405	123	405	...	854	...	...	...	...
Osløen and Kongsvinger.	1	71	4	15	93	5	3	8	2	17,521	...	...	...	...	...	151	291	151	291	150	932	...	...	...	...
Surshøng.	1	182	22	50	230	16	3	180	1	11,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trondhjem.	1	1	73	25	40	250	5	75	1	20,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bergen District.</i>																									
Arendal and Lillesund.	1	290	50	200	450	25	8	200	1	30,000	1	...	8,500	200	...	102	1,060	102	1,060	...	2,240	...	...	...	...
Brevig and Kragerø.	1	137	64	40	350	14	3	111	1	9,110	1	...	7,388	41	...	65	135	65	135	...	1,437	...	...	...	...
Bergen.	1	233	40	200	700	23	1	650	1	34,000	...	...	...	...	...	825	210	825	210	...	2,320	...	...	...	...
Flekkefjord and Hittero.	1	87	4	20	200	2	2	16	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	28	301	28	301	...	214	...	...	...	...
Høgsund.	1	87	13	10	100	1	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	100	24	100	...	1,754	...	...	...	...
Horten.	1	134	18	100	400	8	1	165	1	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	84	100	84	100	...	1,114	...	...	...	...
Kristiansund.	1	93	7	15	125	8	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	143	17	143	...	475	...	...	...	...
Laurvig.	1	179	23	150	450	13	2	140	1	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	145	217	145	217	...	2,776	...	...	...	...
Porsgrund.	1	136	5	30	950	6	2	120	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	90	470	90	470	...	1,276	...	...	...	...
Skien.	1	160	24	40	800	15	2	124	2	11,200	...	...	...	...	...	51	306	51	306	...	992	...	...	...	...
Sandnes.	1	41	6	10	100	1	1	80	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	14	300	14	300	...	81	...	...	...	...
Stavanger.	1	124	21	50	830	16	1	140	1	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	57	816	57	816	...	1,628	...	...	...	...
Tonsberg.	1	43	29	15	150	5	1	75	1	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	69	107	69	107	...	1,037	...	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Christiania District.	1	17	2	129	255	1,655	3,940	2,268	19	264,220	9	...	44,906	2,187	...	2,129	5,770	2,129	5,770	5,637	15,871	86,250	5,707,400	...	...
Bergen District.	1	10	5	1,605	809	88	8,750	1,881	12	181,300	6	1	7,000	1,529	...	1,074	3,765	1,074	3,765	7,202	17,384	...	...	...	...
This year.	1	27	7	3,737	659	2,535	7,690	4,099	31	445,520	15	1	7,000	116,106	3,666	3,203	9,535	3,203	9,535	12,839	33,255	86,250	5,707,400	...	...
Last year.	1	28	2	3,261	603	...	...	3,881	29	400,100	1	...	7,000	116,623	3,013	1,892	64	1,892	64	10,494	28,047	40,350	3,775,990	...	...

* The crown is worth 36.8 cents.

III.

DENMARK.

Missionaries.

Karl Schou, C. F. Eltzholtz, H. Jacobsen.

Ordained Preachers.

J. J. Christensen, P. M. S. Jensen, H. Hansen,
Chr. Thaarup, J. Nielsen, S. K. Johansen.

Local Preachers Acting as Supplies.

J. Markussen, L. Christensen, A. Christensen,
N. T. Nielsen, M. Olesen, L. Larsen.

APPOINTMENTS for 1886-1887.

KARL SCHOU, Superintendent. P. O., Copenhagen.

Aalborg, supplied by J. Markussen. P. O., Aalborg.

Aarhus, S. K. Johansen. P. O., Aarhus.

Copenhagen, C. F. Eltzholtz (P. O., Copenhagen), Assistant, L. Larsen.

Frederikshavn, J. J. Christensen. P. O., Frederikshavn.

Horsens and Hornsyld, H. Jacobsen. P. O., Horsens.

Lokken Circuit, supplied by L. Christensen. P. O., Lokken.

Odense and Faaborg, Chr. Thaarup. P. O., Odense.

Svendborg and Langeland, H. Hansen (P. O., Svendborg), Assistant,
M. Olesen.

Varde Circuit, J. Nielsen. P. O., Varde.

Veile and Enkelund, P. M. S. Jensen (P. O., Veile), Assistant, N. T.
Nielsen.

C. F. Eltzholtz, editor of *Dansk Kræstelig Talsmand*.

P. M. S. Jensen, editor of *Sondagsskolen*.

Superintendent SCHOU furnishes us the following very complete report. He says:

The state of the Church and our work here in Denmark continues, blessed be God, on the whole to be prosperous and promising. The year has been a good one as regards conversions to God, increase of membership, and support of the Church. Our little band of workers has been spared from great afflictions, is devoted to the Church, and diligently at work in season and out of season. The visit of our esteemed Bishop Foss, we trust, made us better men, better Methodists, and more zealous of good works. One of the brethren wrote me after he had reached his new appointment: "I bless God for the visit of Bishop Foss. It made me a better Methodist in the very best sense of the word."

And I cite from another brother's letter, in which he incidentally speaks of his religious experience, to show that Methodist ministers rejoice in salvation. "I live for God. My soul enjoyed a sweet and deep communion with Jesus. O, how he is precious to my soul! His love is sweeter than the love of woman. Never has my mother folded me in her arms so tenderly as Jesus now embraces my soul. If it was the will of the Lord, I would gladly go home to heaven to-day. I think of beloved souls that now are in the presence of God, and they seem to be beckoning me thither. The world is evil, and it is difficult, notwithstanding prayer and watchfulness, while I live here as a pilgrim and a stranger on a foreign shore, to do the will of God as it is done in heaven. O, that Jesus would so make my soul in its innermost depths to partake of his own mind that every thing within me might breathe forth the deepest love! I hunger after the salvation of souls, and am ready to use up my whole strength in zeal for the house of God. I have no inclination to spare myself, and O that God would send salvation!" Experiencing the love of God in our own hearts, we go gladly to our fellow-men with the glad tidings of salvation, but do not find that ready acceptance of it as we desire. Our services are generally well attended, but the greater part of our hearers belong to the first three classes mentioned in the parable, and comparatively few bring forth fruit in abundance. Still, the breathing of the Spirit has been felt in many hearts. Hundreds have professed conversion at our altars, and of over three hundred we have a good hope that their conversion will be deep and lasting. Licentiousness and intemperance are the great vices of the Danish people, together with desecration of the Sabbath and an insatiable hunger after pleasures. To counteract the influence of these evils and keep our Church pure requires the utmost care. Especially do we encounter difficulties regarding work on the Sabbath day. On account of our views of the sanctity of the Lord's day, many of our people are thrown out of employment and are unable to support their families, and it becomes a sore trial. But wonderful relief in cases of great need has sometimes been sent from God and has encouraged our people to hold out, while we, on the other hand, also frequently have been grieved by backslidings and deep falls. But our confidence is in God, who gives the victory over sin. The private as well as the public means of grace continue to be well attended, and our prayer and endeavor is to have a Church after the old Methodist fashion, full of power and of the Holy Spirit.

Sunday-school Work. The importance of looking after the children and caring for them is acknowledged by all our churches, and Sunday-schools are established in all our charges, and the children instructed in the word of God and in our doctrines. We have to our great satisfaction, now in a course of years, used the International Lessons, and brought the Bible readings connected therewith into all the children's homes through the medium of our Sunday-school paper, and have reason to believe that the readings have been adopted by many families. We have great cause to rejoice over the success of our schools, in which the average

attendance this year has been 1,523, an increase of 123. Not only has the attendance increased, but the schools are improving, both as to working methods and faithfulness in the teachers, and some of the children have given evidence of conversion to God. The determined opposition of the State Church and public-school officials has not abated; persecutions are quite common, and many have been driven away from our schools, while others are brave enough to continue and bear the contempt and persecution with patience. Brave little sufferers, may God bless them! The first Sunday in every month is Missionary Sunday in many of the schools, and the children bring their mites toward the grand cause, and very interesting are the stories of some of the little ones about the manner in which these poor children have earned their pennies.

Education. We have not been able thus far to do any thing in the line of the higher education of our children and the young men for our ministry, but have had to seek it in Lutheran schools or through private tuition. That cause, however, is held before our people, and collections were taken in the centennial year toward a college, and have been coming in since. In several of our charges, however, we have schools for instruction in the common branches of primary education, together with needle-work, etc., for the girls. We have five such schools with six regular teachers, and through these schools we are able to keep our children away from the bad influence of teaching contrary to our faith and practice. We have experienced blessed results of that work, both in our families and our churches, and have also the gratification that the schools, at their annual examinations, which have to take place before the state school authorities and the Lutheran priest, have received commendation. Besides this, it is our regular custom in the mission that the pastor attends personally to the religious instruction of the children from the age of ten; and regular instruction is invariably given two or three times a week the last six months before they leave the school, at the end of which time they are publicly examined before the church at a regular Sunday service, and, if worthy and recommended, received into the church. The public examination in our doctrines is generally a season of great blessing to the church, and to outsiders who are present it shows a new and better side of the so greatly abused rite of confirmation in the Lutheran Church. We strive to bring up our children for God, that the coming generation may be better than the present one.

Church property. The church property is in good condition, deeded properly and kept insured. We have 8 churches and chapels, 5 parsonages, of which 3 are fitted up in the chapels, and a good located corner lot, on which we hope soon to be able to erect a church. The debt on the whole property is about \$11,000, on which is paid from 4 to 5 per cent. interest. The church in Frederikshavn, built in 1879, size 50 by 32 feet, has not been large enough for some years to accommodate the people attending upon our preaching, and enlargement has long been contemplated. Such enlargement has taken place this fall, and an addition to the length of the church, 32 feet long, has been made, of which 16 feet

are reserved for the school. We have a good and comfortable church. To this improvement the late Mr. Dollner, the great benefactor of our mission, gave 300 kroner, and thereby encouraged the brethren to undertake the work, which has been done without adding much to the debt. Efforts have been made in Horsens this fall to secure the erection of a church. Collections thus far amount to 2,700 kroner, and it is confidently expected that that amount will be doubled; but for this sum no church can be built, and we must look outside the limits for our small alive society here for further aid. Would not some kind reader of this help us in this enterprise?

The financial condition of the country has not improved this year. There is stagnation in all branches of business. Failures and defalcations are almost of daily occurrence, and the effects, of course, reach unto all—to the day-laborer and mechanic as well as to the man of business. Last winter many had to undergo great suffering and want, and the coming winter will, it is feared, bring greater suffering, and our people have to bear their share of this. Many are now without regular work, and as snow and ice will perhaps soon close the ports and stop business, it will be still worse. Nevertheless our people have been liberal in the support of the church and its different benevolent enterprises. The question of doing more toward *self-support* has become one of the burning questions in our mission. Our people are becoming more and more alive to the fact that if the Danish Methodist Episcopal Church shall become strong and influential, it must be supported principally by that people among whom it is planted, and a strong resolution urging to increased efforts in that direction was adopted at our last Annual Meeting, and the report shows, notwithstanding the poverty of our people and the hard times, an increased interest, seeing that the collection for self-support exceeds that for last year about 2,000 kroner. At the same time collections for church building and repairs have not differed, but show an increase of 223 kroner, and for other local purposes an increase of 535 kroner. The cause of missions is also dear to the hearts of our people. Having received such great help through the Missionary Society, having been founded by it, and supported now for more than a quarter of a century by it, our people love that grand cause and contribute cheerfully to it. And the decrease this year of 157 kroner must neither be taken as an indication of less interest nor of less efforts; but the reason is this: that it was desired that the amount reported to the Missionary Society should correspond with the amount reported at the Annual Meeting here to the bishop, wherefore the collection this year only embraces nine months. And as the mission cause among us is presented not once a year only but frequently, and contributions received in the Sunday-schools the first Sunday of each month, and in some societies, for instance at Copenhagen, at every class-meeting, that, of course, would affect the amount of the collection whenever such a change should take place. As it is, the collection shows an average per member for these 9 months of 2.00 kroner, or 53 cents.

Publishing interests. The publication of our semi-monthly *Danish Christian Advocate* has been continued this year with an increased circulation, and the question of making it a weekly has again been discussed; but as the editing is done by a minister in addition to his other work, and without any remuneration, it was not found advisable yet to enlarge it. The Sunday-school paper has also increased its circulation, so that 1,600 copies are printed weekly, and both papers are doing a good work and paying their own way. Besides these a temperance periodical is published by Rev. C. F. Eltzholtz. A new edition of the Sunday-school hymn-book and some tracts have been printed and distributed, reaching many whom we could not personally reach, and thus bringing comfort and guidance to many troubled souls. The number of pages printed this year has reached a height not before reached in our mission, there having been printed and circulated one and a quarter million pages.

The position of our Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church belongs to the recognized churches in Denmark—such are the Reformed, the Swedish, the Roman Catholic and the Methodist Episcopal churches, the Lutheran Church being the State Church. This recognition secures to such churches the right to solemnize marriage with legal effects, bury the dead in the state or public cemeteries, using the ritual of said church, keeping authorized church records, and issue certificates according to the records with legal effects. But in order that a society or charge can get the benefit of this act, the minister must receive a separate and special official recognition as pastor in his charge from the government. The first recognized minister of our church was the late Rev. C. Willerup. The superintendent appointed after him received, after a delay by the government of fifteen months, official recognition as pastor of the Copenhagen Church, and all Methodists in Denmark were considered as members of said church until further and special recognition took place. To secure such recognition petitions were sent in for two brethren in 1878, but no answer was received before these brethren had been appointed to other charges. When the answer came granting the petitions, and the government was informed of the change in appointment, the official recognitions could not be issued. Rev. M. J. Cramer, D.D., who at that time was the representative of the United States, interested himself in our behalf, but without results. Other petitions were sent in successively for six ministers. Years have passed. The frequent personal interviews with the government officials having this in charge, the visit of Bishop Hurst to the Minister of Cultus, and every other effort, have failed, and our societies, with their own church edifices, well attended services, and growing influences, are without that governmental recognition which is their right, and which makes them in public opinion an established church, and not a society in class with Mormons, Adventists, etc. In September, this year, finally a recognition came for Rev. H. Jacobsen for Horsens (the youngest and smallest of our charges), who had been blessed of God in his labors among the prisoners in Horsens State Prison with the conversion of a very noted convict. It is doubtless

that fact which caused the recognition, and the recognition itself proves to be of little value; for when the pastor is appointed to another charge—and his time is out next June—the church here is no longer a recognized body, having lost its “head;” and the pastor is no longer a recognized pastor, having lost his “body;” and besides this, he cannot officiate outside of his own charge with legal effect and without endangering his recognition. Furthermore, the church records must be authorized by the police authorities, and annually presented for inspection to the same. It seems clear that the government, influenced by the Lutheran Clergy, is unwilling to accord to us the full benefit of the original recognition of our Church, whereby we would be placed on something like an equal footing with the State Church.

From labor to reward. Death has this year removed from us the first missionary to Denmark, Rev. C. Willerup. Having been superintendent of the united Scandinavian missions from the beginning until 1868, when Norway and Sweden each received its own superintendent, and 1872, when a new superintendent was appointed to Denmark, he preached in the United States some time, and after that some time in Norway, until he, in 1878, returned to Denmark as a superannuate, to spend his last days in Copenhagen. He was a very efficient and powerful preacher in his younger days, beloved and esteemed by many. His last days were full of suffering; but his sufferings are ended, and he rests from his labors. Another great friend and benefactor of the Denmark Mission has this year entered into rest. He bore the Denmark Mission close to his heart; the work and its laborers had ever a place in his prayers, and his great heart devised liberal things for the Church here in his native land. It was principally through his munificence that the expense of building the large church in Copenhagen was met, and he has also provided for the payment of the church debts here, to take place after his death. Denmark has had but few truer and nobler sons than the now sainted Dollner, honored and beloved, and it is proper that this tribute to his memory should be embodied in this annual report from his native land.

I have now briefly stated what is of most interest in our mission work here, knowing that nothing is overstated, that much better things doubtless might be said, and confident that the success of our church here is sure, though it may not come as speedily as at other places. Let the Church pray for this mission, and for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the laborers here.

STATISTICS OF DENMARK.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.		Foreign Missionaries.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during the Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day Schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.	Volumes Printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.					
Aarhus	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 18	42	75 8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 45	14 00	228 00	.....	68 00	.....				
Copenhagen	1	1	236 35	120	600 45	14	8	500 1	500 1	282,000	4	1	864 66	872 00	2,771 00	\$1,545 00	3,000	10,000				
Eskebjerg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 5	70	100 1	1 2	.....	.....	.....	8	50 1	.....	50 1	1,200	7	1	.....	.....	.....	263 26	29 00	40 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....		
Frederikshavn Circuit	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	184 66	500	600 180	14	1	24	8	170 1	15,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,675	190 74	148 00	2,320 00	760 00	415 00	.....	.....			
Hornsbyl Circuit	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	29	15	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12 1	.....	12 1	8,250	8	1	.....	.....	.....	45 28	20 00	184 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....		
Horsens Circuit	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 11	85	50 28	8	.....	.....	.....	1	125	.....	125	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	108 88	27 00	330 00	.....	158 00	.....	.....	.....		
Langeland Circuit	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	57 4	60	200 6	1	.....	.....	.....	8	60 1	.....	60 1	10,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 00	58 00	128 00	.....	68 00	.....	.....	.....		
Løkken Circuit	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	48 85	120	200 41	4	1	24	1	55 1	6,500	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 95	25 00	105 00	155 00	821 00	.....	.....	.....		
Odense Circuit	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	79 8	80	180 20	9	1	81	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	89 87	83 00	195 00	750 00	851 00	.....	.....	.....		
Svendborg Circuit	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	114 14	100	225 8	5	1	28	2	281 1	18,500	8	1	18,500	8	1	13,500	.....	.....	.....	200 65	183 00	630 00	1,065 00	1,150 00	.....	.....			
Vaerle Circuit	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24 6	96	90 12	4	.....	.....	.....	1	44	.....	44	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	24 53	21 00	87 00	.....	46 00	.....	.....	.....		
Vaerle Circuit	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	154 10	145	260 7	4	1	42	8	181 1	26,000	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470 27	126 00	905 00	133 00	1,160 00	.....	.....	.....		
This year	8	4	6	2	1,086	2,017	1,332	2,560	201	2	61	5	149	24	1,522	8	367,450	71	5	18,500	8,300	37,850	2,092	00	1,106	00	7,292	00	2,918	00	5,256	00	8,000	1,257,000	
Last year	8	4	5	7	6	907	2,292	1,036	2,505	816	1	63	6	169	26	1,391	8	318,150	70	5	18,500	8,300	40,640	2,249	68	1,269	00	5,365	00	2,695	00	4,720	00	1,000	806,200

* One "t" row is equal to 265 cents.

† Value of parsonage is included in church value.

‡ Building lot for a church.

§ 1,000 of this is a legacy from the late Mr. Spangler to the Sunday-school.

NORTH INDIA.

Commenced in 1856. Organized as a Conference in 1866.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP HARRIS.

AT this writing Bishop Ninde is in India, and arrangements for the work of the coming year are being consummated. Most of the workers have returned to the field, and none are now "in the United States, or home." The history of the year just closing is in the following pages, and all who read them will see it continues to be a history of success. It cannot be doubted that we are fast rising in rank as a religious power in this great empire. New developments must come with the approaching General Conference—perhaps new Conferences, perhaps the founding of a college or of colleges; great enlargement, doubtless, in the work of the press. Men who have twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred thousand dollars to spare could pile it up in India so that it would be doing its work when the last trumpet sounds. We would be glad to advise such, and we hope they will yet be found.

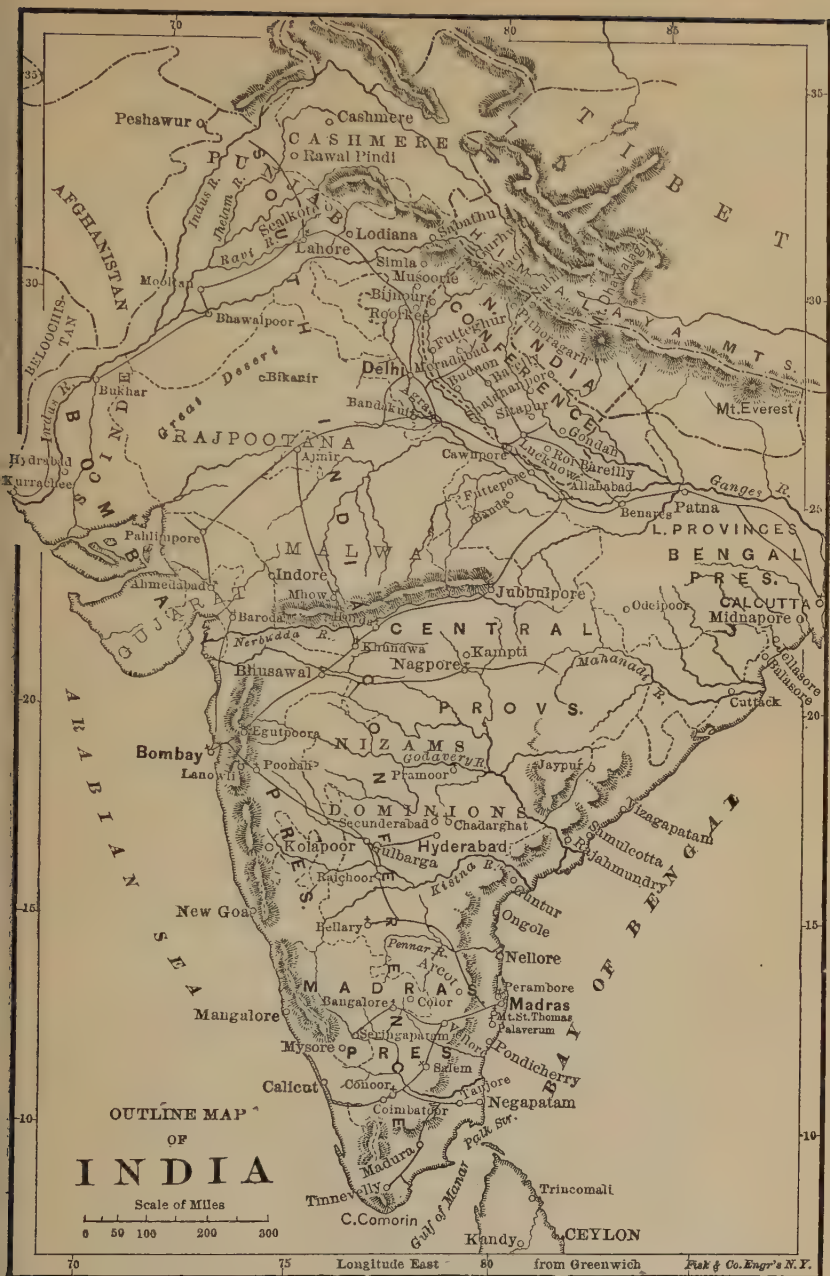
The reports that follow are of great interest, and enriched by incidents worthy of repetition in public discourse.

ROHILKUND DISTRICT, E. W. PARKER, P. E.

(P. O., Moradabad.)

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886.

BAREILLY—*Missionary*, J. H. Gill. *Native Minister*, J. T. Janvier. *Supply Pastor*, S. Hastings. *Head Master*, J. Jacob. *City Christian Teachers*, J. Robert, Nazir Beg, J. Laurance, Samuel Street. *Small School and Goucher Teachers*, Itiqad Masih, Qadir Bakhsh, Mohammad Husain, Parbhu Salia, Chitwa, Risali, Itwari, Jai Ram, Chheda Khan. *Colporteur*, Khuājoo. *Baheripore*, R. Turner. *Kolliarepore*, Kesho. *Sadar Bazar*, J. Williams. *Baheri*, John Nat Ram. *Faridpore*, Ishwari Parshad. *Richa*, Muni Ram. *Bisalpore*, P. B. Philimon, Mohan. *Puranpore*, Karera.



W. F. M. S.—*Missionaries*, Miss F. English, Miss C. Downey, Miss Mary Christiancy, M.D., Miss Lauck. *English Assistants*, Miss Alice D. Abrew, Miss Lottie Tompson, Miss Ledley, Miss Newton, Miss Simpson. *Teachers in Orphanage*, D. Buck, E. Gay, P. Wahid, B. Sweet, Parsis, Mary Janvier, Eliza, Dakha, Kitty, Jane, Evaline, Murilla, Bholi. *Matrons*, Rosa, Mary. *Bible Readers*, Caroline, Susanna, Isabella, Abby Taylor, Priscilla, Dhanika, Nathia, Mausale, Sukhi. *Medical Assistant*, Matilda.

KHERA BAJHERA.—*Native Minister*, Fazl Ullah. *Fateh Ganj*, Simon Peter.

AONLA.—*Native Minister*, N. R. Silas. *City*, Chhidu. *Bhamora*, Khush Hali. *Hardaspore*, Moti Lal. II. *Bhatouli*, Tika Singh.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Moti Lal, J. Chhidu, Biba, Parmati.

W. F. M. S.—Kate Emory, and two Bible Women.

FATTEHGANJ.—*Native Minister*, A. Solomon. *Meer Ganj*, Umed Singh. *Agras*, Agru. *Sheopuri*, Jhaboo Lall. *Mirapore*, Ase. *Sir-ouli*, Chhidu Singh. *Karaura*, Shib Lall. *Shergarth*, Nathu Ram.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Hem Raj, Girahan, Karim Masih, Puran, Mal, Gane Lal, Annie, Sibia.

W. F. M. S.—Mrs. Solomon, Khairatan, Pujari, Rebecca, Ellen Singh, Durgiya, Tularani.

PILIBHIT.—*Native Ministers*, D. P. Kidder, Ghasi, Ali Bahadur. *Jahanabad*, J. Brisco. *Nawab Ganj*, Kallu Singh.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Jawahir, Nanhe, Ram, Bakhsh, Sukhya, Moti.

W. F. M. S.—Piyari Kidder, Milkah, Anna Green.

SHAHJAHANPORE.—*Missionary*, C. L. Bare. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Bare. *Native Pastor*, W. R. Bowen. *City*, C. Hancock. *Central School*, A Frank, G. W. Pressgrave, A. R. Street.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Jiwan Singh, Mannu Lal, Sita Ram, P. Wood, Kewal Ram, Tulsi, Mery Lal, Rain, Gulab Masih.

W. F. M. S.—*English Assistant*, Mrs. Jarbo. *Bible Women*, Cassandra Luke, Mona Fish, Solome Gale, Sarah Perren. *Colporteurs*, Buddha Singh, Damar Singh, Sakhu Singh, Baika Singh. *Orphanage Manager*, Peter Solomon. *Purwayan*, Gulzari Lal. *Tilhar*, F. Pressgrave, Ram Sukh.

W. F. M. S.—Lydia Pressgrave, Joslyn Sukh. *Kant*, Kallu Dhar. *Bible Woman*, Karuna.

JALALABAD.—*Native Minister*, B. F. Cocker.

W. F. M. S.—Ann Cocker. *Teachers*, Ram Diyal, Dilla.

PANAHPORE.—*Native Minister*, H. J. Adams. *Teacher*, Basant Ram.

W. F. M. S.—Minerva Adams, Munia, Anna Rani, Hadar Dass, Edo Smyth.

BUDAON.—*Missionary*, F. L. Neeld. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Neeld. *Pastor*, Karim Masih. *Evangelist*, Tori Dutt. *Chamars*, Kal-

iyen Dass. *City Schools*, S. Phillip, Lochan Singh. *Kakrala*, James Jordon, Parshade Lal, *Kas Ganj*, Hassan Raza Khan, Chhote Lal, Wahidullah. *Data Ganj*, Chheda Lal, Newal Kishor.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Baldeo Parshad, Moti Izliaq, Mathra Pershad, Bikkhi Lal, Girdhari, Yuliania, Ran Buhadur, Khurram, Mahtrib Masih, Tulsi Ram, Nadir, Mohaniya, Naniya.

W. F. M. S.—*English Assistants*, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Butterfield. *Teachers*, Jane Adams, Rachel, Minnie, Muno, Sundri. *Bible Women*, Lachmi, Maliarani, Ella Masih, Cornelia Jordon, Manzuran, Ruth.

BILSI.—*Native Minister*, Mahbub Khan. *Sehaswan*, Jawahir Lal. *Ujhane*, Gokind Ram. *Wazir Ganj*, Kanjau Lal.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Jawahir, Hulasi, Bahadur, Prem Masih, Gangu, Auggan.

W. F. M. S.—Mrs. M. Khan, Lachhmi.

BISOULI.—*Native Minister*, Antone Dutt. *Islam Nagar*, Taj Khan, Baij Nath, Keshri Singh.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Bal Mukand, Bal Kishan, Tiloki, Baljit Rasma. Imaman.

W. F. M. S.—Claudia Dutt, Parbatya, Kuliga.

CHANDAUSI.—*Preacher*, Luke Franklin. *City School*, Davlot Masih.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Buddha 1, Buddha 2, Bidhe, Minie.

W. F. M. S.—Hettie Metcalf, Pirano Imrati.

MORADABAD.—*Missionary*, E. W. Parker, J. C. Butcher, M.D. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Parker. *Native Minister*, H. A. Cutting. *Pastor*, Ishwari Pershad.

GOUCHER BOYS' BOARDING HOUSE.—W. S. Plumer. *Chumars*, Pran. *Evangelist*, Andargas Chetan Dass. *Central School*, J. H. R. Moscrof, A. Basil, H. K. List, E. Watson. *Kant*, Dand. *Mousampore*, Kallu.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Ram Sukh, Jhandoo, Charan Dass, Dil Sukh, Mangal Dand, Cathrina, Gacal.

SMALL SCHOOLS.—Ida 1, Ida 2, Than Singh. *Colporteur*, Budha.

W. F. M. S.—*Missionary*, Miss Anna Lawson. *English Asssstants*, Miss Seymour, Miss M. Seymour, Miss Watson. *Bible Readers*, Matilda, Mary List, Ruth, Beulah, Alice, Hilasso, Eliza, Paramya, Rachel, Lydia, Tizza, Sultana, Haria, Alice Kale, Susan. *Teachers*, Esther, Lizzie, Mary Goodwin, Laurain Watson, Mahtaboo, Lal. *Medical Work*, Jane Plumer, Diwanja. *Boarding School Matron*, Mrs. Alexander.

BIJNOUR.—*Missionary*, N. L. Rockey. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Rockey. *Native Preacher*, Fazl Haqq, John Pusa. *Colporteur*, Sadhoo Singh. *Nageenah*, Gurdial Singh. *School*, W. M. Speake. *Mahtaur*, Kalloo Singh. *Seohara*, Gulab. *Dhampore*, Dilawar Singh. *Bashta*, J. F. Judd.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Robert Masih, Dayal, Samuel, Sukha, Mangal, Nanki, Hardiyal, Chhidda.

SMALL SCHOOLS.—Mangal, Buddha, Bahal, W. M. Judd, Puran.

W. F. M. S.—*English Assistants*, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Hudson. *Bible Women*, Sophia Haqq, Jane Willing, Persis, Rachel, Lois Judd, Hannah, Millie, Piyari, Phebe, Ruth, Rajjee, Emma, Flora, Bhuriya. *Teachers*, Martha Judd, Ramiya, Fatto, Grace. *Matron*, Sophia Rogers.

MANDAUAR.—*Native Minister*, Yaqab Shah. *Kiratpore*, Chhida Singh. *Madafra*, Prabhu Dass.

GOUCHER TEACHERS.—Jouhari, Buddha, Jhabban, J. R. Soule, Baru, Bholi, Istella.

W. F. M. S.—Rani Shah, Mrs. Soule.

NAJUBABAD.—*Native Ministers*, Benjamin McGregor, I. F. Samuel.

W. F. M. S.—Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Samuel.

The Presiding Elder says :

There has been progress in this district this year. There have been 412 adult baptisms, and our membership has increased 472. We have now a large band of Christian workers, as our appointments show, some 350 in all, men and women. God has given us good workers—a noble band. All of our work is evangelistic. Our schools are soul-saving institutions. The little schools are often in centers where the teacher is the class-leader, and hence really the pastor and evangelist, and through these schools many are led to Christ. In large centers teachers' meetings are regularly held, and the teachers are arranged into classes, with a course of study and examinations and drills, to make them efficient and zealous workers for Jesus. Our Woman's work is also evangelistic in all its departments. Our Boarding Schools and Girls' Orphanage have one object ever kept in view—the training of women workers for women. Our work is carried on in about 100 towns and villages, and we have had baptisms in very many of these places.

The reports of the circuits given below are written by the preachers in charge. The reports of the native brethren were written in the Hindustani, but a literal translation has been given.

BAREILLY.

Rev. J. H. Gill, Missionary in charge.

The work has moved harmoniously during the year. The out-stations have all been visited and the staff of Christian workers increased. *The Suddar*, in the suburbs of Bareilly, has been confirmed as a permanent preacher's appointment. The Sabbath congregation and Sabbath-school there are encouraging—Babu D. Buck has had special care of it. Great sickness has resulted fatally to several, but the testimony of some of these translated ones is a treasure to us, giving evidence that they were prepared to die. *In Bareilly City* we have seven preaching places. The preachers have gladly taken their appointments on the circuit plan and filled them cheerfully, although some of them are at inconvenient times and places, but fixed to suit congregations where many of the people are house servants. Rev. John T. Janvier still assists in preaching, though superannuated. The theological students have faithfully declared the

truth in the bazars, and occasionally in *melas* and surrounding villages. *The City School* continues to improve under the care of Brother J. Jacob. Four of the pupils passed this year the Anglo vernacular middle examination, and of these two were Christians. Five earned certificates in the Scripture scholarship examination. This school has now five Christian teachers.

At Freedpore we have just completed a nice school-chapel, and we now have a Christian vernacular teacher and his family to help the preacher there. The chapel property is the gift of Miss Clara Swain, M.D., and cost about 300 rupees. A very hopeful convert was made here during the year, and has passed to his eternal rest, trusting fully in Jesus. Another, with his wife, was baptized, and is now studying and teaching in the city.

Nathu, an old teacher, died after protracted sickness at Freedpore. *Bahera* is full of interest. John Net Ram and his wife and their assistants have done excellent work. The climate is very unhealthy a great part of the year (being land reclaimed from the Terai), but they have kept up work well. It has been chiefly among cultivators and of late among the chamars. Here we have baptisms constantly.

At Richa Brother Mani Ram, an old Bairagi priest, has lived part of the year, and attended *melas* and itinerated with great profit. He continues to be greatly revered by his old disciples, although he is a Christian. A deputation lately waited on him to have him attend and take part in a large annual assembly of Bairagis. He went with others of our preachers and faithfully proclaimed the Gospel.

The Bisalpore troubles are not over, but the evangelistic work there goes on; more baptisms have taken place there and more trouble has occurred than in any other of our out-circuits. The preacher Philimon and his wife and their assistants have worked faithfully. We greatly need a school-chapel at both Bahere and Bisalpore, for our people meet for worship out doors, which is not convenient nor safe at all times. But here are growing Christian communities that need thorough instruction, and whose children need constant Christian teaching. The baptisms in the Bareilly Circuit during the year have been 119. The total number of Christians (men, women, and children) is 845, an increase over last year. A very precious text of Scripture to us has been "the Eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms. Deut. xxxiii, 27.

Theological Seminary and Normal School. Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., Principal.

In reporting another year in the history of this institution, the most definite impression left on my mind, in resuming and carrying on the duties of the school, is the pressing importance of more teaching help. We have substantially the same work done in any theological school in Europe or America, and all to be carried on by the principal and a native assistant. The past term I have been teaching Exegesis, Systematic Theology, Practical Theology, Logic, Hindu Philosophy, and Homiletics.

making six subjects. What would a professor in America think of such an undertaking? Here, too, we have the difficulty of the climate, and the greater ignorance of the pupils, rendering the task of teaching much more onerous. We have, beside all the details, not a few of the institutions to look after. If it be simply a question of men, we must appeal for men till help comes. If it be a question of money, and we have reached our maximum, then we must appeal for endowment till the salary of a second missionary can be met independent of the question of annual appropriations from the Mission Board.

We have nothing specially new or striking to report of the school for the present year. The students suffered much from malarial fever part of the year. We began with a graduating class of nine, which has been reduced to six. One had to retire through sickness, one was suspended for quarreling, and one for violating a rule against smoking; a student of the middle class, also, has been suspended for quarreling. The moral tone of the school must be maintained.

Our students generally give satisfaction in conduct and study. The general character and work of the school improve from year to year. As the work rapidly extends among the villages, the problem of a low-salaried and well-qualified ministry will confront us. Many Christian congregations and circuits are being organized, pastors are required, and men competent to the situation are in demand. These congregations and circuits can only pay, as a rule, small salaries. We are laboring to train these men for the situation. Our missionaries, too, must keep these facts in view in preparing candidates. Their training must anticipate and supplement the work of the school.

The number in attendance at this school is steadily increasing, so that we need enlarged accommodations. More dormitories are needed, and a dining hall for a club is required. We have continued to call for enlarged endowment and special funds to meet these wants. The friends of mission work in India should respond liberally and make a marked success of this institution. Forty or fifty thousand dollars would put us on a comfortable footing and give us much greater aggressive power. May God send these lines to the right persons and open their hearts.

The *Normal School* associated with the seminary is doing a good work, but is cramped in the same way. We are sending out a few Christian teachers, and are preparing to undertake enlarged and more thorough work.

KHERA BAJHERA.

This circuit has been enlarged by attaching to it the railway village of *Fathagmy* East. No marked impression has yet been made on this village. A native preacher has lived here, but has been much hindered in his work by domestic perplexities. The work at Khera Bajhera remains much the same. The schools here are doing a good work among the villagers, in enlightening them and in preparing the way for the native church, it is hoped, in the near future. This field, in many respects, has been a

hard one. The community is powerfully dominated by a few bad men, who seek to overawe and control the Christian workers also. Twice during the past year the native preacher, Fazl Ulla, felt constrained to seek redress in the magistrate's court, but with no success. Still a light is kept burning in the darkness, though the darkness comprehends it not. The Sunday-schools which are kept up are training the children in better moral ideas than they find at home.

AONLA.

Rev. Nand Ram Silas, Native Minister.

Aonla is a large town, and in this town the native preacher in charge of this circuit resides. We also have a good work in the town through our schools and other evangelistic work, but our most successful work is in the villages around. We have had baptisms in 34 of these villages, and Christians are now residing in each. There are twelve schools on the circuit, in which secular and religious instruction is given. Four of these schools are Goucher Schools; six are for boys and six for girls. There are 184 pupils in these. The desire for learning among the people is increasing, and there are five more villages where Christian teachers are asked. There are 152 Christians, including baptized children, on the circuit. There have been 58 baptisms up to date this year, and there would have been more had the pastor been ordained. During the past two months there has been much sickness among all classes of people, and many of our inquirers have died, trusting fully in Jesus. If the people cannot receive the outward sign, but do receive the real baptism of the Holy Ghost, they die happy, confessing Christ. There are some 15 villages in which chamars reside, among whom we work. These people are leaving off idolatry and are gradually receiving the Christian faith. Whenever they talk to us about religion they talk like Christians, and defend Christianity before others. About 100 of these are looked upon as Christians, and they seem ready to receive Christ.

FATEH GUNG.

Rev. Ibrahim Solomon, Native Minister.

During this year I have itinerated through my entire circuit, which is about 30 miles square, and in the name of my Saviour have baptized 105 persons, old and young, from among Hindus and Mohammedans. and now connected with this Church there are 281 members, 108 probationers, 83 boys, and 69 girls—541 souls in all. Many of our people are poor and have come from the lower classes, but in religion they are faithful and growing, and are gaining knowledge and experience. They are all helpers in this way, that they work for their friends and relatives to bring them to Christ. One brother was all alone in his village when he became a Christian, in 1884, and all of his relatives and the people of his village turned against him and persecuted him. But the more they persecuted the more he showed his love for them and tried to save them. The

result is that all of his relatives and friends, to the number of 36, have received Christ and been baptized.

We have this year sent one very promising young man of good family to the Theological School. Our people have paid 4 rupees per month for the pastor during this year, but will raise it to 5 rupees next year. They gave 18 rupees for missionary collection. Our people live in 52 villages, and there are three preachers, 7 exhorters, and 8 Christian teachers working in the circuit; and I go among the people every-where, in season and out of season, and try to build them up in faith and work. We have 18 schools on the circuit, 7 Goucher and 11 mission schools, in which 392 Christians and non-Christians are learning to read and write, while at the same time they learn the Bible and learn to pray. Fifteen pupils have been baptized in the Goucher schools this year. Four of our schools are for girls, and we have female workers in eight different places.

We have 18 Sunday-schools in which 640 pupils of all ages learn. The children have contributed 13 rupees this year in these schools.

PILIBHIT.

Rev. Daniel P. Kidder, Native Minister.

On account of sickness no report of this circuit has been received. The native preacher in charge, Brother Daniel P. Kidder, is a very faithful and very successful worker. He has a good name and many sincere friends among all classes of people. There are in the circuit the usual schools for boys and girls, including five Goucher schools. Work has been opened in one new center this year, and the force increased by one preacher and several teachers. From the Goucher schools here we have received some very promising boys for the Central High School in Moradabad. During fever seasons the sickness is very bad at this center, it being near the Tarai, hence most of our people have suffered much during this season. At such times our schools are often quite broken up for a time. The Taru District is near Pilibhit, and Brother Kidder has done much work among these simple people. A few have been baptized, and some young men are being instructed with the hope of sending them back as teachers. These people live in the midst of the jungle country at the foot of the mountains, which is so sickly that other people cannot live there except during the cold season. They are the same class as those baptized by Brother Knowles some 150 miles farther south.

SHAHJAHANPORE.

Rev. C. L. Bare, Missionary.

The work at the end of the statistical year stands thus: Day schools, 33; teachers, 52; pupils, 1,095; Sunday-schools, 46; teachers, 32; pupils, 2,040; baptisms, 55; members, 126; probationers, 185; and Christian community, 372. These are the largest returns we have been privileged to make during our charge of the district. Sunday-schools have reaped the largest gains. This department of the work has grown very vigorously of late in Purwayan, Tilhar, and Kant.

We had long been impressed with the thought that large unworked fields lay in the "regions beyond," and that we ought to set about to study their needs and to select new centers and new men for mission work. Accordingly, in company with the native brethren, we spent several weeks in the early part of the year itinerating through the towns and villages. Every-where, in school-houses and private houses, in village bazars, in the fields, by the public wells on the highways, by the cheerful, happy, busy village sugar-mills, great crowds assembled and heard the word gladly; several inquirers were baptized and the names of others registered. One whole village of some dozen families was put down on our list of those in search of "the true light that lighteth every man coming into the world." We rode out to the village one evening, and men, women, and children, with true village simplicity, came out to meet us and make their salams. A large fire was built near the center of the village, charpais (bedsteads) were brought out and placed about the fire, and we were invited to sit down and talk to the people about our "Guru" (great Teacher) and sing our Bhajaus (Christian hymns). These people are followers of Rae Das, an ancient bard or prince. From old they have taken the name of Dass, which means disciple. They are not idolaters. No idol or idol temple is found among them; all belief in devtas (deities) is rejected. They make no pilgrimages to sacred shrines. Their worship consists in gathering round the village fire and singing *bhajaus*, accompanied with simple stringed instruments, in honor of *Parmeshwar* (the supreme Being). These *bhajaus* are said to be very pretty, and contain no sensuous doggerel such as is common to native songs. In dress they are very simple. Women wear no ornaments of any kind; and face, hands, arms, and ankles were free of the gaudy, valueless trinkets so generally worn in India. Plain white or saffron-colored clothing was worn alike by men and women. We talked and sang to them of the Lord who came into the world, until late at night. Oftentimes such people are the most difficult to reach with the word of life. Yet these villagers consented to become disciples of our Lord and Saviour. When we arose to go they pressed us to visit their houses. We did so, and found them neat and cleanly kept. Not far from this village we came during the day upon the hut of a rather famous *faqir* or saint. His name was *Bhgwau Das*, which means a follower of Bhagwau, the supreme Being. He told us his age was 80. He said he had lived for twelve years in water up to his arm pits; next he sat for twelve years in the midst of five fires; and last he swung by ropes over fires for twelve years—thirty-six years in all. We asked him why he did this, and we received the reply that he wished to give pain to the body. He considered his body the seat of sin, and not the spirit. The general belief is that pain inflicted on the body here will avail in the life to come. The severer the self-torture inflicted, the surer and speedier will be the release from an endless round of future existences in animals, birds, serpents, insects, etc. But the little, old, shriveled-up man could not tell whether his suffering here would prove of benefit to him in

the world to come or not. In reply to the question whether he would find rest of soul after death, he said that he did not know. There was a wail of woe in that "I don't know." We groaned in spirit as we thought of this soul and thousands of others sitting literally in the "region and shadow of death." We told the old man of One who had come to "open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house." Scores of towns and villages on this tour heard the good news. One man we met journeying into Oudh said he had never heard of Jesus Christ before. In one village bazar the Hindus told us that they had been deceived by their Brahmin priests. This was an honest confession. In another bazar we found old Dolla, the Christian faqir, whom we had baptized at the Gola Gokaran Mela the year before. He was still faithful. At two places men impressed with the truth of the gospel message came forward for baptism; but relatives rushed in and by force dragged them away. The work is spreading into the villages in the vicinity of Tilhar. This extension always means increased care and anxiety. How to provide for the poor who come, and for the education of the children who receive baptism along with their parents, is a serious question.

But I must pass our many interesting details of work connected with the orphanage, schools, shops, hospital and dispensary; with city, day, and Sunday-schools; with parade and other religious services, and temperance and tract distribution work among the British soldiers stationed here. Five boys of our middle school passed the Anglo vernacular middle-school examination this year. One of these was a Christian lad from the orphanage, who has since entered the Centennial School at Lucknow to prepare for entrance to the Calcutta University. I have been greatly assisted in the general mission work of the district by all the native brethren, and here at the orphanage more especially by Pastor Bowen, Muushis Pressgrave, and Peter Solomon. We have cause for devout thanksgiving to God for his great and precious blessings bestowed so bountifully upon us and our work during the past year.

PANAHPORE (CHRISTIAN VILLAGE.)

Rev. Horace J. Adams, Native Minister.

In this village all the people are Christians, and all are farmers. We have a little church, and all the usual services observed by Christians are regularly observed here, including class and prayer-meetings. There are now 189 communicants in the village. We have evangelistic work also in villages around, where we have had some interesting conversions. In one village an old Guru lived who had made pilgrimages to all the noted Indian shrines. Before his baptism he often told the people that he had sought peace at many shrines, and found no real comfort, but that in Jesus he found peace and rest of soul. In December, 1885, he was baptized in the presence of a very large crowd of people at his own home. He was greatly persecuted and abused, but he bore all patiently, witnessing a good confession before all, until in February we were made sad by

the news of his death. His son, whose name was Ganga Dass, servant of Ganges, is now Isa Dass, servant of Jesus. He is still living in his father's house, and is learning well in our Panahpore school. He is an excellent lad. In the village where this old priest lived and died we have now many inquirers. One Brahmin young man, 18 years of age, learned to love Christ and was determined to receive baptism. His friends tried every means of keeping him from the Christians, watching him and even secluding him. But as soon as he was free he would go to the Christians and talk with them. In August he was baptized in the presence of a large company of his village people. The impression made by this public service was excellent, and all opposition ceased at once. This youth is also attending our Panahpore school. He is a very promising youth. In another village a man of the Thakur caste, with his mother, was baptized. The people persecuted them by preventing them from drawing water from the village well. Fear of the law, however, brought them to terms, and our church is established there also. During this year I have itinerated with the Shahjahanpore brethren a great deal. There is one Goucher school in this circuit, and we have a school for boys and one for girls at Panahpore. Our entire circuit work has never been as good before as it is this year.

JALALABAD CIRCUIT.

Rev. B. F. Cocker, Native Minister.

This circuit is manned by one native minister, one exhorter, one man, and two women teachers. Our Christian community consists of 25 members, 30 probationers, and 38 children, who reside in 10 villages. Besides these there are inquirers under instruction. The great persecutor of our Christian people was a Mohammedan Maulvi, and we are glad to state that, like Paul, he has come over to the side of the Christians and has been baptized. In February, in connection with Mr. Bare, in one place we wished to tell a Raja of these glad tidings, but he refused to listen and did not wish us to remain at his place a moment. But three months later a young man of the same family, who heard the truth, came to me and learned more of this way, and was baptized. We are training him in our Goucher school, hoping that he may go back to his own village as a teacher. We have 5 day-schools, 1 boys' and 3 girls' Goucher schools, and 1 other girls' school; all these are doing good work. We have 8 Sunday-schools in which 200 pupils learn of Christ. We have baptized 6 adults and 6 children this year. This field, that at first seemed so very barren and fruitless, is now yielding fruit, and we rejoice in hope of greater success.

BUDAON AND KAKRALA.

Rev. F. L. Neeld, Missionary.

This has been a year of steady, healthy growth within our church. More time has been given to the teaching of the Bible than was given last year, and an effort has been made to bring our young people to love to read the Bible. We have had no "church trials," and a pleasant

unity prevails. Just while I write we are all feeling sad at the loss of our old friend, Narain Singh, of Khunak. On the morning of October 16 his son, Kripal Singh, who is still a Hindu, went in to see his father about some work on the farm, and he found him lying on his bed with his throat cut, his head nearly severed from his body. The persons suspected are in custody. Government is doing all it can to bring the murderers to justice. The investigation reveals the fact that some bad men hated him on account of his treatment of them in the management of his land. It can hardly be said that he was murdered on account of his being a Christian.

This year we have baptized 63 adults and 22 children; among this number there is a Mohammedan family, a Bunia family, a chamar bairagi, and a Brahmin; the others are from among the poor Hindus, and are chiefly persons who are either reading in or are under the influence of the Goucher schools. One young man of high caste, who was a pupil in our city school, was about to become a Christian, but his relatives moved to Bareilly and he had to go with them. The seed has been sown in his heart, and we hope the fruit may appear in due time, even though we may not behold it.

In December last I made a tour of the villages northward, and though we did not get any one to openly confess Christ, yet we had abundant opportunities for teaching and preaching. In every village we found persons dying of cholera. I gave what little medical help I could, and some comfort to the afflicted families. These people had brought the seeds of cholera with them from the Kakora mela. There was one nice, bright, little Hindu girl whom I tried to save from death, gave her medicines, which were helping her, but I had to move camp and did not hear whether she recovered.

At Dugriya we had a large crowd out to see the magic lantern pictures, and to hear the story of Jesus.

At Kumhargaoon we found a friendly Thakur Zamindar who invited us to his house for a friendly talk on religion; he addressed our native preachers as Injil Pundits, that is, men learned in the Gospel. After seating us all in the most approved Oriental fashion he sent for some milk with which to refresh us; he then called in some of his friends and his own Hindu pundit. We found him to be a thinking man, of independent views on the subject of religion. During the conversation he asked many questions as to what the Gospel taught on certain points. After receiving our replies he would turn to his pundit and ask what the Hindu teaching was. He frequently approved of the Gospel, and told the pundit he was wrong. We had a very profitable afternoon with him and his thinking friends, and left them very well disposed toward our Saviour. That night we pushed on to Amilia, where we had a large audience to see our pictures and hear the story of the birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour. The people of this village want us to start a school for their boys, but the various castes cannot agree among themselves as to whom the school should be for; on account of their divisions

I am unable to help their boys. In January I made a tour south-west through Kasganj, Mahrera, Mananta, and surrounding villages, baptized a number of boys, men, and women in our Goucher schools, examined the schools, and preached to the people who assembled after examinations. The schools are doing well in this region, and in the Mohalla I found inquirers.

In February I took a tour of the south-eastern and eastern villages. In Kakrala I found two inquirers, one a Bania and the other a Thakur. The Bania was of good family and had a partial education. He feared his family, but still he was anxious to be baptized. I baptized him, and the event created quite a sensation among his relatives. They regarded him as dead to them; but his faithful little wife said she would go with her husband. So on the day following I remained here on into the night, waiting for them to decide and arrange their family matters. At 9 o'clock she came down with her husband and Lachmi, one of our Bible women. I baptized her and their interesting baby. I then mounted my horse and rode off to camp 6 miles distant. The wife is now studying in the Sigler school as a day-scholar, and her husband is being taught and brightened up in our city school. We expect them to become teachers in a short time. The Thakur inquirer lived at Usehat; when we reached that place he came again for baptism. We urged him to talk to his wife first and see if she would come with him, and thus avoid breaking up his family. She finally consented; even came down with him to us for baptism; but when the time came she refused, so we advised him to teach her and talk to her more, and when ready come again to us. There are so many family and caste difficulties to keep people back from Christ in this country that it is a wonder so many are willing to face them and make an open profession. Minds and hearts are busy, and the seed is growing; results appear. More results may be expected in the near future. Our agencies are increasing in number and influence. This year we have 45 teachers in 32 schools, in which there are 905 pupils, 43 Sunday-schools, 1,456 scholars. We have 6 native Christian men besides 7 native preachers moving among the people, and I am glad to feel that the average character of our people is such that the community is constantly attracting attention toward Jesus.

BILSI CIRCUIT.

Rev. Mahbub Khan, Native Minister.

This circuit is a part of the Budaon District. Our work spreads over a large territory of country and reaches many villages. We now have a Christian community numbering 342, residing in 30 different villages. Most of these people are farmers or village watchmen. We believe that our people are generally growing in grace and knowledge, and their old customs are being dropped as Christian customs are understood. In case of sickness or trouble the unlearned Christians are often severely tried. Their neighbors and friends tell them that their trial has come upon them on account of forsaking the old worship, and a small idolatrous offering

or service will restore them to favor. When a Christian is one against many, and perhaps a loved child or wife is the object of the contest, the test becomes very severe. Our people, however, seldom fail to stand the test. In this year 53 have been baptized, and more are ready, but we desire to teach them longer. Many people who notice these Christians ask them why they became Christians, as they are unlearned and cannot fully compare religions. The Christians, I notice, give these simple reasons for their faith: (1) "We are saved from idol worship, and many of its customs that even we know are bad. (2) This religion worships God, and we find a Saviour of men here. (3) Those of us who have become Christians have been benefitted and elevated in every way." These people are unlearned, truly, but they have their own good reasons for their faith. Hope of any worldly aid does not enter into these except as they may work it out through education. All classes of people are friendly toward us, and we have inquirers among several castes. In many villages the chumars hear the word very gladly. This class is found in almost every village, and many show real love for us and for the truth, but their circumstances as laborers for others make them fearful in confessing Christ. We have 6 Goucher schools and 3 mission schools. Our teachers are not what we need; they have had no normal school training, and are not as efficient teachers as we wish, yet the schools are doing a good work, as they reach parents as well as children. Twenty of our baptisms are the fruit of our schools. We have great opportunities of work; we count many workers, yet we are weak in the number and kind of workers needed for such a field. May God give us more soul-saving men and women workers.

BISAULI CIRCUIT.

Rev. Antone Dutt, Native Minister.

This is another village circuit, very much like Bilsī. There are 208 members and 148 probationers in the circuit, living in 35 villages. The spiritual condition is improving yearly, and while we cannot make of the older people what we desire the younger community is greatly changed. The people being more industrious and more wise in spending their earnings, they are better off in a worldly view than they formerly were. There are 14 schools in the circuit, 5 of which are Goucher schools, 3 for girls. Of the children in these little schools 20 have been baptized this year. In all these schools the children know the catechism well, and all can sing our bhājāus. In several of the schools the boys and girls learn together, which is a difficult thing to bring about in India. We have 14 Sunday-schools with 340 pupils. At Islamnagar there is one girls' school and Sunday-school among the best educated Hindus of the city, and it is the first girls' school ever started in the town. The interest shown in the school by the parents and friends is very commendable. When the presiding elder visited the school all the parents came to see what girls could do. A curtain was drawn to hide the larger girls, who were married, though curiosity found many opportunities to push the curtain aside.

The examination was in reading, writing, and in arithmetic, and was in every respect very commendable. This school makes us many friends, and opens the way of our women workers to many homes. It is very cheering to get such a good school with such really bright girls among such interested people, for even educated people generally care nothing for the girls' schools. Thus, by every means within our reach, we are trying to prepare the way of the Lord.

CHANDAUSI CIRCUIT.

Rev. Luke Franklin, Local Preacher.

The work of this circuit increases daily. The fifteen Sunday-schools now have 677 pupils, and they are a special means of sowing the good seed in the hearts of the people. Our Central English day-school is a very good school, and has a good name and great influence in the city. The smaller schools are greatly disturbed now by the fever plague which, like a terrible destroyer, is raging in this section, yet they are doing good work. Our preaching work in the bazars, villages, and melas, has opened our way among the people, and produced some fruit. The general confession is, when the people speak seriously, that this is the way to heaven and idol worship is foolishness. From this we Christians conclude that Christianity will conquer India soon. We have had conversions this year, and our church is growing. The people have paid their pastor 49 rupees, and 12 rupees for mission. Three new village out-stations have been opened this year, in which nearly 40 persons have been baptized. This Chandausi is a city of about 3,500 people, and is a great business and railway center. One of our hinderances in such centers is the unchristian lives of nominal Christians not connected with our Church. The heathen look upon every white man, and every man born in a Christian home, as a Christian. Still our work is the more needed, and it will conquer.

MORADABAD CIRCUIT.

Rev. E. W. Parker, Rev. J. C. Butcher, Missionaries.

1. *Extra public meetings.* The special work of the year, which differs from the usual routine, has been in completing our city school and church hall in the city, and the girls' boarding school outside the city, and the extra services that followed. Our city building now seats 700 persons, and has a gallery that will seat 120 persons, so that they can, by drawing a curtain, be quite hidden from the rest of the congregation. This we designed for zenana women when required. At the re-opening of this hall we invited our friends in the city, and every part of the hall was packed, so that more than 1,200 people listened to the services, remaining till the close. The old hall, which we had outgrown, was never so packed as was the new one. The sermon, by Brother Mansell, on "The Kingdom of Heaven is come near to you," was designed for such an audience, and was listened to with close attention, and seemed to be verified by the scene. At our Sunday-school public gathering in the same hall we invited the girls and women who are learning in the schools and zenanas. About

130 came and were seated in the zenana gathering. This was a children's gathering, and so many children came that we had to close the doors against all others. A congregation of 1,200 children is an interesting sight anywhere, but especially so in India. In the review of the Berean Lessons for the year the children did remarkably well. All the golden texts, all the outlines, all the selected verses were repeated by boys or girls as soon as the lesson was named. The singing was spirited, and, like children's singing, inspiring. The friends behind the curtain behaved circumspectly, with one exception. When, before the service, all at once the organ began to play, many heads, quite forgetting the circumstances, appeared suddenly above the curtain. Another interesting gathering was at the opening of the girls' boarding school outside the city. The morning service was only for women and girls, and Hindu teachers; women, of course, and Hindu girls took part in the exercises. All of the women friends of our workers were invited, and at least 500 were present. The ladies and teachers present talked and read essays, the girls sang and gave recitations, and all were very happy. Most of the zenana women had never seen any thing of the kind before, had never been in such a building, or in any public assembly. It was a wonderful change for them. After the services the women went all through the rooms of the boarding-house of the girls, and the impression seemed very deeply made that the Christians were growing wonderfully. Yet all seemed as happy as it was possible to be. In the evening the girls' school hall was again packed at a public service, closing with the dedicatory service led by Dr. Scott. In July we opened our city school hall for public religious services, and for four weeks we had good congregations, five nights in the week, to hear lectures or sermons concerning Jesus and his great salvation. Few believed that we could hold congregations evening after evening unless we allowed discussion to excite interest. We, however, held simple gospel meetings, and never failed of our audience of outsiders. Our Christian children are a great help at such times, as their excellent singing attracts and impresses, though some Mohammedans would not come on account of the singing, and asked to have it stopped. We did not deem it wise however to change our plan. Our object in all these public gatherings has been to let all the city know just what we are doing, just what we teach, and what we hope for, and to lead all nearer to the truth. We have never seen more manifest deep conviction in India than was shown night after night in our extra gospel meetings, yet none came out on the Lord's side publicly. Perhaps our faith did not reach the highest point possible. What wisdom and power this work requires!

II. *Conversions.* We have had some interesting conversions. One guru (priest) who has been for a long time an inquirer has lately come out publicly and boldly for Christ. He has many disciples both in this and in the Bijnour Circuit. He has been taught by Andaryas, our first guru convert, and he will now work under and with Andaryas as a guru of the great Guru. We have now four of these teachers in our Moradabad work. The church helps them about \$18 per year each for

aid in traveling, and they get the rest of their support from the people where they go. At one of our out-stations there is a family the leading members of which have been halting between two opinions, and resisting the Spirit, for twenty years.

This family was the first to take guru Andaryas to their home after his conversion, but they would not give up caste and come out for Christ. Afterward, when extra meetings were held, the evil one seemed to possess the one who had opened our way, and he became a leader of opposition. After a few years he came round again and wanted to join us, but some little thing was always in the way of his just coming out at once. Thus this friend has grown old in his procrastination. When last I spoke to him, he replied: "Yes, I am going to receive Christ, but I want to collect a large number of my people, and we will all come together." "The old story," I said, "twenty years old." The young men of the family, two brothers, have lately come out boldly for Jesus, and been baptized. We went to their home, and in the presence of their neighbors they filled their pipe, smoked it, passed it to the Christians, who smoked by turn, and then they took it and smoked again. This destroys caste and joins them to the Christian community, and cuts them off from the old. This may seem a strange way of taking a position on the Lord's side, but it is most effectual in India, and I have known many a man blessed in taking this stand. Afterward we baptized them publicly. This family is the leading family of their class in all their vicinity, and hence we hope for much aid from these young men.

III. *The Central High School* has been under Dr. Butcher this year. This is a very important institution. In connection with it is the Goucher boarding-house, with 100 Christian boys. Hence here is a Christian training-school. The school now has 130 Christian boys, and 120 non-Christian. Our theological school, our normal school, and all of our higher institutions are failing of doing the work they should for want of well-trained pupils. We cannot begin at the top to educate. This school with Christian boys, therefore, is second to none in the Conference, as it is specially a training academy for Christian boys. These boys are selected from all over Rohilkund; hence, we should have choice boys. An effort is being made to secure an endowment for this school. We must have teacherships endowed. If some friends will deposit for us \$2,000, the income of this will pay a teacher perpetually. A larger sum, however, is required for the higher teachers. The school teaches English, Persian, and the Hindustani languages, and is preparing to fit pupils for entrance to the Calcutta University, or in American idiom, "for college." Four boys passed in the Middle Government examination this year. It is noteworthy that the largest and oldest Christian girls' boarding-school in the district is also at Moradabad, and these two institutions together must be made powerful training-schools for the youth of India. Our church fully pays the salary of their pastor, and went far beyond the "million line for missions" this year.

BIJNOUR CIRCUIT.—Rev. N. L. Rockey, Missionary.

Bijnour District is a large and populous tract, stretching from the upper Ganges on the west to the mountains on the east. Two thirds of it is under a thorough state of cultivation, but part is still native jungles—wild tigers, elephants, etc., abound. The half toward the mountains is very unhealthy, and over almost the whole district sickness prevents the work from one to three months of the year. This with the rainy season and the hot months of the simoon leave us but five possible working months in the year. Bijnour itself is in the extreme western part of the district, and a very healthy place. We have in the district 730,000 souls, in 1,680 villages and cities. This year has brought many encouragements and not a few discouragements.

We opened one new station. There are now six cities in which, and the villages about, our work is carried on. A dozen new stations might be opened immediately if men and means were at hand. Bijnour is a large and extremely bigoted city, and is little affected by the many years' work here; but the work of the district is encouraging. The boys' school here has struggled for years against prejudice and two strong government schools and lack of means. It has finally been thought best to discontinue it and open one in Nagina, which is a railroad station of 17,000 people, and has no English school. The government has desired us to make the change, and offers assistance. It is not a healthy place, but being our principal railroad station, and center of a populous sub-district, we have been compelled to occupy it. We have had several baptisms there this year. In the same sickly belt Dhampore, Nehtaur, and Seohara are stations which are occupied. In these and villages surrounding we have schools and inquirers, and a good prospect of success. But our chief interest centers in Bashta and its numerous surrounding villages. The great bulk of our Christian people of the circuit live there. I baptized four families, comprising some twenty souls, and visited many of the people in their humble mud-built homes. They are mostly farmers and weavers, and earn a bare sustenance. An investigation into their circumstances would prove to any fair-minded person the impossibility of a self-supporting mission among them. My investigation revealed the fact that 55 families, consisting of 104 grown persons and 110 children, must live on 234 rupees, or about \$100 per month. I believe they do what they can. Many of them have little light, but their children will have more. This poor people have been tried in the school of fierce adversity this year, but they have proved true.

Compared with last year the statistics of this year look bad, but statistics never tell the whole truth. We who see every side of the work find encouragement from our figures, and work on with hopes unabated. We are where God wants us, and we desire to work as he wills, and to be blessed as he desires to bless. I have permission to speak for the W. F. M. S., and the same hopes for our work are as inseparably joined as husband and wife of a family should be.

MANDAWAR CIRCUIT.—Rev. Yaqub Shah.

In this circuit there are 60 members and 36 probationers and 46 Christian children. We have 5 village sub-circuits as centers of work. Connected with each of these are 10 or 12 villages in which special work is done. We have had 10 baptisms during the year, and 30 persons more are being prepared, 10 of whom are in the Goucher schools. We have 7 schools, 5 being Goucher schools and 2 missions, and 2 are for girls. These schools are evangelistic agencies, and through them and the work of the teachers we have many inquirers. During this year we have completed a school-church on the main street of the town, and many outsiders attend our services. Among those baptized was a guru, who is a man of great influence. The people showed him great respect before his conversion, but after his baptism they invented various ways of persecuting him. Among other means they induced his wife to watch her opportunity and beat him with a shoe. It is a great disgrace in India for a man to be beaten by a woman, and greater still when done with a shoe. The guru, however, made no opposition, but told his wife that she had nothing to fear from him, as he had given her the last beating she would ever get from his hands. That as a Hindu he had beaten her, but his new religion was a friend of woman, in changing the heart of man, and with his present spirit he could not beat his wife, even though she thus insulted him. By this spirit he is winning his way among his people.

NAJEEBABAD.

This is an important city of about 20,000 people. Our work has been here till this year chiefly school work, but this year much preaching has been done in the bazars and the villages around. Many friends have been made and many inquirers appear. It seems as though we should soon see much fruit here also. In the city we have a few Christians, and 13 persons more are asking baptism. The Anglo Vernacular School has had its usual success. There are now 110 boys on the roll. Some of the boys will go up for the middle examination this year. The inspector's report of the school is good.

The Sunday-school connected with this school is well attended, and in the last quarterly examination the boys did remarkably well. There are other smaller Sunday-schools also. We hope to report conversions from among these inquirers next year.

OUDH DISTRICT, REV. T. S. JOHNSON, P. E.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886.

LUCKNOW.—*Missionary*, B. H. Badley. *Assistant Missionaries*, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Badley. *Ministers*, Matthew Stephens, Chimman Lal, Peter Gray. *Local Preachers*, R. C. Bose, P. Andrews, Henry Angelo, O. Judd. *Exhorters*, Tahuruddin, Tafazzal Haqq, Bihari Lal, Mahhub Masih, David Simeon, Jacob Barrow. *Centennial High School: Princi-*

pal, B. H. Badley. *Teachers*, S. S. Day, A. Forbes, J. A. Barrow, Tahiruddin, B. Alfred. *Teachers in City Schools*, S. Abel, J. Fletcher, Sanarsi Lal. *Methodist Publishing House*, J. H. Messmore, agent.

W. F. M. S.—*Missionaries*, Miss Blackmar, Miss Nickerson, Miss Divine, Miss Mansell, Miss Fuller, Miss Rowe. *Assistants*, Miss Pararie, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Wisemore, Mrs. Ward. *Matron*, Mrs. Burnside. *Teachers*, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Chuckerbutty, Miss Ormond, Miss De Castro, Miss Connolly, Miss Dougherty, Miss Aspa. *School Inspectress*, Miss H. Paul. *Bible Women*, Caroline Richards, Ellen Richards, Peggy Barrow, Somera John, Mary Lal, Victoria Gray, Sophy Baptist, Georgiana Dempster, Rosana Bishnoo.

LUCKNOW ENGLISH CHURCH.—*Missionary*, W. R. Clancey. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Clancey.

SITAPAR AND LAKIMPUR.—*Missionary*, J. C. Lawson. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Lawson. *Minister*, Seneca Falls. *Local Preachers*, Kanhai Singh, Nabi Bun, W. A. Comfort, Sihari Lal, G. Mayal, W. H. Gilbert, L. J. M'Gee. *Exhorters*, Ram Sukh, Chote Lal, A. Judson, Mathias. *Teachers*, W. Lee, Spotswood, J. Silas, J. Ariel.

W. F. M. S.—*Assistants*, Miss Roberts, Miss Gilbert. *Bible Women*, Naine Singh, Mary Comfort, Susan Lal, Caroline Mathias, Elizabeth Yaqub, Martha Lal, Victoria Judson, Khemi Burkett, Mahela Lee. *Teachers*, Jane Jacob, Anny Erasmus.

GONDA.—*Missionary*, S. Knowles. *Ass't Missionary*, Mrs. Knowles. *Minister*, S. Paul. *Local Preachers*, W. Fisk, Bihari Lal, Ladlu, Pliny Nickerson, A. J. M'Arthur, J. R. Downey, H. C. Sigler. *Exhorters*, Pitumbar, Jhondule Masih.

W. F. M. S.—*Bible Women*, Betsey Paul, Nettie Sigler, Harriet Fisk Prianea, Prem Dase, Annie Lal, Mary M'Arthur.

BAHRAICH.—*Minister*, W. Peters. *Local Preachers*, S. Wheeler, Balco Pershod, Erastes. *Teacher*, Prem Dass.

W. F. M. S.—*Bible Women*, Nellie Peters, Susan Wheeler, Mohin Das, Rukhmini, Sundri.

ROI BAREILLY.—*Missionary*, H. F. Kastendieck. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Kastendieck. *Local Preachers*, L. Cutler, Isa Das, J. D. Ransom, J. Solea Singh. *Exhorter*, J. A. Higganbottom. *Teacher*, Bahadur Singh.

W. F. M. S.—Ellen Cutter, Jessie Ransom, Dileyar Joel, Grace Haqq, Salomi Das, Faith Elliott.

HARDUI.—*Minister*, E. Joel. *Local Preachers*, Chuni Lal, Ghosi Ram, J. Dysell, C. Burge. *Exhorters*, Nazir Singh, Kesho, Mohan Lal, Janki Das. *Teacher*, Mohan Das.

W. F. M. S.—*Bible Women*, Libbie Joel, Jane Ram, Louisa Dysell, Jane Burge, Dallari.

BARABANKI.—*Minister*, A. C. Paul. *Local Preachers*, J. Solomon, S. Jacob. *Exhorters*, J. D. Flint, J. Baptist, Mangal Singh, Jia Lal. *Teachers*, E. Dinon, Mohan.

W. F. M. S.—*Bible Women*, Jane Jacob, Grace Singh, Jane Baptist, Eliza Solomon Mary Lal.

CAWNPORE.—*Missionary*, H. Mansell. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Mansell. *Minister*, I. Fieldbrave. *Local Preachers*, E. T. Farnon, Kanhai Singh, Zabardart Khan, G. H. Frey, Bhika Singh, S. Tupper. *Exhorters*, C. Downing, Yakub Alli, J. D. Richards. *Teachers*, Kus Lal, Hubba.

W. F. M. S.—*Missionaries*, Miss Hyde, Miss Reed. *Assistants*, Miss Durand, Miss De Loss, Miss Hoff. *Bible Women*, Fanny Frey, Rakhminia, Mary Kesar. *School Inspectress*, Mrs. Zabardart Khan. *Industrial School: Superintendent*, O. Mansell.

CAWNPORE ENGLISH CHURCH.—*Missionary*, A. J. Maxwell. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. Maxwell. *Local Preacher*, Dr. Condon. *Memorial High School: Principal*, F. W. Foote. *Teacher*, D. C. Monroe. *Head Masters*, Mr. Mode, Mr. Watson. *Matron*, Mrs. M'Fell.

W. F. M. S.—*Girls' High School*, Miss Harvey, Miss Kyle. *Teachers*, Miss D. Suza, Miss Anna D. Suza, Miss Sparhour, Miss Tyler, Miss Jackson.

UNAO.—*Minister*, J. W. McGregor. *Local Preacher*, Julkhan Lal. *Exhorter*, Paulus. *Teacher*, Prabho Sahoy. *Bible Women*, Clara Paulus, Miss Joice, Mary Lall,

The statement in last year's report, that the day when we should expect great things has fully come, has already been realized. In the north of Gonda District 560 persons in one neighborhood received baptism within one week. There has been no such work as this in the history of the mission; this, however, is but the beginning of what we may soon expect. God is wonderfully preparing his servants as well as the people for the day of his power in this empire. The interest in Sunday-school work continues to increase, which work is quietly but powerfully moving the masses. Preachers are coming forward both from among the Hindus and the Mohammedans, not to preach their own religion, but against the Christian religion, which shows that in their estimation their systems are in danger. The opposing powers are many and mighty, but He who is for us is more than all who are against us.

LUCKNOW.

Rev. B. H. Badley, Missionary; Rev. M. Stephens, Native Pastor; Rev. Chimman Lal, Minister, Reid Chapel; Rev. Peter Gray, Minister, Sadab Gunge.

I. *The Church*. We are glad to report steady growth; the number of baptisms for the year, 51, is considerably larger than in any previous year; of these 27 were adults. We close the year with 115 members and 101 probationers, a net gain of 31 over last year. Our native Christian community numbers 360.

Among the adult accessions this year are several very interesting cases. All castes are represented. In December a Brahman young man, Raj

Kishore, aged 18, came to us. He had studied in the mission school at A—, and the truth had found lodgment in his heart. As he was in the midst of his relatives he found it impossible to become a Christian there; he fell sick, and his relatives thinking the change would help him sent him to Lucknow. He at once decided to become a Christian; he came to the boarding hall of the Centennial school, broke his caste by eating with the boarders, and then came for baptism. He was so earnest that we could not refuse him. His health was soon restored, and he continued his studies in the school. Before a fortnight had passed word had reached his village home, 200 miles away. His relatives were of course surprised and displeased. An uncle came, and with promise of money and gifts endeavored to secure his return. "Come with me," said he; "you have broken your caste and it will cost something to get reinstated, but I will gladly pay it. Do not disgrace our family by joining the Christians." The young man refused, and the uncle went back alone. A second messenger a few weeks later fared no better. The new convert is one of our best students, and is preparing for the ministry. His ambition is to return to his village home carrying the Gospel message.

Another young man, Amba Shankar (W. W. Butin), aged 17, a Kyasth, came to Lucknow in January. He had heard missionaries preaching in the streets of Lahore, where he was attending medical school. The truth entered his heart, and he decided as soon as he could to examine the claims of Christianity. On reaching Lucknow, as he was without friends, he stopped in the *serai*. In a few days he found employment in the paper mills. One day as he was walking down the street he passed in front of Reid Chapel and saw the tablet in the front wall, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." He stopped, went inside, found the native preacher, and spent the day in asking questions and in hearing explanations. He accepted the truth gladly, and was baptized early in February. As he desired to continue his studies at least a year he was given a scholarship in the centennial school, and was placed in care of a native preacher. He soon showed a deep interest in the Bible, and entered heartily upon his work. His home had been in M—, 300 miles away. His father having died, his mother was left in straitened circumstances, and as she could not support him, the boy of 17 was permitted to go out and earn his living. He had been married as a child to the daughter of a wealthy Hindu living in M—. Word somehow reached his relatives, who at once decided that he should not remain a Christian. His brother came to Lucknow and used every argument, even with tears, to persuade him to give up Christianity, but in vain. At last he said, angrily, "Well, then, go; you are dead to me!" Returning at the instigation of the new convert's father-in-law, the brother began a suit against us in the court of the District Judge. The latter decided that the young man should not be given up to his relatives, as it was evident that he was a sincere Christian and fully conscious of the step he was taking. The case was appealed to the higher court, and here, after Amba Shankar had told how he became a Christian and had expressed his desire to remain among his

Christian friends, the judge decided that as he was not of age (18) he must return to his mother until he should be of age. Against his will and to our disappointment he was thus, in June, taken from us. He gave assurances that he would not give up Christianity, and writes to the same effect. He is sorely persecuted and closely watched; his relatives intercept all our letters and telegrams, but we are confident he will remain firm and true to Christ. He will be of age in February next, when we expect him to return. The law, in this case at least, seems faulty. This youth of 17 knew as much about the Bible and the truths of Christianity as many a man of 30. It is highly desirable that in such cases judges should be at liberty to use their discretion and not be bound by a certain age.

One of our new converts, Babu Prem Masih, was formerly a student in the Saddt Gunge Mission School, attending Sunday-school year after year, although a Hindu. The truths thus implanted took root in his heart. During the last three years he has been teaching in another of our schools; he was baptized in March and is a changed person, a happy, zealous Christian. His relatives are displeased, and have thus far succeeded in keeping his wife from joining him. The new convert bids fair to become a useful preacher, and has been recommended for the theological seminary.

Of the three Mohammedan converts one was formerly a student in the Church Mission School here. He afterward went to Aden, where he was employed several years. He was led to Christ by the teacher mentioned in the last paragraph. His wife has also been baptized. The third, a man of 26, was for years a student in our school at Sadal Gunge, afterward a messenger in the mission press, and is now a teacher, earnest and courageous.

One of the Frey school teachers, a Hindu (serving as an assistant), was baptized early in the year. His wife joined him and both are faithful workers. Another teacher is an inquirer. Among the cooks several entire families have accepted Christ. The work is rapidly spreading in this direction. The head cook in Hill's Hotel is an exhorter in our Church.

The aged Sona, the faithful Christian *ayah*, of whom mention has been made in previous reports, passed away to her heavenly home in April last, leaving many encouraging testimonies behind her. Hers was "an abundant entrance." All her relatives except one son are Christians, and this one we trust will soon yield himself to Christ.

The Sunday services have been well attended. The Rev. J. H. Messmore has kindly taken a good share of the preaching, and besides has conducted the teachers' meeting throughout the year, in connection with his work as superintendent of the Central Sunday-school.

Our native church still stands at the head of the list. It has paid its pastor 35 rupees per month this year, with no help from Europeans. The current expenses, 10 rupees per month, have been met for the most part by the native members. The collections have all been taken; we have many good givers.

Our constantly enlarging Christian community suggests the need of a new church building. This will soon be a necessity, and our people are

beginning to say, "Let us arise and build." It is thought that 1,000 rupees could be secured in Lucknow toward this project. The present structure, half church and half parsonage, is ill adapted to our needs, and besides is not central. We should have a church to seat 800 people.

II. *City Schools.* Including the Centennial, there are 11 of these, with an enrollment of 1,284 boys, a considerable increase over last year. These schools are doing excellent work. They advertise the mission; they carry light and help to all parts of the city, and, best of all, they lead to Christ those who are searching after the truth. The Frey schools, among chamars and other inquirers, are doing well.

III. *Sunday-schools.* There has been advancement here also. Including girls, we now have 26 Sunday-schools with 2,075 scholars. The Christmas *fete*, held in Wingfield Park and presided over by the deputy commissioner, was a great success. The procession was larger than ever before, and the enthusiasm deeper than in other years. This year, in one school, the native boys began even in October to collect funds for the purpose of paying for a "brass band" at the approaching *fete*. The teacher said to the missionary, "Last year our school had no band in the procession, and this year we propose to have one!" As heretofore the *Kauri* collections have been regularly taken in these Sunday-schools among the heathen. Many a Hindu or Mohammedan lad foregoes the coveted kite and string, or sweetmeats, that he may have a copper to drop into the Sunday collection. These mites as we look upon them are very, very precious. God bless the givers!

During the past two years a part of our time, week by week, has been given to the work of editing the *Kaukab-i-Hind* (*Star of India*). The circulation has steadily increased.

Lucknow demands a missionary who, free from other cares and responsibilities, shall spend his days and evenings in the streets of the city, preaching the Gospel not only to the permanent inhabitants, but also to the thousands of villagers who from a radius of more than twenty miles in all directions daily crowd the bazars and courts of the city. There are streets and lanes of the city where the Gospel has never been preached, and for years my heart has yearned with a desire to see a missionary disputing in the streets of Lucknow. And I can conceive of no greater privilege than to be permitted to spend my life in this work.

Mission Press.—Rev. J. H. Messmore, Missionary. Issues of this house, 1886: books and tracts, 40 volumes, 3,156,000 pages; 10 periodicals, 2,857,600 pages; total pages, 6,013,600. Over six million exclusive of several millions of pages, railway and other job work, not reported here. No grants received from anywhere this year.

THE CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. B. H. Badley, Principal.

Of the many schools supported by our Church in its foreign mission fields this is the largest. It is gratifying to know that the institution has so many warm friends in both continents. We hope soon to receive the

necessary funds to raise it from seminary to college grade. We are more than ever convinced that such an institution would find abundant work to do, and would give symmetry to the wide-spread and well-organized educational work of our mission.

A score or more of our students, mostly young men who are new converts, are supported by patrons in England and America. Our thanks are due to all these friends for their continued liberality, and especially to General Gowan of England, who continues to assist us as in former years.

Our attendance this year has been larger than ever before; the total enrollment for the year ending May 1 was 540; the highest attendance was 326, in March. We close the year with about 400 enrolled. Of these 80 are Christians, 80 Mohammedans, and the others Hindus. The number of Christians is increasing from year to year.

The school has been visited at various times during the year by the different educational officers of the province, the director, the inspector, and assistant inspector, all of whom expressed themselves as well pleased with the progress made. His Honor Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. B., Lieutenant-governor N. W. P. and Oudh, visited the school in April last, and encouraged the students by his presence.

During the year one student has been sent to the theological seminary at Bareilly; several have gone out as teachers, and one or two to take up other kinds of work. We have many applications for teachers, and hope in a few years to be able to send out at least a score of workers every year. Quite a number of our students are preparing for the ministry.

With the kind assistance of Dr. Reid the school premises have this year been enlarged by the purchase of about two acres of land. We now have 17 *bighas* (7 acres), and shall eventually need as much more.

Our dormitories are full, and we have recently had the unpleasant duty of refusing boarders. A second boarding hall has been estimated for and will probably be built the coming year. From present indications a third will soon be needed.

Funds are urgently needed to provide small scholarships for promising young men, especially new converts. Applications from this class are multiplying every month. Several are now in hand, to which we cannot respond on account of a lack of funds; one is a Brahman youth of 17 who wishes to become a Christian. Even if such young men cannot take a full course, a stay of two or three years in the school, with the advantages afforded in Lucknow and the opportunity to receive training in Christian work here afforded, will be of great help to them. Every-where the demand is for more Christian teachers, more colporteurs, more helpers of all grades. We must take and use this material ready to our hand, and for this we need extra funds. The opportunity before us is rich and promising; we cannot afford to neglect it.

Funds are also needed for completing the Residency scholarship, the Bishops' scholarship, and the "Rev. J. D. Brown Memorial scholarship." The interest of these and similar endowments is used in educating young men. Any one in America wishing to undertake the education of a

student (the sum of \$30 per year pays all expenses) will be supplied with a copy of the catalogue and other information by writing to the principal at Lucknow.

ENGLISH CHURCH, W. R. Clancey, Missionary.

I. The congregation is made up of people of all social grades, and from all parts of the stations, some coming three and four miles.

Our Sabbath services are Sunday-school and Bible-class; morning and evening preaching. The morning service is not so well attended as the evening, as a good many are engaged in native Sunday-schools, while others attend other churches; but in the evening we can hardly find room for all. Then we have the girls from the school, the Christian Centennial School boys, and others of the native church, missionaries, government officials, professional men, railway employees, and a large number of soldiers and poor Eurasians and Europeans from the city; also a good many educated natives.

It would be difficult to find a church in which all classes of India's people are better represented than in this church; all seats are free, and high and low sit side by side. The church is well supplied with the *Hymnal* and *Epworth Hymnal*. The singing is excellent. An inquiry meeting is held at the close of the evening service, and conversions are frequent. The revival goes on the year round. Communion service is held monthly, with from forty to sixty communicants of various denominations.

II. There are 58 full members and 12 probationers. Notwithstanding the many changes, we are glad to report an increase over last year. But this does not indicate the number of conversions, as frequently members of other churches are converted and prefer to remain in their own churches. We never press this point, especially with English soldiers. There have been some remarkable conversions this year. One man, a drunkard for twenty-two years, was saved, and he and his wife are members of our church. An old man eighty years of age was converted in the parsonage verandah; also, another man fifty-two years old. On several occasions persons have come back into the church, after the congregation had gone, to be prayed with, and before leaving they have found Christ. One young man, whose mother had been a drunkard and had taught him to drink, came to our meetings and was converted. He told me that his mother was converted a few years ago, but that he had continued to lead a very bad life. Before his conversion he could not read, but now, after a few months' study, he is able to read his Bible without assistance. There are many other cases equally striking. Our prayer and class-meetings are well attended. We have many excellent workers, and our young people's meetings are full of interest. The Desarah meetings are always helpful to our church. The life of the Church is quickened, and a good many are saved. The recent meetings under Dr. Rudisill's charge have done us much good.

III. Temperance work has been carried on during the year with good success. In our recent meeting 28 persons signed the pledge. This is remarkable, as drinking is so common among all classes. We are much indebted to Mr. Graves, of the Educational Department, for excellent addresses; also, to Miss Graves, for music and singing; to Miss Blackmar, for quarterly teas, and many other services. Our church is altogether on the temperance line.

IV. The missionary and his wife visit nearly 100 families. Our visiting committee has done noble work. Women's meetings have been held regularly by Mrs. Johnson, the wife of our presiding elder, in the homes of the people in different parts of the station. Regular pastoral work has been done among poor Eurasians who live in the native city, and who are quite like the natives in their domestic habits. If this is not native work, it would be difficult to classify it.

V. Sunday-school work has been carried on by a staff of 12 teachers and officers, 10 of whom are ladies. The number of pupils is about the same as last year. From 3 to 4 hired carriages have brought poor children to the school. Quarterly written examinations have been held, and a number have taken 90 per cent. Mr. Johnson has conducted a Bible class for young men all the year. Our Sunday-school Missionary Society undertook the support of native girls' Sunday-schools, as well as native boys' Sunday-schools. Monthly collections have been taken. Children's Day was a grand success. The native Christian school took part in the exercises. The following amounts have been given by our school during the year: English Sunday-school expenses, 160 rupees; native Sunday-school expenses, 138 rupees; Children's Day, 122 rupees; Sunday-school missionary collections, 35 rupees. Total, 455 rupees. Our Sunday-school is supplied with 55 copies of magazines and papers, besides merit cards, all of which are paid for by the school. The majority of our children are of poor parents. A number of our scholars and teachers help in native schools. The school is thoroughly missionary in spirit. On Monday the pastor gives the entrance class in Centennial school a Bible lesson. There are from 40 to 50 young men—Christians, Hindus, and Mohammedans—who receive the truth almost eagerly.

VI. *Finances.* There has been a good increase over last year in the giving of our church. Entire self-support is impossible as yet, as nearly all our members are on small salaries. Outside friends are slow to subscribe regularly to the Pastors' Fund, as most of them are Church of England people, and have never been accustomed to supporting their pastor. But they give liberally to other subscriptions, as will be seen by our statement below. Our missionary appropriation was 200 rupees. We have raised 450 rupees. A great part of this was given by non-members, and many of them in other stations. It was collected by their friends, members of our Church. We believe that large amounts might be raised in this way. A number of our people give the "tenth" to God. Only those in English work know how constantly demands are made upon Europeans

for subscriptions by all the churches. We have to help furnish funds for nearly all local work. The following amounts have been raised by our Church: Support of pastor, 1,568 rupees; current expenses, 325 rupees; repairs, 79 rupees; local work, 1,491 rupees; missionary collection, 450 rupees. Total, 3,913 rupees. Our parsonage fund has increased to 1,043 rupees; but as yet we have not been able to secure a parsonage. We rejoice in the measure of success the Lord has given us. We rejoice to see the deepening interest taken by our Church and Sunday-school in native work. May it increase more and more. The Church expresses gratitude to the Missionary Society for the help so kindly extended.

SITAPUR.

Rev. J. C. Lawson, Missionary; Rev. Seneca Falls, Minister.

A few words of cheer are gladly given:

A part of November and December of 1885 was spent in Lakhimpur and Gokra Nath, thirty and forty miles north of Sitapur. Five persons received baptism. The usual Sunday-school *fête*, attended by nearly one thousand children, mostly Hindus and Mohammedans, was held just before Christmas at Sitapur. After the Annual Conference, which met on the 7th of January, 1886, another long but successful trip was made north—this time to Gola Mandi, ten miles across the Nipal border, and to the villages of Burbatta, Dhuskia, and Beldari, among the Tharoos, in British territory. Ten Hindus received baptism—a nucleus for a Christian church. On this trip many Scriptures were sold, among which was one to a mountaineer living hundreds of miles away up among the Nipal mountains. It was but “a handful of corn in the earth on the top of the mountains; but the fruit thereof shall shake in the wind like Lebanon.” Then came the Khairabad, Misrikh, and Gokra Nath melas, in the first and last of which five persons received baptism.

While on our way to Gokra Nath, a famous Hindoo shrine of Mahadeo, the god of creation, and Hindoo bathing-place, we pitched our tents in a beautiful grove near Aurangabad (city of Aurangzeb). In the evening we preached in the village bazar. When we were through preaching and had gone back to the grove, a stalwart young Hindu of the Kayat caste came to us to hear about Jesus. After questioning, we found out that he was second overseer of the estates of a rajah living near by, and that he had heard us in the bazar. We preached to him Jesus. His heart was touched; and upon his confession of faith in Christ as his Saviour, we baptized him in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. While we were talking and praying with him, some of his village people came over to the grove, and to them also we told “the old, old story.” A number believed, but for fear of the people did not receive baptism. However, it was very easy to see that the majority were very angry because this young man had accepted Christ as his Saviour. Notwithstanding this the new convert, happy in his newly-found Saviour, openly and fearlessly confessed him by saying of his own accord, “I have accepted

Christ ; he is my Saviour ; I know no one else." Seeing that the opposition was great, we called this dear disciple of Christ to our tents, gave him some Scripture portions, counseled and prayed with him. In the meantime the crowd had gone back to the village, and we improved the opportunity by sending Bachu Singh (this was the young man's name) to his home among the fields. He had no sooner gone than the crowd, greatly re-inforced, came back, and demanded us to hand Bachu over to them. We told them he had gone, but they did not believe it, and threatened to burn down our tents, and it was midnight ere they were convinced of the truth of our statements and dispersed to their homes. It so happened that the road to the village we next expected to visit passed near Bachu's home, so next morning we were very glad to see him alive and safe, rejoicing in the Saviour. We have since heard that the people have been trying hard to get the rajah to dismiss Bachu, but we have not heard whether he has done so.

During the hot season work has been faithfully carried on in the central stations and surrounding villages. Special attention has been paid to the day and Sunday-schools, which, although the attendance is not quite so large as last year, have been doing better work. The colportage work carried on by one bookseller at Thompsongunge, Sitapur, and by three colporteurs who travel throughout the circuit, is becoming more and more promising. Although, as we had contemplated last year, no new church has been built at Lakhimpur, no Christian village has been started near Sitapur, and no special work has been opened among the chumars and other low-caste people, yet at Burbatta, Dodpur, near Gokra Nath, and other places, work has been opened up in a wondrous manner, and more persons have accepted Christ, and there are found more sincere inquirers than ever before. Moreover, the fact that at least fifteen persons have been converted, and that there has been an increase in the membership of about forty, is highly encouraging. But over and above this, there have been increases in building accommodations, in money raised for the native pastor, Missionary Society, and other benevolent societies, and also in the number of Christian workers.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work also is on the increase. Zenana day and Sunday-school work has been carried on vigorously and successfully. The boarding-school for Christian girls now numbers 40, as compared with 33 for last year.

Regular English work has also been carried on among the soldiers, and a few conversions have taken place.

Before closing this report mention should be made that the brethren and sisters, both English and native, have proven themselves true "yoke-fellows" throughout the year. They indeed have been "workers together with God." The local brethren, especially Brothers George Mayal, Seneca Falls, Kanhai Singh, Nabi Bakhsh, Bihari Lal, and W. A. Comfort, have won laurels for our blessed Lord and Master. May the Holy Spirit be given to them and to us all in still more abundant measure.

ROY BAREILLY.

Rev. H. F. Kastendieck, Missionary ; Rev. L. Cutler, Minister.

The population of this district is 951,905, of which 874,180 are Hindus, 77,424 are Mohammedans (Sunnis 75,222, Shiahhs 2,202), 123 Christians, 178 others. The area is 1,738 square miles ; persons per square mile, 547 ; towns or villages, per square mile, 101.

Our work is carried on from three centers : Roy Barielly, Dalman, and Maharajgunge ; the missionary, native pastor, and a local preacher being at the first place, a local deacon on the second, and a local preacher at the third.

In last year's report we wrote of two Hindus whom we expected to baptize shortly. In one we were disappointed ; the other is now a Christian. He is from the writer caste, is about 50 years of age, speaks and writes Persian well, has some knowledge of Sanscrit, and is well known in the city ; on which account his conversion created quite a commotion. He was specially influenced by the kindness of one of the native preachers who visited one of his sons while ill. However, even after he was convinced that he ought to accept the Saviour, he did not come to us for baptism until he had disappointed us so often that we had almost given up the hope of his coming. It was one evening as the native preachers were preparing to go to the bathing festival at Dalman, on the Ganges, that he surprised us by appearing, without appointment, with the request that he be baptized. After carefully testing his sincerity his wish was complied with, and that very night he left with the preachers to be a witness for Christ. Lack of space prevents writing of the trying persecutions which followed. Through all he continued steadfast. It remained for a well-meaning Christian, who has since gone to his rest, to originate in him the first feeling of discontent. Intending to test the man's motive in becoming a Christian, and specially in uniting with our church, he told him, among other things, of a better chance for obtaining money and position. This unsettled him, and finally led us to have him transferred to another station where, under new influences, we trust he may become a genuine helper in our mission work.

Another convert is a man who for many years had been searching for soul rest, to obtain which he had made pilgrimages to many shrines ; had become a fakeer, and had given up eating any thing except the uncooked fruit of trees and shrubs ; but he found it not until he heard and accepted the word, which he did cheerfully. When he came to us he brought with him his little nephew, who was placed in one of our schools. We have been told that the wife and a few relations will come for baptism some time next year.

The last to be baptized was a bright little Mohammedan girl of seven, who is now named Louisa Victoria. Her widowed mother gave her consent to the baptism, and said that she would be glad to have her child become a Christian.

The interest in Christianity is growing in the district. The sale of

Bibles and portions of Scripture is good, and the people are more ready to take and read the vernacular tracts which are freely distributed.

From last October to April of this year much time was occupied in superintending, building, and repairs. Church and bungalow being now in good order the missionary will be free to give more time to work in the villages.

There is no decrease of interest and success in the Day and Sunday-schools, the attendance at which is about as last year.

The serious illness of the missionary's wife necessitated his absence from the station for some months, during which time the work he could not direct from Naini Tal was kindly attended to by Dr. Johnson, presiding elder of the Oudh District. The regular work was well looked after by Lucius Cutler, the native pastor.

The spiritual condition of the church is very good, and the prospects for the work throughout the district cheering.

GONDA.

Rev. S. Knowles, Missionary; Rev. S. Paul, Minister.

I. *Itinerating work* among the teeming villages in this "Garden of India," still holds the first important place in our labors for the salvation of this people.

What a Chinese convert once remarked to a missionary in his country is true to-day in India.—"We want men with *hot hearts* to tell us of the love of Christ."

The deepest and most effectual kind of preaching is that which comes from a *man's own experience*. So before we go out on an itinerating tour it is our custom in Gonda to gather all our native preachers in from our out-stations, and spend a week or ten days in earnest heart-searchings and fervent prayers before God. This is the sole reason of our success among the natives in this district—experimental preaching, attended by the *power of the Holy Spirit*. We say respectfully to every missionary in the country: *Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.*"

Dr. Payson used to say to the young preachers, "Paint Jesus Christ upon your canvas, and then hold him up to the people; but so hold him up that not even your little finger may be seen." And so in our simple, plain preaching we avoid *controversy* of every kind. In November last our Gonda Band itinerated to the Ajodhiyā Mela, where 300,000 people were assembled to wash away their sins in the muddy waters of the Ghogra at the full moon. Besides this vast crowd of devotees who come from afar to this birthplace of their beloved Ram, Ajodhiyā has a population of 7,518, of which 4,407 are Hindus. Here we remained for a week, making known God's proclamation of mercy to these perishing thousands twice every day. We were very much opposed by the *Bairagis*, the principal class of ascetics who own most of the land and temples in Ajodhiyā. These lords of the mela were most indignant that we should call these masses of idolators to have repentance toward God and faith in our Lord

Jesus Christ. So they organized a most determined system of opposition against our work.

Hundreds who were impressed and convicted were kept from coming out and acknowledging Christ to be their only true and living Saviour. Eight dear souls were, however, received and baptized in this mela of idolatry and wickedness. The first of these converts was from among the very order who were persecuting us. A Pandit who read a portion of the Ramayana in the presence of Hanooman, the monkey-god, every day, and the last we baptized, was a young leader of the *Káhir Panthis* in Ajodhiyá, who have a temple there dedicated to *Pattu*, one of their great saints. Our prayer and experience meetings at this mela were very precious means of grace and seasons of refreshings to our souls.

In April last, though the heat was very trying and exhausting, our band met at the *Devi Patau* mela in Tulsipur. Those who have read Mr. Badley's very interesting book *The Mela at Tulsipur*, and some articles on the subject published in *The Indian Witness* by the writer, will know what an awful place of animal sacrifice and blood this is. Here for a week our band, with the "work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of hope," preached the Gospel of Christ to listening thousands. With the blood of sacrifice sprinkled on their garments the crowds eagerly listened to the story of "The Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world!" Some 40 persons were impressed by the truth, and would doubtless have turned from idols to serve the living and true God, had not the priests called *Kauphatís*, belonging to the temple near, bestirred themselves and drawn them away from us. These priestly devotees threatened us with legal proceedings for keeping hundreds of people away from the mela by our yearly preaching and exhortations. Two precious souls, notwithstanding the priest's opposition, came boldly out and were baptized. Beside those mentioned above, an unusually large number of inquirers came to our tents in the intervals of preaching. These we faithfully instructed and prayed with. After this mela was over we started for the *Tháru country*. Chandunpur is the name given to the jungle where a large number of *Tháru* villages are found. On the road to this place we camped on the edge of the forest, where the roar of the tigers could be heard at night, and preached in a village of *Ahirs*, or cowherds. The word reached the heart and conscience of a leading man among them, so that he brought his wife and five children to our tents, and after further instructing and praying with them we baptized and received them as probationers. This was the beginning of God's work in these jungles. We made two marches from this to Chandunpur, through a dense forest infested with every kind of wild beast and venomous reptile, and on these two marches we baptized 17 men and women of different castes. When we arrived at Chandunpur we began our work among the wild and simple sons of the forest. In a week's labor among them God gave us 7 villages in which we baptized 560 men, women, and children. This included a village of Nepaul Hill—men who had settled down in these jungles, and who still hold communication with their friends in the Nepaul Hills; so

that we may say that we have opened work through this village in Nepal. To God be all the praise and glory! An account of this wonderful work was given in detail in *The Indian Witness*, which we have not time nor room for in this brief report. We have started schools among them, and as soon as the forests are safe to enter we hope to spend some months among this primitive people, and build a simple place for them to meet and worship in. We believe this work will not stop here, but will be carried on all through these forests, until the whole of the 3,000 Tharus that live in them shall be converted and saved. We remained in the forests trying to instruct and build up these poor ignorant Tharus in the faith of Christ just as long as the prostrating heat would allow us; and then we had to beat a retreat back on Gonda. Thus God graciously blessed our efforts this year in giving us in all 616 precious souls from among the heathen. We ask for the prayers of God's dear people who may read this report, that God may continue to supply us with the grace and power of His Holy Spirit, that these new converts may grow in faith and hope and love, and learn to win others to a godly, righteous, and sober life in Jesus Christ. Limited time and space will not allow me to write of the other interesting branches of our work in this place; but our Sabbath and day-schools, our chapel and other services, are all helping to permeate the minds of all classes with the knowledge of Christ our Saviour, and to hasten on the time when all hearts shall be touched by the mighty spirit of his love, and his altar of pure spiritual worship shall be set up in every home in this country, and win this great India for Christ and his salvation. *Amen!*

BAHRAICH.

Rev. W. Peters, Minister.

We have passed through another year safe and sound, by the blessing of God. The blessings we enjoyed during it call forth our grateful acknowledgements to him who is the giver of all good. Our Church is doing well, spiritually. But, I am grieved to say, two from among us have been removed by death, one of whom was a child only a few days old. The work of preaching has gone satisfactorily. We preached at several large and small *melas*, and remained on tour for about two months. Five children and eight adults were baptized. We have some inquirers also, here and there, receiving instruction, and waiting for baptism when considered fit for it. A new station has been opened in Bhinga, to which Brother S. Wheeler has been appointed. It is a good place, promising to yield fruits. The people there like Brother S. Wheeler, and respect him. Another preacher is to go to Quisarganj as soon as a house can be secured. Our schools are also doing well. The number of children attending the Sunday-school has greatly increased, and I am glad to report Government has increased our grant-in-aid by twelve rupees per month, the inspector having gone away pleased with the results of his annual examination. A vernacular middle class has been opened, and it is hoped three or four boys will be able to appear at the examination of 1887; and the whole school is

now under a young Christian head-master, who has passed the entrance examination. The Frey schools can be reported of favorably, the teachers and the taught alike affording satisfaction. Our Church contributes for the pastor, and twelve rupees were collected for Missionary Society.

HARDUI.

Rev. E. Joel, Minister.

The mercies of kind Providence have been such that the work has continued to progress. During the year fourteen adults and four children have been baptized. There are at present thirty-three members, one probationer, and twenty-eight children in the Church. Sunday services in Har-doi attended by at least thirty, not including the non-Christians. Five rupees per mensem have been paid to the pastors from the Church during the year. Nearly all the preachers were with me in an itinerating tour for two months, extending to many villages and fairs. The hearers often appeared to be amazed and the spirit of the Lord touched many hearts.

BARA BANKI.

Rev. A. C. Paul, Minister.

Work on the circuit much as in former years. One of the five adults baptized was a woman living in Daryabod, one of the out-stations. She had to leave the place because of the excitement and opposition in the neighborhood. She was received into the Home for the Homeless Women in Lucknow, and is a steadfast, happy Christian. A new out-station has been occupied during the year, and the general outlook is encouraging. The contributions to Pastors' Fund are very prompt and liberal.

CAWNPORE.

Rev. H. Mansell, Missionary; Rev. I. Fieldbrave, Minister.

In reporting the year's work, we are thankful to be able to report encouraging progress. We began the year by holding special services successively at each of the four places or wards where our Christians live. Thus we became acquainted with the spiritual state of the Church, and enlisted the sympathy and prayers of our members for the work of evangelization. Rev. Fieldbrave, the native pastor, and the preachers and exhorters have kept up the prayer and class meetings regularly, and there is manifest improvement in the life of most of our members. The boys and young men working in the mills and shoe factory are often tired, and sometimes careless about the meetings, but we keep on urging them to come. We have baptized twenty-six in all this year, and received eight or ten by letters, yet owing to the fact that a few names were in the register twice, and some names left in of those who have removed, our statistics do not show the entire increase.

Sunday-school. The Central Sunday-School is not so large as last year. We could not secure enough teachers, and so were obliged to hold two or three Sunday-schools at the school-houses. This, however, has increased the number of Sunday-schools. Our scholars also are more than last year.

Several of the Industrial School boys have become teachers, and are doing good work. Brother Frey has three good Sunday-schools at Sheorajpore.

Schools. The Central School is an Anglo-vernacular middle-class school. We passed two boys, but our school does not get the credit of having passed them, because we have no Government grant-in-aid. We have applied for sixty rupees per mensem, and hope to get something. Our Frey schools have had several changes. It is very hard to secure good Christian teachers for so small wages as are paid by these schools.

Evangelistic. The congregation in the new church keep up better than we expected. There is much less going out during sermon than formerly. Our Christian boys improve in their singing, and add much to the interest of the meetings. Bazar preaching three times a week has been faithfully kept up, and our congregations are very respectful. The Mohammedans have tried to disturb us, and debate with us, but we have kept out of public debate and allowed them to collect their own crowds, which they do, every evening we preach, not far from us. Brother Fieldbrave kept up a written discussion for ten or twelve weeks with their head manlvi. Thus they have been satisfied that we do not fear them, and have kept them from disturbing us in our preaching.

Industrial School. On the whole, this institution is satisfactory. Yet the great problems it has said to have solved are not yet all settled. We do not teach the boys trades, but send some of them to the Muir Mills, and some to Cooper, Allen & Co.'s boot and shoe factory. Then we teach them reading, writing, etc., after work hours. Only a few incline to read and study. Most of them make good progress, and earn a good living, but a few are unsatisfactory. Nearly all working under Hindu and Mohammedan mistresses have a difficult job to keep their places. Some good boys have this year lost their work, and are out of employment. We work on in faith and hope, knowing it will all come out right, for this calling to manual labor, as well as every other honest calling, is of the Lord. Our people are generally healthy. We have had seven deaths, one of cholera, and one sad death from snake bite. In all our work we have the hearty co-operation of the English charge. Brother Beer supports one of our preachers, and invites all under him to attend his preaching and Sunday-schools. Sister Frey keeps up a good Sunday-school. Brother Bond supports some schools, and our Sunday-schools receive about six rupees per mensem from the English congregation. Thus all the work moves forward. To God be all the glory!

CAWNPORE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Rev. A. J. Maxwell, Missionary; F. W. Foote, D. C. Monroe, Lay Missionaries.

1. *Attendance.* There has been a gratifying increase in the attendance of civilians, but, owing to the withdrawal of most of the garrison for service in Burmah, the attendance of soldiers has been reduced to twenty. The average attendance at Sunday services remains about three hundred.
2. *Membership.* The enrollment is fifty-two, against sixty-two last year.

The difference is accounted for by an unusual number of removals. The adherents have increased, and the Church is strongly supported, morally and financially. 3. *Finances.* All bills paid. Collections on Children's Day, 125 rupees; missions, 225 rupees, of which 75 rupees were contributed from weekly savings by the girls of the high school. Including pastors' salary, current expenses, and benevolences, 4,056 rupees have been raised. 4. *Sunday-schools.* No particular change from previous years except in missionary interest. Catechism and Scriptures faithfully taught. 5. *The Memorial School* has had rather fewer pupils than formerly, but the work has been better done. We can but feel that the advantages of this school are not properly appreciated by those for whom it was founded. It is expected that the coming year will show a large increase in the enrollment. The Girls' High School has changed principals, but there is little change in the internal working of the school. It continues to be one of the most worthy girls' schools in India. The religious interest is a subject for special commendation. The greater portion of the pupils have been converted since joining the school. 6. *Religious Work.* Rev. A. W. Rudisill held special services for four days in October. The result was most salutary, and will add permanent strength to the church. We have tried to do the work of the year faithfully and for the glory of God. The results appear in increased numbers of adherents, sustained interest, the quickening of several nominal Christians, and the edifying of last year's converts. The results will not appear to advantage in the statistical tables, but it is hoped that they will continue to be seen in better lives and more devoted service. *The Situation.* The same difficulties as mentioned in previous reports continue in the way of building up a strong English Church-membership; but experience adds to the conviction that no branch of mission work pays better, even with reference to the native work.

MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

F. W. Foote, principal: D. C. Monroe, Head-Master.

This school is just closing its twelfth year. The attendance has been somewhat lower than usual. It may safely be said that the school has never been more thoroughly organized, nor have the requirements of the educational standard been more fully complied with than during the last year. We have had an annual enrollment of fifty-five. The health of the school has been exceptionally good. At the annual examination by the government inspector, held in March, 1886, the school was found to be in a very satisfactory state. The report read as follows: "The school had improved both in instruction and discipline. Only two scholars failed to earn grants in elementary subjects." The operation of the "grant-in-aid" system, according to the New York standard, resulted in the reduction of our grant of 400 rupees per mensem to 250 rupees, and it has disappointed our cherished plans relative to increasing the facilities of the school; but we are in hopes of removing this difficulty by largely increasing our attendance. The repairs upon the buildings and grounds have

been extensive, and of such a nature as to insure comfort to the boarders and attractiveness to the grounds. One of our boys matriculated in the last Calcutta University examination, and another had passed the examination admitting him to the Gort Medical College in Calcutta. I am constrained to make mention of the fact that much more money is needed than can be made from the earnings of the school to enable us to build up an institution here that will be an honor to the Church and to the country. The charges for board and tuition are low, so as to meet a long-felt want in this part of India.

UNAO.

Y. W. McGregor, Minister.

Thank God for his mercies during another year, enabling us to carry the glad tidings of great joy to the people! The Christian community numbers twenty-two; in addition a number of Hindus and Mahomedans attend divine services held on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Bazar and village preaching has been continued through the year, and a number of melas attended, in which twelve rupees' worth of books have been sold. An out-station twelve miles distant has been opened in which preaching, school, and zenana work have been commenced. There are five boys' and four girls' schools in the circuit, and ten Sunday-schools, in which there are three hundred and eighty scholars. More laborers are greatly needed in this circuit.

KUMAON DISTRICT, J. W. WAUGH, P. E.

(P. O., Dwarahat, Kumaon.)

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886.

NAINI TAI.—*Pastor English Church*, James Baume. *Assistant Pastor*, Mrs. J. Baume. *Boys' High School*, Delos M. Tompkins, *Principal Teachers*, Mr. J. G. Gilbertson, Col. R. F. Angelo, Mr. J. P. McEneny, and Mrs. D. M. Tompkins. *Matron*, Mrs. Payne.

W. F. M. S.—*Girls' High School*, Miss E. L. Knowles, *Superintendent Teachers*, Miss King, Miss Carlisle, Miss Robertson, Miss Gow. *Matron*, Miss. Austen. *Zenana Work*, Mrs. Craven, *Superintendent*, Miss Harriet Singh, *Assistant Teachers and Bible Women*, Lois Patrus, Mariyane Padiya, and Baisalri.

NATIVE WORK.—*Native Pastor*, Patrus Awal. *Boys' School*, Mr. D. A. Chawfin, *Head Master Teachers*, Mangal Singh and J. Docherly. *Colporteur*, Chidda.

DWARAHAT.—*Missionary*, James W. Waugh. *Assistant Missionary*, Mrs. J. T. Waugh. *Native Pastor*, Charles Shipley. *Native Doctor*, H. K. Wilson. *Native Preacher*, Shadullah. *Head Master Boys' School*, Sabine Mansell. *Medical Compounder*, John Abraham.

W. F. M. S.—*Girls' Boarding School*, Miss L. Bayd. *Assistant*, Bella Mansell. *Bible Women and Teachers*, Piyai Shadulla, Bella Abraham and Juliana. *Matron*, Simoti. *Native Boys' Boarding School*, Emma Shipley.

GURHWAL.—*Missionary*, J. T. McMahon, (P. O., Paori.) *Native Minister*, F. W. Greenwold. *Head Master Boys' High School*, Mr. Samuel M'Mullen. *Teachers*, E. M'Mullen, Tintaus. *Native Doctor*, Edward Thomson. *Colporteur*, Sundru. *Srinagar*, Mohammed Todd. *Teacher Boys' School*, Henry P. Alexander. *Kandarseyun*, Khiyali and Bhajui. *Kapolsyun*, Pancham Singh. *Gurarseyun*, Mangal Das. *Bid-olseyun*, Lachbanan Singh. *Khatseyun*, Patrus 2.

W. F. M. S.—*Assistants*, Mrs. Whitby and Miss E. Doruton. *Teachers and Bible Women*, Chontai Greenwold, Phulmani Thomson, Hester Todd, Thagli, Alice, Sundri, Reshmi and Sarah.

EASTERN KUMAON.—*Missionary and Superintendent of Dispensaries*, S. S. Dease, M.D. *Manager of Leper Asylum*, M. B. Kirk. * *Acting Head Master, Boys' High School*, G. M. Roberts. *Native Pastor*, B. Marqus. *Native Doctor*, Amos Miller. *Colporteurs*, Subadar and Elrou.

W. F. M. S.—*In Charge*, Mrs. Clara Grant. *Matron, Girls' Boarding School*, Martha. *Teachers and Bible Women*, Ellen Hayes, Ilaichi, Hira, Rudha.

BHABAR.—*Minister in Charge*, Thomas Gowan. *Katgodam*, Indra-man. *Dhapla and Kotah*, Prabhu Das. * *Isainagar and Debi Dhurah*, Dharm Das. *Kaliduugi*, Edward. *Ramnagar*, John Shibwa. *Haldwani*, Wm. T. Speke. *Colporteur*, Bijai Singh. *Chopra*, Thomas Gowan. *Teacher*, Erasmus W. Gowan.

W. F. M. S.—*Teachers and Bible Women*, Florence Gowan, Alice Shibwa, Durgia Gowan, Charlotte Indraman and Fanny. *In Charge*, Miss Singh.

The Presiding Elder reports as follows :

In sending forward the report of the brethren in charge of the several stations, I wish to call attention to the fact shown in the tabulated statistics, namely, that *there has been an advance all along the line* during the year. In every essential point our work has moved forward. Much hard, steady work has been done—no especial effort made at a “spurt,” to heave the craft along; it moves, and moves onward, and we pause here just long enough to note the fact, and to send in a few notes from our log-book to be put on record for the encouragement of others as well as of ourselves, for we are not indifferent to the rate at which we run; but after many years of interested observation, we have become convinced that our whole mission work in North India is moving forward at a continually accelerating rate of speed. There is no doubt of it. If any one wants confirmation of the statement let him look at the facts as shown in the figures.

In the matter of “self-support,” concerning which so much is written and said now-a-days, if the truth were fairly stated, without any blowing of horns or trumpets, I firmly believe the North India Conference would take the first place, certainly it would be found in the front rank. Self-sup-

port is no new thing with us ; it has been part of our theory and practice since the days the mission was founded. It has been quietly, unostentatiously worked since the first handful of converts, in the early days, amid much poverty and many difficulties, were taught and trained to give one out of their ten kutchá pice, or even of their cowries, to benefit, not the mission or the missionary, not to give the former wealth or the latter a name as the founder of a novel plan for saving the world, but for the very life and soul's benefit of the poor giver. I have never heard one of our band of missionaries intimate that a strong Christian Church could be built up and run on foreign money. The people have been taught that it is necessary for their own well-being, for their growth in grace, that they "contribute of their earthly substance, according to their ability, to the support of the Gospel, and the various benevolent enterprises of the Church." I believe the facts will show that these poor people have done this to a higher figure, when their actual ability is counted, than an equal number of church members at home, even taking secretary McCabe's high figures. And not only is our mission on the line of self-support in teaching our people, even the youngest convert, to give, but the people about us, the government, government officials, tradesmen, foreign and native, all with whom we come in contact, are put under kindly contributions to our work, and thus during all these years large amounts have been raised and reported; but little note seems to be taken of it. Last year forty thousand dollars were thus raised, and so much saved to our home treasury, (\$40,000.) This year probably more has been realized. Is not this an item in self-support.

DWARAHAT.

Rev. J. W. Waugh, in charge.

The work at this station is purely native work, the missionary and his family being the only Americans or Europeans within many miles. A climb of six miles up the side of a mountain, which towers above our modest station, brings us to the plantation of a worthy Scotch tea-planter, another beautiful tea-garden lies about eight miles in another direction. These great heights, six thousand feet and above, are deemed to be best for producing tea of the finest flavor and aroma. About fourteen miles south of us is the fine military station of Ranikhet, where two or three British regiments are cantoned during the heated season in the plains—a few troops remaining all the year. For these troops there are three chaplains—Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Congregationalist; the last is an excellent missionary of the London Missionary Society, and carries on work among the native people as well. On every side around us, however, we see only native life. Our little Christian community of three or four-score souls, is quite isolated—the clump of humble buildings occupied by us, consisting of the low, one-story Mission House, the little chapel, the school-house (our best building), the Charitable Dispensary, native doctor's house, houses occupied by the two native preachers, and the head master of the school, and the buildings of the Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools—these covering the side of a long sloping hill—with the

trees, blue-gum, walnut, wild pear, and beautiful deodar pine, form quite an oasis in the otherwise dreary aspect of this sterile mountain side. Below us, half a mile and beyond, are numerous villages with their terraced fields of wheat, rice, millet, pulse and vegetables, on the more fertile soil of the valleys, irrigated by mountain rivulets and streams.

So much for the situation. Much more might be said, but even this is justified in a report only by the fact that little or no reference has been made to Dwarahat in previous reports. The station is comparatively new; being occupied by a missionary first in 1881. Previous to that time a small dispensary building, with a native doctor, had been occupied. For nearly fifty years Dwara has been known as a stage in the journey through the mountains, and for most part of this time a small travellers' rest-house or bungalow has been kept up here. It is still visited by civil and military officers who come from Ranikhet or the plains for the purpose of shooting jungle-fowl, pheasant, partridge, etc. Two or three kinds of deer, an occasional bear, leopard, or tiger, is seen. Jackals are abundant, and seize our fowls any time of day, while the leopards walk off with any dog found out-of-doors after night-fall.

This station was chosen as being in the midst of a large native community, many of the farmers and some of the shop-keepers being deemed well off. Thus far the success of Christian teaching has not been marked, except in the advance made in knowledge by the children and youth in our schools. The schools are the chief feature of our work. We have a large day-school and two boarding schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The girls are chiefly those given to us by Hindu parents for education, with a full knowledge that they will become Christians; a few Christian parents send their children here to be educated as Christian workers. Quite a number of the boy boarders are from high-caste Hindu families, who pay their fees in school, bring their rice, flour, pulse, etc., with them from their village homes, within a radius of from three to fifteen miles, cook their own food, and keep up with their classes. These also attend our Sunday-school and frequently the preaching services. They are learning much of Bible truth, Christian hymns, and the Catechism, and the result of what may seem now to be casting bread upon the waters will be that it shall be found after many days. The amount of earnest Christian teaching done in these schools can not fail of grand results not very many days hence.

The native doctor, Harkua Wilson, who visited the States as a youth some twenty-two years ago, has a very interesting work. He is quite a surgeon; and he needs to be, as these people seem never to be done with broken arms and legs, flesh wounds, eye, ear, and skin diseases, stone, and dropsy. They are continually coming to the Mission Dispensary for healing; and they always hear some Scripture lesson, some Christian truth, and carry away with them a tract Gospel or Bible portion. Many pilgrims from remote parts of India, on their way to or from the holy shrines away up near the snowy range, call here for healing—it may be swollen feet or legs, fever or rheumatism; they are confident of care and

attention here, and, if possible, of healing. Of course all these have the truth clearly set before them, and at a time, too, when they see that their gods have done and are doing little for them, though they have traveled such weary stages, sometimes of months' duration, to please them and win their favor. They are pointed to Christ, who hears and is able and willing to answer prayer.

There have been, besides the frequent services for those who are Christians and for the schools, a number of itinerations, visiting villages, *melas*, fairs, etc., where much preaching, setting forth of truth, and distribution of the Scriptures and Christian literature, has kept our working staff busy and interested. The singing of Christian hymns and native bhajans has been one of the most interesting and successful means of presenting truth to the minds of the common people. There is such a thing as singing the Gospel into the people, and we are doing that thing.

The year, as a whole, has been successful—double the number of baptisms in 1886 over 1885, the schools in an advanced condition, and the workers more and more alive to the great interests of the work.

PITHORAGARH.

Rev. S. S. Dease, M.D., missionary in charge, reports :

Mission work, as carried on in this station, divides itself into three departments; namely, evangelistic, educational, and medical. The first comprises the regular services on the Sabbath, the weekly prayer and experience meetings, and the preaching in the villages. The number in attendance on the Sabbath service has so increased that it will soon be necessary to enlarge the church building. The village preaching is not on the whole very satisfactory; the villagers are so busy in their fields most of the time that it is difficult to get any number of them together, and we have to be content with audiences of three or four. I have endeavored to concentrate these efforts in the villages as much as possible, that is to say, wherever there are signs of interest to keep going there, and follow up individual cases till some decided step is taken by them. It is very discouraging to think of the large number of those who profess to believe with us who year after year make no advance beyond this profession. The work of education has occupied a good deal of the missionary's time and attention this year. Another school has been added to those already existing. Mr. Roberts, of the Educational Department, while here on leave from his regular duties, very kindly interested himself in the anglo-vernacular school, and gave much of his time to teaching the advanced classes. After his departure I took his classes myself and have continued to teach them daily. Every boy attending a mission school is taught portions of the Bible, and before he leaves he is, to a large extent, conversant with its truths. Texts of Scripture carved on large boards are being placed near every school building, and in other prominent places where they are likely to strike the eye of passers-by. The medical work, which includes the daily instruction of a medical class of young men and women, has been as successful as in former years.

Three of the girls of the class have been admitted as students in the Agra Medical college, and are continuing their studies there. We are anxious to obtain for our Christian young women the advantages for medical study offered by the Lady Dufferin Association, and we are thankful that our three students have succeeded in obtaining scholarships from that association. Our medical work continues to help us in preaching Christ to the people. Not long ago, a young man suffering from an injury to his knee sought our services, and was frequently visited not only by the doctor, but also by the native pastor. So much has he been impressed with the truths he heard that he has declared it as his resolve to be a Christian. The asylum for lepers has been a blessed refuge to many a sufferer from this dreadful disease. Regularly has the Gospel been preached to them, and there are now a number who desire baptism. For some months of this year they received the kind attentions of our lamented Brother Kirk, who while here supervised the institution. However loathsome their condition, that devoted servant of the Lord never shrank from ministering, often personally, to their wants. It was while collecting funds for a much-needed chapel for them that he was so suddenly called away from earth. I have felt it my duty to go on with the good work, and I am hopeful of soon having a sufficient sum to build the chapel, and we shall dedicate it to his memory. The large number of blind here have excited our sympathies, and we are endeavoring to bring them under instruction. By giving small daily allowances they are brought together and instructed in basket-making. While working they are taught verses of Scripture and portions of hymns, and thus are being taught both a means of livelihood and the way of eternal life. Two colporteurs, employed by the Bible Society, have labored in the circuit this year, and sold large numbers of portions of the Scriptures. Many of these have passed into the hands of Nepaulese and Thibetans, and we look to see souls saved in these lands, closed to missionary labor, through the means of these books. This station is the nearest point to which Methodism has got to these lands, and from here her influences ought to extend to them. It is no unusual sight to see in the group in the veranda of the hospital, waiting for medicine, the powerfully built Thibetan, and the compact, athletic little Nepaulese. The missionary is endeavoring himself to learn, and encouraging his native helpers to learn the languages of these interesting strangers. The number of baptisms this year has been double that of any preceding year.

NAINI TAL.

The Rev. James Baume, Pastor of the English Church, writes:

Native Work. The native work in this station has not had, during the season, the benefit of the presence and labor of a regular missionary, but has been under the general oversight of the pastor of the English congregations—aided by the presiding elder during his visits to the station—with Patrus, an excellent native preacher, in immediate charge of the work. The work has been carried forward during the season with unabated zeal on the part of Patrus, who has kept up regular preaching in the bazars three or four times a week. Thousands have had the simple Gospel mes-

sage brought home to them in the bazars, and the people have, generally, listened respectfully and with interest in the Word. Visiting missionaries have also aided in the work, in the Sabbath services, and the bazar preaching. The Sabbath services, with Sunday-school, have been maintained. The congregations have been good, and a constant religious interest manifested. The Wednesday meeting for prayer and testimony has also been well attended and profitable.

On the whole there is much to encourage in the state of the native work in Naini Tal. The work has its peculiar difficulties in the matter of gathering and building up a stable native Church. For example, thirteen probationers, brought into the Church last year, left for the plains at the close of the season. It is impossible, therefore, to tabulate fairly the work done in Naini Tal.

W. F. M. S. This work has been under the direct management of Miss Harriet Singh, one of the most efficient and valued workers in the Society. Miss Singh has been abundant in labors, and, though good results appear already, yet we feel that she has but laid the foundations for a grander work than has yet been done in Naini Tal by this Society. The girls' schools established are full of promise; while the many homes to which she has been welcomed, promise, if possible, still better things for the future. Mrs. Craven has had general supervision of this work, and her counsels and constant help have greatly strengthened the hands of Miss Singh.

Colportage. A colporteur has been employed five months during the season, salary paid by the English Sunday-school. A large quantity of tracts, small books, and Gospels, have been put in circulation among the people.

English Congregation. J. Baume, Pastor. There is nothing new to be said respecting this work as in contrast with other years. The congregations have been good during the season; all the usual services have been maintained, and, it is believed, with good spiritual results. A week's special services were held during the season, that were made a great blessing to Christians. The work among the soldiers has been carried forward, including two services a week and hospital visitations.

Schools. The Girls' School, Miss E. L. Knowles, Superintendent, has had a prosperous year. This is a Christian school of high character, and a Christian home as well. Miss Knowles has still to contend with difficulties that would dishearten any one not sustained by a sublime faith in God and the good work she is doing. The future, though not unclouded, certainly gives promise of the dawn of a brighter day for our Naini Tal Girls' School. Buildings are in course of erection that will give the school its much needed accommodation. The Woman's Society has no more potent agency for good in mission work in India than this Girls' School.

The Boys' High School. Rev. D. M. Tompkins, M.A., Principal. This school also has had its own difficulties, and considering the condition in which it was when the present management took hold of it, has had a prosperous year. No pains have been spared by the principal and the teaching staff to bring about this result. It should be remembered

that this school is the child of the Mission in its origin. It was begun years ago, successfully, under the management of Dr. Waugh. It was then allowed, after a time, to pass from under the control of the North India Conference. About a year ago the way opened for it to come home; the Conference cordially received it, and made it an institution of the Church as to its general supervision, but in no sense a sectarian school. It has been made manifest that there is a place for it. Our Girls' and Boys' Schools are now the complement of each other. With the good record made by the school during the year, a large increase of pupils is confidently anticipated in the year coming. The principal is now aided by a full and able staff of teachers. The Boys' School will also be a powerful agency for good in this land. It is a Christian school in the best catholic sense, and will be so maintained. The present great drawback is want of suitable buildings. It is a very grave question, and one that most seriously affects the future of the school. How are suitable buildings to be obtained?

GURHWAL.

Rev. J. T. McMahon, Missionary, writes:

The statistics of this circuit for the past year show an increase in every department except the membership, which is owing to an error merely in making up the past year's figures. The monthly offerings of the people have been \$57, showing a healthy state of the finances.

It has been said that one fifth of the people in India live upon charity. The other four fifths are anxious to do the same. "It is a man's duty to feed all his poor relatives and friends." Following this idea an exhorter has fed and clothed two lazy acquaintances, and lately applied to me for help in this laudable (?) enterprise. The answer was, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." Even when men work, they do so little that semi-starvation is the result. A man told me that he had planted some potatoes. I asked, how many? He said that he had sown four pounds! Such a crop of potatoes would not furnish more than five or six meals for his family of a dozen persons. Many families are trying to support themselves on one acre of land. So far as I know, there is not more than one Christian who does not earn his own bread. To give to the people is to teach them to beg, at which many of them are already adepts. The only successful plan tried here is to employ them as servants. The next plan is to help them to buy an acre or two of land. To buy it for them destroys what self-help they already possess, and means that some other hands must plow and sow it for them; and then, if hired, they will eat the produce.

It is the duty of every preacher to recommend cleanliness and decency. A glance at the skin diseases and other ills which afflict all classes of society here in the mountains, and which are the result of generations of non-bathing, will confirm the wisdom of this rule.

Medical men at home are just learning the full value of water as a medicine, and it is absurd to expect a half-educated people to understand its real value for at least fifty years to come. I preached on this subject once, and

have seen some improvement on the part of many persons. The fact that these people have forsaken their idols, their dirt, their lazy habits, and are leading Christian lives, is a proof of the divine origin of the Bible.

The people here are like children. The reason for this is twofold. 1. The Hindu Government was parental. 2. The British Government is the same. Hence, the people never begin any new work; for the government is expected to do that. And hence, when they become Christians, they naturally look to the Mission to do every thing for them. It speaks well for the people of Bhawain, that with liberal aid they finished a small chapel in April last.

I have usually had success in treating these people as children. They remind me of an old hen with a dozen grown up chicks which try to get under her wings at night, and when the old hen, in despair, flies upon the roost, the chickens sometimes knock her down in their efforts to get under her wings in that awkward position. Yet, for all this, I have been in camp with only Christian servants, having as many as seven men carrying loads upon their shoulders.

There is now a building, either a school-house or chapel, suitable for worship, in eight of the nine stations occupied by the Mission in Gurhwal. The native preachers here show the varied talents of men at home—one can build a church, one can preach, one is a good business man, one is an evangelist—never so happy as when praying with and for a sinner. They lack in general knowledge, and some of them have not yet completed the reading of the Scriptures for the first time. I have frequently questioned them as to their studies, and have encouraged them to give attention to reading, especially the Bible.

The camp-meeting held in October, at Pauri, for four days was a real success. There were nearly two hundred Christians present, many of whom were greatly revived, and several were soundly converted. Dr. Waugh, presiding elder, was in charge.

Under the new government order for increased fees in the Pauri Boys' School, they have suddenly gone up from thirty to forty-five shillings per month. A Sanskrit school, to which the government gives a monthly grant of 50 rupees, is carried on by some Hindu gentlemen here with the idea of reviving Hinduism. And in order to cripple the mission school, these men have introduced English into their Sanskrit school. Our school has not been injured, but we have an additional proof to offer our friends that we are not idle, and that Hinduism dies hard. But a Sanskrit school at Srinagar nearly ran the mission school there into the ground. Mr. E. M'Mullen took the school for six months, and brought up the roll from 79 to 117, and the fees from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 rupees. This advantage will, probably, be held without much effort, though there is no telling when the people may take fright and try again to quicken their ancient faith.

BHABAR CIRCUIT.

Rev. Thomas Gowan, Native Minister, reports:

Our work is in the Bhābar, at the foot of the hills, during the cold weather, and in the mountains during the hot months, as the people live a

part of the year below in the Bhābar, and a part in the hills ; so, we go with or follow them, and work in both places in order to do the most good. We are very thankful to say that the Lord has been with us during the year, though we suffered heavy loss by the fire at Isainagar, in which the little native mission-house was burned. Nevertheless, the people have continued to give for the support of the pastor, and in the missionary collection they gave more than double the amount raised for missions last year. We have held several meetings at different points on the circuit during the year, and the Christian community has been greatly blessed and strengthened, thank God. There have been, altogether, twelve baptisms of all ages on the circuit during the year. The most interesting and important case among them is that of a boy who seven years ago was baptized by the late Rev. C. W. Judd, and was left to the care of the preacher in charge ; but he behaved himself so very badly that we were compelled to punish him. On this he fled away and joined his former Hindu brethren. This year he returned and begged for pardon, and not only so, but he brought with him two families for baptism.

We have fifteen day schools, which are all supported by the local government except one, for which mission aid is received. In all these schools the boys are also instructed in the rudiments of spiritual things.

At Chopra, where we spend a good part of the year, a small boarding-school for Christian boys is carried on. The boys are trained both in religious and worldly matters ; that is, they are taught to work as agriculturists, etc. We have spent considerable time in itinerating during the year, and have found the people ready to listen to the Gospel attentively.

AMROHA DISTRICT, REV. ZOHUR-UL HAQQ, P. E.

(P. O. Sumbhal, *via* Moradabad.)

SAMBHAL.

Rev. Z. Haqq, Minister.

Sambhal is a large ancient city, and many heathen temples of celebrated deities are up to this time to be found there. The Hindus consider this city a holy one, and it is believed that the Nishkalankautor, the saviour of the world, will be born here of a virgin. Though the city is chiefly inhabited by Hindus, yet there is no hinderance to God's work, which, by his help, is prospering. Bazar preaching and Mohalla work are carried on regularly. There has been a continual written discussion with the Moham-medans this year, and we have endeavored to establish the truthfulness of the Christian religion by many valid proofs. We have 2 churches in this city for the worship of the true God. Hindus and Mohammedans also attend these churches. The school inspector, after examining our mission Anglo-vernacular school, which has lately been raised to the middle class, was much pleased, and the government grant-in-aid, which was 7 rupees, has been increased to 20 rupees per month. We have 80 boys in this school who gladly read the Scripture. The work at Hetam Sarae and Dera Sarae, two of the Mohallas of the city, is going on well. Brother Giyan Masih, an old inhabitant of the place, has come back to his former

residence, and with his wife is working in a vernacular school attended by 40 pupils. A mission school-house which is designed for services also has just been completed here. In the same sarai is also a girls' Goucher school, under the care of Sister Tulsau.

The brethren of this Mohalla, who are mostly Chumars, are very fond of learning religious truth. A Christian family is also living there, and the people generally are inquirers and friends of Christianity. In Mohalla Bhadesra also there are some Christians and a Goucher school, with a branch in Chanderi, a Mohalla close to Bhadesra. Brother Silas and Rahoo Singh work together in both these Mohallas. There are three girls' schools in Sambhal and two at Sirsi, and all these schools have been very prosperous this year.

BAIJAI CIRCUIT.

Yaqub Cornelious, Local Preacher.

Baijai is a town in Moradabad County. Thirty-four have been converted this year, and the work is improving every day. Two new places have lately been opened. There are 2 Goucher schools, having a branch at Rajpore. There are 40 boys and girls in both the schools. Evangelistic work is also faithfully done here, and many have been baptized.

RASULPUR CIRCUIT.

Juman Lal, Local Preacher.

This is a small village in which a few Christian families are living. The brethren mostly are poor. We are sorry to say that fever has prevailed in this and in many surrounding villages, and ten from our Christian brethren have passed peacefully from this world to their homes in heaven. We also lost some of our school-boys and girls, and the rest being frightened by the pestilence do not regularly attend the school, and thus the work here is sadly disturbed at present. This led to our commencing work in Tarina Sarai, where we now have a Goucher school in which some 30 boys are reading. We are glad to say that we baptized a family of 6 persons here. We hope to turn many to Christ by means of this small school.

BABUKHERA CIRCUIT.

Rev. H. B. Mitchell, Minister.

This circuit is an old field in which many Christian families are living. We have a small chapel here in which we hold our services. The Goucher school here is in very good condition. At Ahchola there is a branch of this school. Brothers Natha and Mawashi, the teachers of these schools, are good helpers. Sunday-schools and class-meetings have been kept up during the year. We have had 17 baptisms. Sister Eliza attends the zenana work very faithfully and often itinerates in the surrounding villages.

HASANPORE CIRCUIT.

Rev. C. Luke, Minister.

This is a large circuit, including the town of Hasanpore and out-lying villages for 6 or 8 miles around. The boundaries of the circuit are being continually enlarged by the opening of new work. Four new and very interesting places have been opened this year. One of these is at Garle

Mukteshar (tower of god's salvation), a very sacred shrine on the west banks of the Ganges, where a religious fair is held each year. Often from 400,000 to 600,000 people attend this fair. Our work has opened here among three classes of people, and we have some very hopeful inquirers. On that side of the Ganges there has been very little work among the villages. During the year 56 persons have been baptized on the circuit, and still many inquirers are waiting. There are now 239 communicants on the charge, and 132 baptized children. There are 5 centers where preachers or teachers reside on the east side of the Ganges, and one on the west side. Brother Luke, the minister in charge, visits and directs all this work. A minister's house and a chapel have been erected at Hasanpore, the largest town of the circuit. Hindu gentlemen aided us liberally in the erection of these buildings, so that we were able to raise more than half the cost of the chapel by subscription. At the laying of the corner-stone our people came from villages 5 miles around, and were very happy that a house was being erected to the living God. In the circuit there are 7 schools, 3 being Goucher schools and 2 girls' schools. We have 350 pupils in our Sunday-schools learning the Berean Lessons. Regular Sabbath services with class and prayer-meetings are being kept up in 5 different places.

AMROHA CIRCUIT.

Peter Merrill, Minister.

Amroha is a large, good city. There are 25 Christians in the city, and a very large number in 15 different villages around; Brother P. Merrill and Umed Singh are working among these Christians. The bazar preaching and Mohalla work have been kept up during the year. We have a Goucher school which is taught in 3 different branches. About 50 pupils attend these schools. We have also a girls' Goucher school, in which Sister Emma Hedges and Manglo are teaching.

NARAINYA.

Gurdujal Singh, Preacher.

We have one preacher, one zenana worker, and one teacher in the circuit, and work is being done in 23 different villages where Christians reside. We also have some inquirers from the Chumars who attentively learn, though the people treat them badly and try to prevent them from hearing the word of God. We have a girls' Goucher school here in which 18 boys and girls, including 6 heathen girls, are reading every day. Two school-boys of our inquirers are anxious to accept Christianity at once. This school is in a very good condition, and passed more pupils in the examination than any other on the district. The Sunday-school services have been kept up during the year.

DHANAURA is a large Hindu center, but our chief work is in the villages around. We have a good house here and good friends, but our Christians live in the villages. There are 2 Goucher schools in this circuit, one for boys and one for girls. Daurala, Joa, Sharispore, and Shahpore are village circuits like Babu Khra, except that there is no regular school in either.

STATISTICS OF

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Larsonian and European Assistants.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Nat. Ordained Preachers.	Native Unord. Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. Theological Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Students.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Pupils.	No. of other Day Schools.	No. of other Day Scholars.		
<i>Oudh District.</i>																											
Lucknow : Native Ch.	3	2	6	5	10	3	3	77	..	4	115	101	125	250	27	27	24	..	..	..	..	2 24	500	20	1,510
English Church	1	1	12	1	1	58	12	250	230	50	7	7	508	
Sitapur and Lakimpur	1	1	2	..	12	2	..	23	..	6	61	85	240	390	15	20	8	537	
Gonda	1	1	12	1	..	18	..	5	55	561	310	400	400	465	148	259	
Bahraich	8	1	3	23	..	2	20	7	10	35	6	2	5	450	
Roy Bareilly	1	1	10	1	3	23	..	2	33	1	9	80	40	2	5	547	
Hardoi	9	1	4	11	..	1	26	9	10	23	1	14	4	248	
Barabanki	10	1	4	11	..	1	26	9	10	23	1	14	4	595	
Cawnpore : Native Ch.	1	1	3	2	12	2	7	20	..	3	119	90	62	800	20	18	3	
English Ch	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	46	6	400	300	15	2	2	..	..	..	2 9	104	..	9	255
Unao	4	..	2	8	12	2	20	40	1	2	2	
<i>Rohilkund District.</i>																											
Bareilly.	2	1	6	4	28	1	14	39	..	2	289	229	255	807	68	58	61	1	4 55	..	..	..	..	22	863
Khara Bajhera	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	6	..	1	19	9	..	30	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	90
Aonla	..	..	..	..	9	1	4	6	..	..	17	89	4	80	39	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	184
Fatehganj	..	..	..	..	9	1	5	15	..	281	108	..	..	146	42	76	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	392
Philibhit	..	..	..	..	8	2	2	10	..	20	40	30	55	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	201
Shahjahanpore	1	1	1	..	10	2	6	52	..	8	126	183	372	303	50	38	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1,095
Panahpore	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	5	..	4	112	77	310	333	9	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	42
Jalalabad	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	25	34	21	34	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	86
Badaon	1	1	2	..	15	3	5	45	..	6	235	302	640	850	63	63	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	905
Bilsi	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	12	..	109	104	129	200	84	25	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	160
Bisauli	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	10	..	208	148	50	250	55	55	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	190
Chandausi	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	6	..	35	97	132	100	42	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	296
Moradabad	2	1	3	1	21	3	8	48	..	2	212	124	300	450	8	30	24	..	..	..	1 15	249	30	423	
Bijnour.	1	1	2	..	22	2	5	22	..	2	138	69	163	151	13	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	488
Mandawar	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	8	..	60	36	70	60	5	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	156
Najibabad	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	12	..	11	4	..	..	1 2	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	208
<i>Amroha District.</i>																											
Sambhal	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	18	..	31	9	40	50	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	240
Amroha	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	..	..	30	71	101	21	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	56
Hasanpore.	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	10	..	135	103	239	165	52	26	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	161
Raeppore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	27	8	35	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Durala	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	19	13	32	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Dhanaura	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	36	22	58	25	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	46
Narainiya	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	24	53	77	26	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
Joa	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	34	35	69	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahjai	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	7	39	46	20	4	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53
Rasulpore	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	20	2	22	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46
Baboo Khra	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	74	25	99	50	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
Shahpore	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	9	1	10	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharifpore.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	56	82	88	50	5	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22
<i>Kumaon District.</i>																											
Dwarahat	1	1	1	..	4	..	3	12	..	2	19	15	80	70	5	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	288
Gurhwal	..	..	2	..	10	1	5	23	..	6	105	56	321	300	5	18	31	..	..	..	1 9	158	14	531	
Pithoragarh	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	11	..	3	40	20	78	75	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	9	505	
Naina Tal : English Ch	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	7	20	2	125	200	..	..	2	..	..	2 9	80	..	..	..	..
Hindu Church	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	13	..	2	14	10	40	50	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	220
Bhabar	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	18	..	1	51	4	120	25	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	651

RECAPITULATION

Udh District.....	11 8	11	9	87	13	36	203	3	27	555	883	1497	2,470	5391	561	217	1	4 55	4 33	604	120	4,609
Rohilkund District.....	7 5	14	5	147	22	63	298	5	25	1917	1,655	2596	3,527	516	441	314	1	1 15	249	255	6,219	
Amroha District.....	..	..	..	24	4	16	32	..	..	303	413	917	599	100	64	92	..	..	..	37	788	
Kumaon District.....	5 4	7	2	24	2	14	77	8	14	249	131	754	945	23	48	56	..	..	3 18	238	47	2,145
Total.....	33 17	32	16	282	41	129	630	11	64	3524	3,102	5674	7,511	1183	1114	679	1	4 55	8 66	1691	450	13,761
Last year.....	21 19	14	34	236	37	115	545	1	71	2870	2,307	7432	6,458	893	584	428	1	3 31	6 51	914	396	12,727

* Almora Sanitarium, valued

NORTH INDIA.

No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphans.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.	Volumes Printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.
26	2,075	6	2	\$3,500	4	6	\$23 000	\$12,000	...	\$55 00	\$8 00	\$211 00	...	\$7,557 00	40	3,156,000
1	102	1	1	11,500	...	1	2,250	1,700	...	25 00	...	784 00	...	745 00	...	...
6	2,240	12	1	2,000	...	1	4,250	1,500	...	21 00	22 00	52 50	...	1,594 00	...	...
15	1,006	...	1	250	...	2	600	1,500	...	15 00	...	55 25	...	563 55	...	...
2	855	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	1,500	...	6 00	...	24 00	...	255 00	...	...
10	800	...	1	400	...	1	200	...	...	17 50	...	...	...	163 00	...	...
11	276	...	1	200	...	1	...	25	...	6 00	...	25 30	...	57 00	...	...
12	600	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	9,000	...	5 00	...	80 00	...	6 00	...	...
3	1,346	50	2	15,200	1	29	6,000	25,000	\$1,650	112 50	53 00	1,249 00	...	7,775 00	...	...
3	150	...	1	4,000	...	1	400	...	23	5 00	...	17 50	...	75 00	...	...
10	860	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupees																
2	967	287	3	29,000	4	6	\$7,000	69,000	...	100 00	...	180 00	...	8,000 00	...	...
4	800	...	1	5,000	...	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	9 00	...	679 00	...	...
12	230	...	1	300	...	5	560	...	...	6 00	...	4 00	...	10 00	...	...
1	640	...	2	1,300	...	3	400	...	...	18 00	...	48 00	...	60 00	...	...
2	400	...	...	...	...	2	500	...	...	19 00	...	48 00	...	68 00	...	...
4	2,080	161	3	13,000	1	2	14,000	6,300	...	78 00	10 00	288 00	...	732 00	...	...
5	359	...	2	1,448	...	1	440	400	...	23 00	2 00	46 00	...	144 00	...	...
5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 00	...	36 00	...	24 00	...	...
3	14 6	...	2	7,030	...	1	5,300	7,650	...	41 00	15 00	180 00	...	2,160 00	...	...
10	218	...	1	1,000	...	2	220	...	...	6 00	...	48 00	...	7 00	...	...
14	340	...	...	...	...	2	630	...	...	6 00	...	48 00	...	5 00	...	...
1	665	...	...	...	...	1	1 00	...	...	12 00	...	49 00	...	5 9 00	...	...
3	1,220	...	2	18,000	...	3	18,000	33,000	...	135 00	...	114 00	1,000	6,445 00	...	...
1	675	...	2	5,000	1	3	3,000	5,000	...	20 00	10 00	121 00	...	830 00	...	...
1	300	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	8 00	...	36 00	84	10 00	...	...
1	208	...	1	4,000	...	1	250	...	...	11 00	7 00	36 00	...	4 6 00	...	...
Rupees																
9	267	2	2	700	7	3	1,125	...	...	29 00	3 00	43 00	...	704 00	...	...
4	40	...	...	...	5	1	1,500	...	...	4 00	1 00	18 00	...	...	...	...
10	350	...	3	475	6	4	875	...	...	8 00	3 00	24 00	237	138 00	...	...
1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	23	...	...	...	2	2	20	...	...	2 00	...	2 00	...	...	...	...
5	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	2 00	1 00	5 00	...	8 00	...	...
1	35	...	1	20	...	1	15	...	...	2 00	1 00	9 00	...	13 00	...	...
1	83	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	2 00	...	2 00	...	...	...	...
2	125	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2 00	...	5 00	...	8 00	...	...
2	75	...	1	15	...	2	20	...	...	2 00	...	2 00	...	8 00	...	...
3	60	...	1	20	...	2	100	...	...	3 00	1 00	14 00	...	11 00	...	...
1	22	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...	2 00	1 00	6 00	...	...	...	...
2	89	...	1	20	...	1	20	...	...	2 00	...	2 00	...	...	...	...
Rupees																
1	95	30	1	800	...	2	2,800	8,000	...	30 00	11 00	24 00	...	1,140 00	...	...
3	453	58	4	900	3	2	7,000	10,000	...	60 00	4 00	114 00	...	3,060 00	...	...
2	230	6	1	3,600	...	2	10,000	4,400	...	45 00	13 00	48 00	...	830 00	...	...
1	25	...	1	30,000	...	1	7,000	...	2,000	100 00	...	2,500 00	...	8,224 00	...	...
4	150	...	1	5,000	1	2	12,000	3,000	600	24 00	...	10 00	...	1,690 00	...	...
8	845	...	...	...	...	3	3,600	1,500	...	13 00	...	24 00	...	1,244 00	...	...

BY DISTRICTS.

207	9,284	59	10	\$37.05	5	17	\$48,200	\$82,255	\$1,673	\$490 00	\$95 50	\$2,693 55	\$40	\$18,429 85	40	3,156,000
276	10,026	448	22	43,780	6	33	42,153	60,625	...	246 00	23 00	648 50	542	13,127 50	...	...
43	1,170	2	9	715	22	18	1,800	250	...	81 00	5 50	66 00	119	445 00	...	...
19	1,358	94	8	20,850	4	12	\$30,200	13,450	1,300	136 00	14 00	1,360 00	...	8,144 00	...	...
545	21,838	693	49	\$102,404	37	80	\$122,443	\$156,550	\$2,973	\$903 00	\$137 00	\$4,768 05	\$701	\$40,445 85	40	3,156,000
58	19,414	57	39	93,618	26	74	102,785	122,450	4,300	276 30	157 74	6,102 00	18,541	31,479 00	31,500	3,120,000

at \$9,000, is included.

SOUTH INDIA.

Commenced in 1872.

Organized as a Conference in 1876.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP HARRIS.

Official reports from South India and personal communications of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Thoburn, who has for some time been in the United States, agree that the new administration as represented in our last annual report in South India has been attended with the happiest results, and promises still better things. It became apparent, however, that if native work was to be undertaken in places where there is no English-speaking community from which help could be obtained, grants outright must be made for the opening of the work. The General Committee, therefore, at its meeting in November last, besides an appropriation of \$10,000 for purely native work, on the duplication principle of requiring a dollar from the field for every dollar donated by the society, appropriated \$6,000 for purely native work in places remote from thickly settled communities who might take part in this missionary work. No grants were made to the old work of the Conference, which almost without exception was English-speaking, among Eurasians and others. The integrity of the self-supporting principle on which this Conference was originated is, therefore, fully conserved, and at the same time *purely native* work is originated by missionary funds, either wholly or on the half-and-half principle. In the very nature of things, Hindus and Mohammedans would not pay us to enter in among them and support us while we were seeking to destroy their cherished religious beliefs. Care will be taken that each convert shall at once be taught to give of his means to support the cause. Doubtless some of these remote missions also will soon be put under the duplication principle.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for outgoing and returning missionaries is designed to reinforce this immense field ; and Dr. Thoburn is seeking for twenty-five men, and they will, no doubt, be sent out during the year. The founder of the South India work expected missionaries, when they went out, to burn the bridges behind them. In other words, no method of return to the United States was devised. The Missionary Society has in past years returned some of those wasted by disease, and some to die. Several families who have needed to return for a year or two past can no longer remain except at the cost of life. These will return to the United States upon this fund.

A new inspiration now pervades the mission, and especially in the line of native work. Indeed, the Conference had reached the limit of work on its original lines, and must make a new departure or suffer the invariable consequence of not progressing ; namely, decadence. Vast fields, that are to the home administration, and indeed to that in the field, almost appalling in extent, are now opening to us, and the coming General Conference may double or even threefold the number of conferences in India. We beg a careful study of all this great work, and for much prayer that, as it unfolds, it may become self-reliant and self-propagating.

Dr. Thoburn writes as follows :

The condition of the work throughout the vast region embraced within the limits of the South India Conference may be regarded as tentative rather than permanent. For some years the missionaries in the field have desired a division of the Conference, so that the work may be made more compact, the immense distances reduced, and a better supervision secured for the widely separated mission stations. To effect this fully a large reinforcement will have to be sent into the field, for which generous provision was made at the last meeting of the General Committee. Six ordained and two lay missionaries have already been sent forward, and two missionaries on furlough have returned to India, making a total reinforcement of ten men for the coming year. Others will follow as soon as found, and there is thus a good prospect that a more thorough and permanent organization of the work will speedily be secured than has yet been realized. From the first the work has suffered for the want of a more adequate supervision. The presiding elders have, for the most part, been compelled by the exigencies of the case to act as pastors of

churches, and the missionaries, many of whom have been young and inexperienced, have often been left to stand alone in the midst of difficult and trying circumstances. This difficulty has been experienced, in full force, during the past year. Of the six presiding elders, one has been on furlough in America, one for two thirds of the year in Australia, and a third kept by special duty outside of his district. It is hoped, however, that this difficulty will never be experienced again, and that the whole work will soon be so thoroughly reorganized that it can be carried forward in full efficiency at every point.

From various points in the Conference encouraging news has been received during the year. The chief effort, or at least the chief desire, has been to make a decisive inroad upon the surrounding masses of the native population, and in this direction some measure of success has been achieved. At Madras a number of baptisms have been reported, and a native membership gathered in, which, if not large, is yet larger relatively than that of some neighboring missions which have been much longer in the field. At Mussoorie and its out-station of Rajpore, and also at several points in the Roorku district, there have been important in-gatherings. The native work in Bombay has also enjoyed a measure of prosperity, and has never been so well organized or so vigorously prosecuted as at present. At Pakour, one hundred and seventy miles north of Calcutta, a very hopeful opening has been found among the Mohammedans, the most hopeful in some respects which has yet been found among these people in the progress of our work in India. Twenty or more have been baptized during the year, and the prospect is favorable for a large ingathering in that region. This is the first and only instance in the whole course of our missionary work in India in which the Mohammedan lines have been broken at any one point.

The work among the English-speaking people has been maintained without material change. In some places revivals have occurred, and the churches have been strengthened, while at other points the ground has been held with some difficulty. New churches have been erected and dedicated in Singapore, Poona, and Mazagon, a suburb of Bombay, and subscriptions have been started for the erection or purchase of parsonages in Calcutta and Bombay. The six boarding-schools under the care of the Conference have all enjoyed a year of prosperity, and give promise of enlarged usefulness in the future.

The new publishing house in Calcutta has been in active operation for a little more than a year, and, in the face of immense difficulties, has already become a great power for good. Beginning without capital, and in the very heart of a large and expensive city like Calcutta, it required courage and faith, as well as energy and wisdom, to make such an enterprise possible, but with God's blessing it has thus far been carried on successfully. Three large presses, driven by steam, are constantly at work, although the enterprise is as yet only in its infancy. It is greatly to be regretted that this important agency is largely dependent on job work for its support. This is to be deprecated for several reasons, and it is hoped

that the Church will soon be led to appreciate the press in its mission fields at its true value, and provide so generously for its wants that it will cease to be a rival among the many secular presses of the city. Next to the preaching of the Word, no form of missionary agency gives larger promise of usefulness than a wisely directed mission press.

The sum of \$10,000, given by the General Committee last year for purely native work within the bounds of the South India Conference, has been duplicated by collections made in India. In addition to this sum, the Conference has asked for appropriations toward the support of missions in remote districts, beyond the reach of Europeans, and the General Committee, at its recent session, granted \$6,000 for this purpose. This will, no doubt, lead to the opening of new stations at various points in the early future.

CENTRAL INDIA DISTRICT, Rev. C. P. HARD, P. E.

Rev. E. JEFFRIES, Acting P. E.

Brother Jeffries favors us with the following discriminating statement of the work in this district.

No proper or satisfactory comparison can be made between the statistics now published and those embodied in the Statement No. 1—"General Statistics of Native Work for the Year ended December 31, 1885"—*—because, while the former are complete for nine months only of the current year, the latter, purporting to be for the whole of 1885, are yet only complete in so far as two charges of this district (Mhow and Nagpur) were concerned, it being well known that no response was made by some pastors to the request for such statistics, which were collated some time after the adjournment of Conference. On this account I shall not attempt to compare the present with the past.

I. DISCOURAGEMENTS.

There have been discouraging elements in our work this year:

(a) Brother C. P. Hard, the presiding elder of the district, left India on the 2d of April, for Australia, with the view of representing our work to the colonists, and of collecting money in aid of the Conference Building Fund. His absence from Nagpur, where native and English work alike was to have been energized and brought to a focus, has been sorely felt. Brother A. S. E. Vardon (in charge of Kamptee, ten miles north of Nagpur) has done his best, but has been heavily handicapped by unpropitious circumstances, especially in Kamptee, where unlooked-for delay occurred in obtaining the sanction of government to the erection of a suitable church building, etc., for which a site was purchased early in the year. So far as I am at present aware, the sanction applied for has not yet been received.

* See Appendices to Minutes of the South India Conference.

There can be no doubt, I think, that had Brother Hard been on the spot, work would have been done which no man having the oversight of two charges, ten miles apart, could be expected to do. But not only has Brother Vardon had the oversight of Nagpur and Kamptee, he has also done no little amount of itinerating, interesting accounts of which will probably appear in the next Conference report.

(b) Brother A. G. Creamer, of Jubbulpore, who only arrived from America toward the close of 1885, has worked at a disadvantage, owing to physical prostration, arising, he thinks, from excessive study before leaving for India. He has, of course, no knowledge of the vernacular; consequently, Jubbulpore, which is considered a hopeful field for native work, has made no advance on native lines. The English Church supports a native preacher.

(c) Brother T. E. F. Morton, of Ajmere, was transferred from Jubbulpore by the last Conference. Ajmere is a splendid field for work, English and native alike; but the circuit being about 350 miles long, it takes Brother Morton nearly all his time to visit four of his five outlying stations twice a month, and the fifth, weekly. At each place he has Europeans or Eurasians to minister to. He cannot spend many days at a time at his central station, Ajmere, where the English Church supports a native preacher.

(d) Mhow has probably also suffered owing to the frequent visitations on district work of the pastor—myself. We, however, do not profess to carry on native work, pure and simple. The pastor is chaplain to the Wesleyan soldiers, and has specific duties in that connection to attend to. This notwithstanding, it will be observed, under the head "Encouragements," that a little has been done toward fostering native work. The English Church, composed mostly of British soldiers, supports a native preacher.

(e) Brother L. R. Janney, in charge of the Railway circuit (400 miles long), hoped, I think, to do a little native work in combination with his English work; indeed, he accomplished that little by taking with him, on a few of his many tours through his circuit, an assistant preacher who was able to preach the Gospel to the natives in their own tongue; and this arrangement was only discontinued when the assistant preacher resigned his appointment. And then Brother Janney, who was far from robust when he took up the work, fell ill. He was almost constantly on the move, visiting and revisiting his seven or eight stations; and I was not at all surprised, though extremely sorry, when he told me that he was breaking down under the strain of excessive work and irregular living (eating and sleeping) consequent on his itinerations during the hottest time of the year. His poor wife seems also a wreck, while sickness invaded their home and bereft them of their youngest child—an infant. This brother is now at Bombay, wholly incapacitated for work, awaiting a reply to an application made to the Mission Board, 805 Broadway, New York, for funds to enable himself, wife, and family to proceed to America, which several doctors have insisted on their doing. Brother Janney has my entire confidence, as well as my unfeigned sympathy.

2. ENCOURAGEMENTS.

But there have been encouragements as well as discouragements :

(a) There have been eight conversions from Hinduism and Mahomedanism, seven of the number having received adult baptism. The statistics will show where these cases have occurred.

(b) The Mission at Khandwa, consisting of orphanage and schools, is doing well under Brother J. D. Webb and Mrs. Webb, and will, I feel convinced, become one of our most important centers. It needs reinforcing. Sister Webb, aided by Misses Kirk and Robertson, is working her way into the zenanas, and hopes, ere long, to have a large constituency. She is probably second to none as a worker, she having had long training and experience in the zenanas at Allahabad, in the north-western provinces. Her health has been poor most of the time, and is not yet fully re-established.

(c) A Sabbath service in the vernacular has been commenced in the English church at Mhow, where the household-servants of members of the church and congregation, and others, are brought together to hear the blessed Gospel preached. Laymen conduct the service, which is much appreciated by some of the poor people who attend.

A Sabbath-school for native boys was opened in the same church some months ago, and is doing well under Miss Jeffries' superintendency. The average attendance is seventeen at the latter, and not less than twenty at the former. "What shall the harvest be?" is a question that will be answered at the last great day. The harvest is truly great, and the laborers but few; but thank God for the good news that "the twenty-five" are coming! The Lord reigneth!

MADRAS DISTRICT, A. W. RUDISILL, P. E.

(P. O., Vepery, Madras.)

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886.

Bangalore: English Church and Tamil Circuit, R. E. Carter, B. Peters. *Baldwin Schools*, W. Bowser. *Bellary*: J. H. Garden. *Chadarghat*, J. Lyon. *Goolbarga and Raichoor*: Canarese Mission, D. O. Ernsberger. *Hyderabad*: Hindustani Mission, S. P. Jacobs. *Madras*: Blacktown, A. H. Baker. *Vepery*, A. W. Rudisill. *Secunderabad*: W. F. G. Curtiss.

LAY MISSIONARIES.

Bangalore: Mrs. S. Eddy. *Madras*: *Vepery Tamil Mission*, Miss Esther Chase. *Zenana Mission*, Miss Grace Stephens.

The presiding elder says:

Since the Conference session held in January last, the preachers and their families have had an unusual amount of sickness; nevertheless, the work has been carried on with very little interruption. While no charge has

been visited with any marked outpouring of the Spirit it is not too much to say that the spiritual life of the churches has been quickened. A convention of the preachers of the district, held at Bangalore the beginning of August, proved a time of spiritual refreshing. Every preacher on the district was present.

The constant shifting of the English speaking population of India is a great obstacle in the way of building up a solid work. The most useful laymen are often, at a moment's notice, transferred by Government to a far-off district, and sometimes by reason of removals an almost entirely new official board must be found. Of course, with such a state of things the pastors of English-speaking charges labor under great disadvantages.

The salaries of the preachers are small and most of them must practice rigid economy. In some instances, owing to the limited means of a very small membership, a large percentage of the salary is given by members of other denominations. Notwithstanding this, the subscriptions for the native work have been promptly met.

The grant-in-aid from the Missionary Society has enabled us to set apart two missionaries exclusively to the native work, and greatly assist four English charges in prosecuting work in the vernacular. Both preachers and laymen highly appreciate the help given by the Parent Board.

BANGALORE CIRCUIT.

Rev. R. E. Carter, Preacher in Charge; B. Peters, Assistant.

This circuit embraces three churches—two English and one Tamil. The difficulties of our English work in India are well illustrated by our church at Richmondtown. The present pastor was transferred from this charge at the close of 1881, leaving a membership of thirty-eight. At the end of three years he was returned, and can now find only four resident members out of those thirty-eight. The changes in this church are characteristic of our English churches in India. By this it will be seen that, in order to prevent an actual decrease in membership our English churches must double their membership once in five years. Notwithstanding these losses by transfer, death, etc., the membership of this charge has increased, the finances are in a better condition, the congregations are larger, and the Sunday-school is much more prosperous than in 1881. There are 175 children enrolled in our two English Sunday-schools, and the character of the work done bids fair for a large increase in membership in the near future. The Richmondtown Sunday-school contributes nearly five dollars per month toward the support of our Tamil work.

Our Tamil Church consists of seven members and thirteen probationers; but nine out of the twenty have removed to other places, and are only occasionally heard from. The rest generally meet in class once a week, and attend service quite regularly. There are two Tamil Sunday-schools, with an attendance of 120.

In addition to the care of this little church, and the Sunday-school work, there are ten street services each week, and the distributing of tracts daily.

We are not able to report any special revival during the year, but there have been conversions both among the heathen and nominal Christians.

BALDWIN SCHOOLS.

Rev. W. Bowser, M. A., Principal.

The school is open to boys and girls, who are taught separately. The property is worth about 15,000 rupees, comprising three buildings. Two additional ones are rented because those belonging to the school are not large enough to accommodate the pupils. After vainly endeavoring to purchase a house and lot at a fair price, the trustees decided to erect a building on the present site. The estimated cost is 10,000 rupees; the Government has offered one half on condition that we raise the balance. Of this amount 2,000 rupees are on hand, leaving a balance of 3,000 rupees to be secured. Including the principal, there is a staff of fourteen teachers. The school numbers 67 boys and 60 girls, making a total of 127 scholars. This year the principal will send up six candidates for the Madras University entrance examination, fourteen for the middle school, and sixteen for the special upper primary tests. The school has acquired a reputation for good discipline and thoroughness in teaching far beyond similar schools richly endowed. The Scripture is taught systematically, and pains are taken to instruct the pupils in all that tends to their physical, intellectual, and spiritual welfare. The principal is giving great satisfaction, and the outlook for the school is encouraging.

BELLARY.

Rev. J. H. Garden, Preacher in Charge, writes :

Bellary, which was statistically reported last year in connection with Blacktown, had on the arrival of the present pastor a membership of seven, and seven probationers. It had also a Sabbath-school of an average attendance of twenty-five teachers and scholars.

Though several of these have left the station, including the most influential, we have at present eleven full members and eight probationers on our class-book. Our class-meeting and Sabbath-school have doubled in attendance, and our Sunday congregations are much improved. We have had some adult conversions, and a good work is going on among the children, several of whom seem to have experienced a change of heart. A steady increase of spiritual activity has been noticed in the community. The pastor has by request accepted the office of chaplain to the Wesleyan troops quartered here. The future permanence and spread of the work much demands the erection of a parsonage.

CHADARGHAT.

Rev. James Lyon, Preacher in Charge.

The past year has sometimes been rough and thorny, and the cup of an afflictive dispensation has been placed in the hands of not a few, and the messenger of death has come to more than one home. Two of our members have fallen asleep in Jesus; one a most active, devoted, and able

native local preacher, whose place is still vacant; the other a mother in Israel who glorified God by a steadfast, consistent, and humble Christian life. At times, during the past eight months, on account of the unhealthy condition of the place, fully one half of the church have been sick with fever, and the deaths around us here have been numerous and sad. Six from our limited number of members have been transferred by letter quite recently. In the short period of eighteen months fully one half of the entire membership have been transferred or moved into the district. The burden, financially, has thus fallen on the shoulders of a few. It is due, however, to two of the brethren that we mention the fact that, although in the district and enjoying none of the privileges of the church locally, they have generously contributed the same as when they were present.

My plan of work, as regards pastoral visiting, is to visit all the members of the church once in two weeks; in cases of sickness or otherwise, much more frequently. Besides the Sunday services morning and evening we hold the weekly prayer meeting, and a cottage or household meeting, and as opportunity occurs, bazar service in Hindustani on an average once per week.

We cannot help but feel thankful that at the last Quarterly Conference of 1885 we requested the Annual Conference to send us a brother who should devote himself wholly to native work. Especially when we see the progress being made, and the open doors set before for educational and zenana work do we take courage, and rejoice because Brother and Sister Jacobs were appointed to this work. This church will ever have cause to rejoice because of the part it played in helping to found the Hindustani Mission.

We are yet in the day of small things, but our hand is in God's. His Spirit leads, and as he shows us one open door after another, and the glorious possibilities lying before us, my soul is thrilled with a strange joy and a strong desire for the battlefield, and by his help we will follow on. Our privileges as a church at the door of this great stronghold of Mahomedanism, with its walled city of 300,000, without a single Christian mission or missionary within it, are great indeed, and so must be our responsibilities. If we are true to our calling, He who walketh amid the seven golden candlesticks, and who holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, will walk with us, will uphold us, and endue us with all needed grace and power.

Regarding our position spiritually there is much land yet to be possessed. We are but few in number; we have in some degree passed through a sifting process, and I feel assured that God is preparing us for a greater advance than we have hitherto taken, and I am not sure, but that, even irrespective of all our losses by deaths and transfers and otherwise, the church stands better prepared for such an advance than ever before, and I am certain that more has been done financially on behalf of native work, and in the way of direct aggressive work among the heathen during the past eighteen months than in all the nine years of the preceding history of the church. To God alone be all the glory!

GOOLBARGA AND RAICHOOR.

Canarese Mission. Rev. D. O. Ernsberger, Missionary.

The pastor says: This mission is yet in its infancy. It is not yet three years since the first appointment was made to this field, and only two and a half years since it was actually entered. A still shorter time has elapsed since we have been able to speak to the people in their own language. This being the case, more can be said about what we hope to do than what has been actually accomplished. However, the work has been begun, and a good beginning is no mean success.

According to instructions my time has been given principally to the study of the Canarese with a competent teacher. Mrs. Ernsberger also is studying the Canarese language with a view to zenana work. In addition to the study of the language, I am able to do some work in the city in the way of street preaching, private conversations and distribution of tracts. We have much encouragement in this work. The people are attentive and respectful. We never fail of a good hearing when we preach in the streets and bazar. Up to the 1st of August I had been alone. At that time the Lord gave me a young native man who gives promise of becoming a most valuable worker. He is now engaged in selling tracts and Scripture portions in the nearer villages.

Goolbarga itself is a city of 40,000 inhabitants. It is first in size and importance after Hyderabad, the capital. We are treated most kindly and respectfully by all the leading officials, who are chiefly Mahomedans. We have been offered land sufficient and well located for mission premises on condition that we will build soon.

There is probably not a more promising, and certainly not a more needy, field in all India than the Canarese Mission. With 15,000 square miles of territory, enough for an Annual Conference, 4,000 towns and villages, containing 1,500,000 people, and with the Omnipotent God for us, we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. In response to the cry, "a million for missions," the Canarese Mission sets out with the battle-cry, "a million for Jesus." Amen.

HYDERABAD.

Hindustani Mission. Rev. S. P. Jacobs, Missionary.

Coming here in March we at once entered upon the study of the language. I did some street preaching, and private interviewing of men. On the 15th of July I opened a native school, with twenty-four boys, under two Brahmin masters; now we have fifty-one, some ten more coming next week. We have just moved into new rooms, which are one hundred per cent. ahead of the place in which we opened. I shall, God willing, open within the walls of Hyderabad next week.

The zenana work awaits competent workers. The field is white to harvest. Mrs. Jacobs has been invited into the leading families. Since opening the native school I have spent my time almost daily in it. It is necessary to do this. I feel we are gaining ground. More and more the darkness gives back.

MADRAS.

Blacktown. Rev. A. H. Baker, Preacher in Charge.

Blacktown is in the business part of the city of Madras. In fact, it is the city proper, the other parts of Madras being additions, places that have from time been annexed to the city. The inhabitants of the other parts of the city daily pour in here to do business, and hence, a crowd to preach to is easily gathered at all times of the day.

But it is not all business houses; we have here also a large native, East Indian, and European population. The East Indian and European parts of the population are mostly of the poorer classes. But the native population is of all classes. Ten minutes' walk to the north of our portion will take us into the Mahommedan settlement, and a little farther on we come to the Roman Catholic. Ten minutes to the west, and we are in the midst of the homes of the high caste and wealthy. The same is true if we take a five minutes' walk to the east. All at the south of us is the business part of the city, where hundreds of natives of all classes and occupations can be found buying, selling, and doing cooley work. Nearer our Church, and beyond the points of which I have spoken, live thousands of low-caste natives. I have never yet found any difficulty in gathering a large company of hearers whenever I could find time to go upon the streets to preach. I have in the past gone as often as I could spare time from my English work. But I have learned, from experience, that one in charge of an English congregation can do but little native work, and that little will be but very imperfectly done. There are few stations in India where there is a better opportunity, continually open to the missionary, to preach the Gospel to all classes of natives than is afforded in Blacktown. I long to see a preacher stationed here who shall be free from all English work, and be able to give his whole time to the heathen. Of course, he would need one or more helpers; if we could have these, in a few years, I am sure, a strong native church could be built up here. The English-speaking people here are poor, and have all they can do to support their own pastor. But the great majority are very desirous of having native work done here. They have evidenced this desire in a very practicable way, namely, by making a present of our church, which has cost them some 6,500 rupees, to the Missionary Society, on condition that they pay a debt of 500 rupees, and permit the English congregation to worship in the church at such times as native services are not held.

The English work here, on the whole, has been prosperous during the past year.

Vepery. Rev. A. W. Rudisill, Preacher in Charge.

A service held July 25 marked a red-letter day at this charge. The members and friends of the church, the four Sunday-schools connected with the station—Vepery, Otary, Poodoopett, and the native Tamil school—members of the civil service, and officers of the army were present. C. M. Barrow, Esq., President of the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, presided. This Christian gentleman is one of the foremost educators in

India. His text-books have an extensive circulation. He is a member of the Church of England, but very generously renders our work valuable assistance.

The service was opened with singing, after which prayer was offered by Colonel Grove of the Fifteenth Madras Infantry, superintendent of the Vepery School. It so happened that the colonel was on duty and wore his uniform. One could not help being reminded of Captain Webb, the British officer who in the last century preached and labored in the American Methodist Churches. On the front pew were seated eight adults, probationers who had served on trial for nearly one year. They are our native Tamil converts. Methodism found them—as Paul found the Corinthians—“carried away unto dumb idols.” We can also say of these Tamil brethren and sisters, “But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our God.”

Part of the afternoon's programme was the reception of these persons into full membership. The men were dressed in white, and the women in brightly-colored gingham; they all presented a neat and tidy appearance. In this little company of eight are two family groups. Both the husbands had been wife-beaters, toddy-drinkers, and idol worshipers. One of the two families deserves special notice. The husband was converted about a year ago. His wife railed at the Christian religion, and declared the missionaries should never convert her. But the husband stopped beating her; he continued to be sober: he was kind, and provided faithfully until the wife said, “What a change has come over my husband!” She determined to come and see for herself. Both she and her daughter found peace, and one Sunday night the pastor, before a large congregation, baptized the husband, wife, and daughter. In this company of probationers is an old man; his hair is white, his steps are feeble, and his frame tottering. He was too weak to go to his home after the eleven o'clock Tamil preaching-service and return to the church; so he stayed at a neighboring house, in order to be present in the afternoon. The tender and sweet expression of this venerable converted heathen was much like that which one imagines a Fletcher or a Summerfield possessed.

The reception of these Hindus into full membership was a deeply impressive sight. An awe seemed to rest upon the large congregation of children and adults.

The Tamil translation of the hymn beginning, “Just as I am, without one plea,” was sung, after which Miss Chase, who had previously instructed the candidates, addressed them in Tamil. Mr. J. Hobday, B. A., one of the teachers in the Sunday-school, interpreted her remarks. The pastor, then, in the Tamil language, received the probationers into full membership.

Secunderabad. Rev. W. F. G. Curties, in Charge.

Secunderabad is a large military cantonment—the largest in India—but there is a very fair sprinkling of civilians, also, who are for the most part employed in Government offices and in the Nzains Guaranteed State Railway.

Our work on this charge is mainly confined to the civilian element. We have a neat church, free of all debt, and with seating capacity for nearly two hundred souls.

The membership on the charge is not very large, and even this is much divided. Some are living in the district, and at stations some distance on the line of railway. Still our work prospers.

We hold regular services in the Church on Sundays and during the week, besides a cottage meeting, alternating weekly in the homes of members or friends of our cause.

We have a Sunday-school with an average attendance of fifty scholars and seven teachers. Our school is organized into a missionary society.

There is a local missionary society in the charge whose members raise a monthly contribution of twenty-five rupees for the support of our missionary at Goolbarga.

An auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been organized, too, but this is only lately. Already there are some who are anxious to begin learning the vernacular, so as to be of some use in work among zenanas.

We have also begun a day-school to meet a felt want in the community, but the enterprise is still very young. Should it succeed, our work will be very greatly aided through its instrumentality.

We are sorry to be compelled to go to press with a report for the present year from only two of the districts of the Conference. We have in the printed minutes of the Conference the reports of the presiding elders made at the session in January, 1886, that might be reprinted. But a whole year has elapsed since then, and we have, therefore, concluded to let the two districts stand for the whole Conference in the present issue of our Annual. Reporting to us is new business to these South India brethren; but they will soon learn the importance of placing within reach of the Church full accounts and statistics of their work. It is a glorious work, and is reaching out to-day into the magnificent areas and almost uncounted millions of peoples beyond as none other is.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.		Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self- support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other/ Local Purposes.
Calcutta District.																							
Calcutta:	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	5	199	48	24	1	317	817	1	Rupees, 80,000	..	1	45.5	Rupees, 1,750	Rupees, 1,571	Rupees, 81	Rupees, 6,172	Rupees, 8,095	Rupees, 11,676
"	Scottish Circuit	1	..	..	..	1	42	..	6	2	130	130	1	10,000	..	1	14,500	..	..	..	1,420	..	
"	Seamen's Mission	1	..	..	..	2	20	24	..	..	..	..	1	7,400	..	1	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
Assam:	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	3	32	3	0	3	13	27	1	6,500	..	1	10,000	1,300	404	..	228	3,087	3,000
Assam:	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	3	51	21	7	2	13	13	1	1,800	..	1	10,000	1,300	404	..	..	..
Allahabad District.																							
Allahabad:	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	7	80	14	5	2	173	423	1	83,000	..	1	7,000	64.1	50	..	2,180	422	3,055
"	Scottish Circuit	1	..	..	..	1	13	..	1	1	18	18	1	2,000	..	1	2,000	400	..	..	1,844	..	
"	Seamen's Mission	1	..	..	..	2	8	2	3	1	16	16	1	2,300	..	1	2,300	800	..	..	207	..	
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	9	9	10	2	1	18	18	1	4,500	..	1	5,000	..	268	..	1,700	710	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	1	12	5	4	1	30	30	1	..	..	1	3,600	..	..	..	1,044	..	
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	2	10	5	10	2	31	31	1	..	..	1	3,600	..	26	..	1,57	280	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	2	82	8	8	2	55	55	1	2,500	..	1	2,500	..	60	..	1,573	23	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	1	24	4	3	1	23	23	1	1,000	..	1	1,000	..	152	..	1,506	400	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	1	18	4	7	2	74	74	1	5,000	..	1	3,000	6,000	88	..	1,457	1,600	400
Bombay and Madras District.																							
Bombay:	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	12	131	54	11	5	400	2	2	38,000	..	1	4,000	820	621	..	65	2,910	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	3	73	11	9	1	30	1	1	7,000	..	1	300	1,000	154	..	233	206	2,967
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	..	28	5	7	2	40	..	1	..	..	1	1,985	1,100	110	..	19	1,089	1,581
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	..	13	4	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	87	..	683	..	
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	2	22	4	4	2	131	1	1	600	..	1	..	..	10	..	1,142	..	
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	2	22	4	4	2	131	1	1	600	..	1	..	..	10	..	1,142	..	
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	6	37	17	3	2	80	..	..	50,000	..	1	8,000	2,000	134	..	5	274	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	3	47	9	2	3	43	..	..	4,756	..	1	..	171	917	..	11	1,016	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	8	56	1	2	5	67	..	..	1,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	3	494	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	7	132	60	1	16	308	..	..	1,100	..	1	1,000	5,700	665	..	1,190	830	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	48	6	6	2	4	53	..	..	2,500	..	1	4,000	800	30	..	2,967	600	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	2	69	13	4	6	894	..	..	..	..	1	4,000	..	822	..	78	340	..
"	English Circuit	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	701	..	..

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS

Alahabad District.....	10	13	226	51	43	734	7	60,270	6	2,800	13,701	531	13,829	6,729
Bombay and Malabar District.....	1	32	720	292	19	77,231	17	118,276	5	27,700	1,731	5,163	502	59,605
Canara District.....	5	11	850	337	7	600	5	123,500	8	904.5	4,865	2,035	11,230	18,222
Total.....	24	55	1,296	682	25	163,564	29	302,436	15	77,225	21,022	5,632	563	119,025

BULGARIA.

Commenced in 1857.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF BISHOP WALDEN.

Missionaries.

Dewitt C. Challis,	John S. Ladd,
Elford F. Lounsbury,	T. Constantine.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. Irene L. Challis,	Mrs. Rosa D. Ladd, (in U. S. A.)
Mrs. Adelia Lounsbury,	Mrs. Theodora Constantine.

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss Linna A. Schenck.

Bulgarian Preachers.

Stephan Thomoff, Elder,	Gabriel Eleiff, Elder,
J. I. Economoff, "	Stephan Getchoff, Deacon.

Local Preachers Acting as Supplies.

Yordaky Tswettkoff,	Peter Tickcheff.
Bancho Todoroff,	Ivan Todoroff,
Ivan Dimitroff,	Peter Vasiliff.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886-87.

LOWER DANUBE DISTRICT, E. F. Lounsbury, Missionary in Charge.
Rustchuk Circuit, E. F. Lounsbury, P. Tickcheff.

UPPER DANUBE DISTRICT, S. Thomoff, Missionary in Charge.
Sistof Circuit, S. Thomoff, Peter Vasiliff.

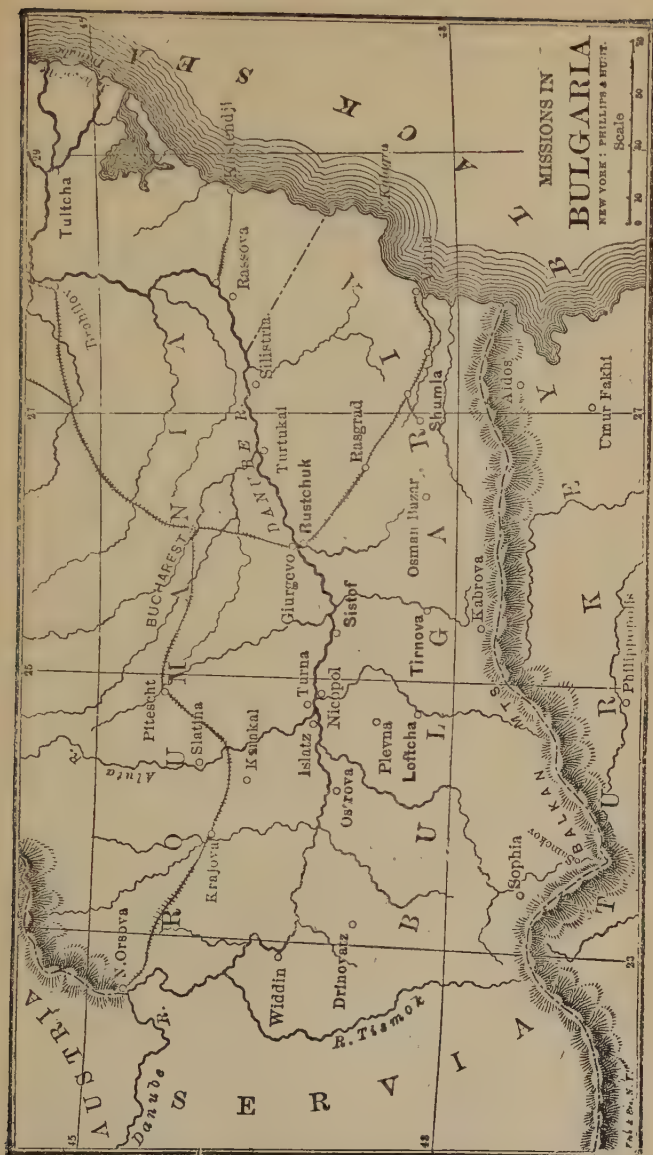
VARNA DISTRICT, T. Constantine, Missionary in Charge.
Varna Circuit, T. Constantine, Ivan Todoroff.

BALKAN DISTRICT, D. C. Challis, Missionary in charge.
Loftcha, D. C. Challis.
Loftcha Circuit: *Selvi*, Gabriel Eleiff; *Loftcha*, Iv. Dimitroff; *Plevna*,
Yordaky Tswettkoff.

Orchania Circuit, Stephan Getchoff, Bancho Todoroff.
Sistof Literary and Theological Institute: *Acting Principal and*
Legal Director, J. S. Ladd; *Teacher*, J. I. Economoff.

Loftcha Girls' High School: *Principal*, Miss Linna A. Schenck;
Legal Director, D. C. Challis.

Book and Publishing Agent, J. S. Ladd.



THE reports which follow show that our workers in Bulgaria have not by any means lost heart. The visit of Bishop Ninde has not only strengthened his own conviction that it is important to hold the mission, but it almost put new life into our oftentimes disheartened missionaries in the field. We cannot publish all the Bishop's words, but the following will indicate the current of his thoughts. He says :

While in Bulgaria I sought by every means available to gain a reliable understanding of the condition and prospect of our work. It is very evident that no considerable number of the inhabitants of this country appreciate our errand or court our presence among them. The masses are grossly ignorant and superstitious, and blindly devoted to the "orthodox" Church. The more intelligent and educated are rapidly drifting into Agnosticism. They have no respect for the native Church or interest in it, except as it stands for a symbol and prop of national unity; yet motives of policy dispose them to stand by it in its contest with Protestantism. They have no sympathy with an aggressive, spiritual type of Christianity, and turn us the cold shoulder on this account rather than from any genuine concern for the Bulgarian Church. Our progress in this country — therefore, be slow, yet the work is not without signs of encouragement. We have valuable property in Rustchuk, Sistov, and Loftcha, admirably located. Our schools are doing good work, and promise growing usefulness. Open opposition has ceased, and, indeed, the people generally treat our missionaries with respect and kindness. At Loftcha the mayor was present at one of our evening services, and other officials attended on the Sabbath. Officers and soldiers of the garrison were repeatedly present. Many young men attended the public services during the annual meeting, and gave the most serious and respectful attention. Indeed, our hope is in gaining a hold of the young Bulgarians who have some education and are not yet enthralled by the current infidel notions. Our brethren reported a gain in the number of members and adherents, and feel much encouraged. The question of discontinuing the mission ought not to be mooted, as it seems to me. God have mercy on Bulgaria if we abandon the mission, and leave no witnesses to the truth in the face of infidelity and a soulless formalism. We owe something to the Slavic race. We have the secret confidence of the best class of Bulgarians, and we may some day win their open allegiance. Of course, the danger which immediately threatens is that of Russian occupation. To my surprise, I found our missionaries not greatly disturbed by this. They believe in the security and permanency of the Bulgarian Constitution, which grants full religious toleration, and are disposed to think that the political complications will indirectly help our cause. While our brethren are prudent, and do not mix in the politics of the country, it is well understood here that their sympathies are warmly Bulgarian, and as the national hierarchy are

known to be covertly Russian, the fact is favorably influencing public sentiment toward us. We have good men in this field, intelligent and devoted. They believe in Bulgaria, and that it is being gradually leavened by the pure Gospel they are commissioned to preach. We seem to be well known throughout the country, and many believe who are not ready to identify themselves with us.

Without further preliminary, except to explain a discrepancy apparent in the statistics, we pass on to the reports of the superintendent and his associates. Heretofore the members and probationers were also counted among the adherents. This is corrected in the present tables. By adherents is meant Protestants by reputation and confession who are not members of our church either in full or on probation. Speaking on this point the Superintendent says:

A comparison with the corrected total of last year shows a handsome increase in this outer circle of our influence. I say outer, but not outermost circle, for this is beyond the reach of statistics. It will also be noticed that this increase is all in our three chief cities, Varna, Rustchuk, and Plevna. Orchania was about ruined by the unworthy man we had there two years ago.

Outside the circle of adherents is a long number of "well wishers," especially noticeable in Loftcha. The growth of the work in Rustchuk is mostly in the villages. Shumla goes with Varna, but will be separated as soon as we have a man for that important place.

Plevna is sure to grow, and but for its not very salubrious climate would be a favorable place for a missionary residence.

Superintendent Challis further reports as follows:

The inspiration of success is something so new and untried to us that we are in danger of overestimating the results accomplished, and forgetting that it is the morning and not the noonday brightness that cheers us to-day.

A general increase of interest at all points, especially during the past few months, gave our annual meeting, just closed, an air of unwonted joyousness.

Not that we have ever despaired, thank God; our faith has not faltered, although we have not been able to make all plain to our friends. Nevertheless, we do feel that we have not been forgotten, and the earnest prayers of our friends have been answered by the springing up of green blades amid the barren wastes we have been sent to cultivate.

Even now I fear for the inspiration of those who judge of mission work solely by the statistical reports, and make no allowance for seed-sowing and growth before the harvest.

Still we show an increase most encouraging, and this, too, in the midst

of the political storm that is raging over our heads. The fact is that all things work together for good "according to Scripture," or, better still, that the "Scriptures may be fulfilled."

The year opened with the dying echoes of the guns of Slivnitza, and it closes with a dark cloud impending over Eastern Europe. For weeks past war has seemed inevitable, yet it comes not, and we have begun to believe that European statesmen are becoming convinced that war really does not pay.

The very greatness of the threatened danger makes it less likely to occur. It might be hazardous to attempt to explain just how we have been helped by every political crisis that has shaken the foundations of states, but we are deeply impressed with the fact that the foundations of God stand sure, and while man may fail to build permanent piers upon "shifting sands of the Mississippi," God can lay the beams of his chambers upon the waters, and out of the tumultuous sea of the nations is raising a temple whose glorious beauty shall be the wonder of the ages. With joy, therefore, we bring in a few more rough-hewn stones, and bid our doubting friends expect hundreds and thousands more from the same unpromising quarry.

The following reports from the districts will show, as far as reports can show, the reasons we find for encouragement.

LOWER DANUBE DISTRICT.

E. F. Lounsbury, Missionary in Charge.

That portion of the "forlorn hope of Methodism in Eastern Europe" known as the Lower Danube District embraces heads of families living in the following places: Rustchuk, Bala, Bulgarski Kosoue, Silistria, Endjekuvi, Guzeldjialan, and Suzla. These heads of families, together with other persons connected or not connected with these families, form an increasing class of persons who have "a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins." In four of the above places we count one household for each place, but among the friends of these heads of families are those who are losing their prejudice toward those professing Christ's truth. These homes, where the light of the Gospel is beginning to shine under God's blessing and wise conduct, will become evangelical centers. This light, although it may shine imperfectly at first, is producing results which will honor the Master, and is strengthening the hands and courage of the "forlorn hope." This is especially so in Bulgarski Kosoue. Here the orthodox priest told the people to have no dealings with our friend and his family. He is the village blacksmith. The villagers still come to have their plow-shares sharpened, while the village women cannot see why they should discard the society of one of their best neighbors. A hailstorm destroyed the vineyards in June. The priest said the cause is found in the fact that a Protestant lived in the village, and hence the Lord chastised the inhabitants. His argument was not effective for the expulsion of our friend when it became known that the vineyards in a neighboring village, together with those of the same

priest, had suffered likewise. Our friend has been appointed drill-master for the militia of his own and another village, notwithstanding the priest and his party procured his expulsion from the office of village clerk.

At Endjekuvi there is a class of five members. The leader holds meetings for his class which are visited by a few other friends. From time to time he has attendants from the village of Guzeldjialan, which is about an hour and a half distant. This is Brother Tickcheff's village, from which he was expelled five years ago. It is composed of some 150 Bulgarian houses, beside 50 Turkish. Here are eight houses, with some 30 or more persons who are not only ready to hear the word but invite Brother Tickcheff to their homes to read and explain God's truth, while some listen with tears.

Suzla is the home of our friend, Nicolai Velicoff, and his good wife Rada, with two children, Elia and Parashkeva, the younger of whom I baptized on the 15th of September. It is about a year since he decided to be an evangelical Christian. At first his wife was opposed, but he has won her to his decision. While he is young in the faith, still he is decided in his resolve and gives promises of becoming an energetic worker.

The Eastern Roumelian Revolution, followed by the Servian War, caused a decrease in the attendance at Rustchuk, but on the conclusion of peace there was an increase of outside attendance. Especially has this been the case since June 1, when we moved into our new room fronting the street. This room is 20x27, made by repairing a Turkish house opposite the mission property. Probably 100 persons have heard the word preached during the past year from this station,

The spirituality of the members has not decreased, but the more regular attendance of members with their increase in knowledge of the Scriptures, together with an increasing devotion, show that there has been an advance in the divine life. This fact is also shown by the willingness with which contributions are made toward supporting Christ's cause. Up to date 122.38 francs have been collected for the Missionary Society, The Sunday collections amount to 58 francs, and 96.67 francs were collected for the Red Cross Society last winter. The members have pledged themselves to raise 50 francs, currency, a month toward the support of the young men who have entered the work this year. These facts give encouragement to hope for future prosperity.

VARNA.

T. Constantine, Missionary in Charge.

In presenting the second report for Varna District, I gratefully acknowledge the kind care of our heavenly Father toward me and my family. I have not lost a single Sabbath from holding services during the year, through sickness or any other cause. It is well known that the past year has been fraught with many changes and vicissitudes politically, which, during the first part of the crisis, affected our work by way of diminishing our audiences, and imposed additional trials upon those who without these unexpected burdens endure persecutions and difficulties of

various kinds for the Gospel truth. But after the war between Servia and Bulgaria terminated, we not only regained our ground, but have also seen new signs of encouragement, despite the fact that several of our people never came back to us.

We have had at our meetings an average of fifteen hearers, all adults, sometimes more.

The 15th of August was remarkable for Varna by the formation of a Methodist Episcopal Church consisting of two members, who had been on trial almost ten months each. A third one, who had been on probation the same duration of time, after a careful examination on doctrinal points and explanation of the responsibilities which devolve upon the members of the church, decided to wait until some future date, that he might have longer opportunity for self-examination. We pray that this small beginning may be the prelude of a great ingathering of many precious sheaves in the Master's garner.

During the year we have had three baptisms. We have also received four on probation.

These things may seem insignificant for some at home who may read of the success our missions are achieving in India and Japan, but we fear such people do not comprehend the difference of the circumstances between the former and the Bulgarian Mission. For we have all the great difficulties which beset our Italian Mission to contend with, with the additional difference that the Italian government is at least ready to distribute medals of merit for services rendered by our missionaries, and in many cases has dared in judicial matters to do justice impartially between Catholics and Protestants, while in Bulgaria authorities are so much dependent upon the priesthood of "orthodoxy" for their position that they have almost always decided against us, even when they knew that we were in the right. By acts of this kind they have frequently succeeded to frighten the shy and timid people from associating themselves with us, when at the same time those who have a mind to persecute have been impliedly encouraged.

And I need not tell those whom it may concern, that the crafty priests and their sympathizers have invariably taken advantage of this state of things to harass us in our beneficent work.

It was but a few weeks since the head priest in Varna called a young man who had joined our Church a little before, to try to persuade him to return to their Church. The attempt was made in the presence of the military commander, who had been called on purpose to influence the mind of our man with his presence, but as the priest failed in his expectation he repeatedly told the young disciple that if he did not go to "orthodoxy" he would be beaten. This was done in the presence of some other witnesses besides the commander, and at a time when martial law prevails in the country. The commander urged the young Protestant, together with the head priests, to go back, but as the young man left the house late in the evening, the commander accompanied him part of the

way in the street, and said to him: "I admire the intelligent way you answered the priests. Your attack upon them was just." This will give an idea of how even the military authorities cannot resist helping the priests by their influence, while behind them they rejoice to see some Protestant thrust some arrow against them by way of impeaching their character or showing their want of qualification for their office. But the priests know how to play upon the prejudices of the common people. They can anthemize, boycott, etc. Truly it costs something to be a Christian in this land. Yet "we walk not by sight, but by faith."

Varna has been reinforced since the 1st of August by one of the four young men who graduated at our school at Sistof. He seems to be an excellent man, with considerable experience in evangelistic work. He has already visited several places, where he has met with indications of interest in the Gospel on the part of the people.

The spirit of liberality of those who attend our services is manifested by the following facts, which, though small, to us here seem significant and a cause for rejoicing.

They have contributed for current expenses, 136.80 francs, and have pledged to pay 23 francs per month toward the support of the native preacher, 46 francs of which has been collected. For missions, they have paid 130 francs. From all this, I trust, it will be seen that God has a work for us to do in this important town.

Let our Church at home bear in mind that we have not been at work here more than eighteen months since we began public services. Our imperative need at present is a suitable and permanent place which may serve both for a dwelling place and for preaching purposes. May God grant that we may not be disappointed in our hope, based upon present indications, for the success of the work,

UPPER DANUBE DISTRICT.

S. Thomoff, Missionary in Charge.

This little-worked and difficult field presents a meager report of results, but is not without signs of encouragement. Sistof seems to have been almost permanently injured by the storms of persecution it endured some years ago. There is a slight increase of congregations and membership, but nothing compared with what ought to be.

The village work has shown a decided increase of interest, and, although a student bookseller was driven out from one place with stones, there are numbers of persons showing a readiness to accept Christ.

Brother Thomoff recently visited the cities up the Danube. At Widdin he found a former student of the mission school at Samakof serving as sub-prefect. He reported that he found it possible to be a Christian even as an office-holder. The people, however, were at that time disquieted by the threatening attitude of Servia, and Brother Thomoff found it difficult to engage them in conversation upon religious topics. In a conversation with the archimandrite, an ecclesiastic next in rank to a bishop, Brother Thomoff proposed to "sink all differences on minor questions and work

in concert with him in holding religious meetings for the preaching of the pure Gospel; but he was not quite ready to fall in with the proposition, though he admitted that infidelity was rapidly spreading among the educated classes, and that nothing but a revival of religion would stop its progress."

"The truth is, that even the higher clergy of the Bulgarian Church are dead, and do nothing toward the spiritual enlightenment of the people." During this trip occurred the abduction of the prince and the proclamation of martial law, which made it necessary to avoid public discussions, and for a time hindered evangelical effort in places where we had no settled workers. For the year to come a new helper has been added to this district, and if our school can be properly reinforced Brother Thomoff will be able to devote more time to direct evangelical work.

LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

J. S. Ladd, Acting Principal.

Brother Ladd reports :

We have had 21 students in the higher classes, and 23 pupils in the primary department. Twenty-three have boarded in the building at a cost of about \$1,100, of which \$500 has been paid by tuition.

This summer four young men who have been in the school five years, received their diplomas, and entered the work of the mission.

For the coming year 30 boarding students have already been received. Besides these there are about 25 day-scholars from the city.

The church is used for a school-room and the old Turkish building for a boarding hall and press-room. Our quarters are too narrow, and a new building, costing from \$8,000 to \$10,000, is needed. Our school is patronized by leading men and office-holders. All classes look upon our school with growing favor, and only a Russian occupation (not probable) would check our progress.

The press, owing to the absence of our printer in the army as a volunteer, has only worked eight months of the year. We have printed about 450,000 8vo. pages at an expense of less than \$200. The second part of *Pilgrim's Progress* is now in the hands of the binder. Cuts were furnished at a small expense by the Religious Tract Society.

Book-selling has been much hindered by the war and the succeeding financial depression. About half the year our two regular colporteurs were in hospital service under the Red Cross Society. Nine students worked about three months each. The total sales amount to about \$500. Over 8,000 tracts and 2,000 Testaments have been sold or given away, while only 1,000 books and less than 80 Bibles have been sold. The people, unable to pay for higher-priced books, have bought more of the lower-priced ones.

About a year ago a Bible was sold in a village. It was borrowed and read by several families. A few days ago I received an order for four Bibles to be secretly distributed among these families. This is in agreement with the observation of a brother that if he could introduce a single

copy of the Scriptures into a village, it will cause a perceptible improvement in the morals of the whole village within six months.

Bible women. This work is just beginning to show its importance. Sister Clara is now set free from school work, and devotes her whole time to visiting families in the principal cities of our field.

The Girls' School is an efficient helper to our mission. Four young women left the school this year to enter various branches of the general work.

It is not our policy to seek outside patronage for any of our schools, but it is slowly increasing. The importance of this school cannot be overestimated, and no investment pays better.

BALKAN DISTRICT.

D. C. Challis, Missionary in Charge.

While the work in this district has not shown so large an increase as those farther east, there are still the same marks of increasing interest, and the giving way of prejudices, with a manifested disposition to regard our work in a more favorable light.

In Loftcha our congregations have increased of late, and during the Annual Meeting the interest was greater than ever before, although we have held Annual Meetings here twice before.

The spiritual interest among the pupils in the Girls' School has increased, and the work of house-to-house visiting by Bible women is very promising. Every worker visiting this place remarks upon the general improvement in the feeling of the inhabitants toward us—a change quite remarkable when we consider the violence of the opposition that was stirred up against us a few years ago.

Orchania is rejoicing in a comfortable and sufficiently commodious preaching hall, with a pleasantly located parsonage, and is about to open a school of its own, with a little help from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The work on the building, which was stopped by the authorities last fall, was resumed without opposition this spring, and in July I was present to hold the first religious service. On account of being busy with the building, working with his own hands, the preacher was unable to give attention to the circuit. He is now provided with an assistant from the Theological School, and for the coming year we may reasonably hope for a larger increase.

This is a field that well repays working, but since the death of our Brother Naidinoff it has been unfortunate.

Plevna promises soon to take rank as one of our first-class appointments. Several have been added to the number of open adherents, and our circle of influence is visibly widening. One violent persecutor was converted this year, and now takes his turn at being persecuted. He bears it with cheerfulness, and says he has no cause to complain. In a neighboring village we have a brother who is now building a new house, where he promises to furnish a place for holding meetings.

Selvi, while showing no statistical growth, is improving, especially in public opinion. Unusual interest is manifested here as well as in other places on the part of the Turkish population. One day not long since seven Turkish women came to the house of our preacher to hear him read and explain the Scriptures.

Among the reasons for the improved state of feeling toward our work may be specified the following:

The growing conviction that Protestantism alone furnishes an example of that religious life and earnestness which all acknowledge must characterize a true Christianity, and the feeling that "Eastern Orthodoxy" affords no hope of any such manifestation of life. Also the warm patriotism of all our people, contrasted with the subservience of their own high-church dignitaries to a foreign influence hostile to true national advancement. Add to this the fact that there has been a long and tearful seed-sowing—a sowing of the living seed which must take root, and that the time of the harvest is approaching.

The present political crisis is evidently in the hands of One who will not suffer any to touch his anointed, and who has evidently ordained the Slavic race for a great future. The inspiration of great ideas is upon us. "All the world for Christ" admits of no exceptions, and accepts no defeat. We thank our dear friends for the words of loving encouragement that come across the waters, and the intelligent appreciation expressed by those whom the Church sends to visit us.

The presence of our beloved Bishop Ninde and his enthusiastic daughter, with their traveling companion, Brother Pearce, was a benediction to us, and their cheering words will not soon be forgotten.

We sum up:

A fair increase of membership at almost all points.

A most encouraging increase of adherents.

A general breaking down of prejudice, leaving the clergy powerless as an opposing force.

A notable extension of the work among the villages.

A corresponding increase of spirituality, faith, and zeal throughout the Mission.

And all this most noticeable since the late crisis began.

STATISTICS OF BULGARIA.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adventers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during Year.	Children Baptized.	No. of Theological Schools.	No. of Students.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Pupils.	No. of other Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Volumes Printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.				
Rustchuk	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	14	10	43	38	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	80	..	..	1	2	\$9750	....	\$166 81	\$27 88	\$23 66	\$25 68	..	..	..	..
Sisof	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	21	2	10	80	..	1	1	420	..	..	..	1	20	1	28	1	\$1200	..	1	1800	\$2000	....	8 00	6 00	36 00	..	..	8000	470,000
Lofcha	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	16	5	5	45	1	..	..	..	1	829	..	..	1	80	..	..	1	1	1	8000	4500	800 00	9 65	0 96	8 88	..	..	..	..
Orechia .....	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	9	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	1	1	700	..	....	..	..	4 68	..	..	..	..
Serli .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plevna .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	80	15	7	8	1	10	1	25 09	..	22 88
Tirnova .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	4	6	2	4	6	6	1	8	24	117	151	9	14	1	420	1	829	2	85	5	110	1	\$1200	4	5	\$11,250	\$6,500	\$466 81	\$77 21	\$30 02	\$27 57	8000	470,000				
Last year	4	4	5	2	4	5	5	8	2	55	41	134	14	8	1	210	2	642	2	83	5	97	1	1,200	5	4	9,273	6,705	207 00	68 02	9 48	52 59	1000	546,400				

* Last year "Adherents" included members and probationers. By correcting this item we show an increase of seventy. This increase is in Rustchuk, Varna, and Plevna, our chief cities.



ITALY.

Commenced in 1872. Organized as a Conference in 1881.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP FOSS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886-87.

Arezzo, Ettore Ageno. *Florence*, Constantino Tollis, Abele Gay. *Foggia*, Pietro Tagliatela. *Naples*, Alceste Lanna, Gaetano Conte. *Perugia*, Eduardo Stasio. *Pisa*, Guido Palmieri. *Pontedera*, Daniele Gay. *Rome*, Teofilo Gay, Vito Calabrese. *Terni*, Giovanni Gattuso. *Venosa* and *Melfi*, G. Fabbri.

Enrico Caporali, Editor of the *Nuova Scienza*.

W. F. M. S.—MISS EMMA M. HALL, Superintendent. (P. O., Rome, 5, via Gregoriana.)

BIBLE WOMEN.—*Foggia*, Mrs. Teresa Tagliatela. *Naples*, Mrs. Clorinda Conte. *Pisa*, Mrs. Clemenza Palmieri. *Pontedera*, Miss Stella Biondi. *Rome*, Mrs. Elvira Mando.

So complete are the reports that follow from the Districts that nothing remains for the editor. We trust Italy Methodism has its brightest days just before it. It is gradually acquiring strength and accumulating material resources. Its spiritual power is also increasing, and it must be that a day of great joy is at hand.

ROME DISTRICT, LEROY M. VERNON, P. E.

Our Conference was held this year, April 29th and May 3d, at Venice, under the presidency of Rev. Bishop C. D. Foss, D.D., and was one of the most delightful we have ever held. The transfer of Rev. William Burt, from the New York East Conference, was announced; he was presented and was cordially welcomed.

The Bishop, by his private intercourse and public services, made a profound and grateful impression upon all our brethren. The assembled Conference naturally responded in tone, temper, and bearing, to this most highly appreciated and welcome influence. Bishop Foss was accompanied by Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., of Baltimore; they were here about two months, and in pursuance of a special commission, it is due to say, they examined the field more extensively and looked into the affairs of our

mission more minutely than any official visitors we have ever had. They were every-where heartily received and greatly honored, and their addresses to the congregations were universally heard with delight and profit.

It is heart-harrowing to have to battle always against incalculable odds, but after having long been stormed with hail and swathed with lightnings, it is a divine luxury to find one's self still standing erect in the strength of grace, with the faithful banner flying aloft! So stands Rome District. A mixture and multiplicity of trials, material and spiritual, from without and from within, have pertinaciously belabored us, but through the all-sufficiency of God we have pursued the even tenor of our way, sometimes painfully, yet assured always that he who called us through such a furnace would be our support therein; surviving, we joyfully render well-deserved praise and honor to his grace.

The activities of Romanism about this papal center, and the zeal of all the elements hostile to the Gospel and the spirit of Christ, have apparently been quickened and renewed during the year by circumstances, influences, and times harmoniously anti-Christian. Yet in nearly all our stations we have held our own, and in several we have made substantial gains.

Rome. The Church here has been tried as never before, and has shown a gratifying measure of grace of endurance. By death we have lost one of our most important members, Brother Pompei, a government employee of a heroic history, of most exemplary life, of unfaltering faith, who triumphantly witnessed to the love and saving power of Christ with his latest words, while at his bidding we prayed about his bed, and then he fell asleep in Jesus. Shortly before he conjured and pledged his wife to be steadfast and never to return to Catholicism.

The attendance on our services has been well maintained, the audiences on week nights being larger than for years past. The Sunday-school, though little, if any, increased in numbers, has been re-inspired and improved. A "Circle" for conversation, reading, and the study of foreign languages has been organized by Dr. Gay, as a sort of ante-room to the church, and as an indirect ingathering agency from outer ranks otherwise inaccessible. The first of its social meetings was a very pleasant and encouraging occasion, enriched by the presence of our excellent Rev. Brothers Hoskins and Schively *en route* for India. A series of Sunday night discourses by Dr. Gay, on the *Privileges of the Jesuits*, as recently confirmed by the Pope, and on their detriment to religious and patriotic interests, is just now calling out unusually large audiences and eliciting a lively interest; we wait upon God for gracious and abundant results.

Terni, Perugia, and Arezzo are interesting cities on the way between Rome and Florence. We have labored in them all from an early date and with varying success. Much good has been done by the dissemination of Bibles, tracts, and other religious literature; the public has been educated to toleration, goodly numbers have been converted, not a few have witnessed to their faith triumphantly in the article of death, and a faithful brotherhood keeps our watch-fires still well lighted along that line. Terni

is a thrifty place, where the government has large manufactories, and materially has a very promising future. We have made a fair beginning in its midst despite serious disadvantages. We are doing important and indispensable preparatory work; when we can have an available chapel in the midst of the people we shall certainly reap abundant fruits from our faithful sowing. Our station in Perugia is in a healthy and prosperous state, and is acquiring credit and respectful consideration among the better classes of that attractive university town. Our brethren there are religiously and otherwise of good quality. The recent purchase by our Missionary Society of a very eligible property, and the early opening of an ample and comely chapel, will give new joy, courage, credit, and power for good to our congregation. She is a city set upon a lofty hill, and faithful to the grace already given; her example and light cannot be hid, and she will yet be a joy to many beyond her walls.

Florence, "The City of Flowers," is still the garden of this district. It was feared the Church might suffer from Dr. Gay's removal, but thus far no harm has befallen it. The congregations are, as heretofore, good, and conversions and additions to the Church cheer our brethren every month, while peace and brotherly love continue. Not long ago a venerable man of seventy years, who had been, forty years ago, first long imprisoned and then exiled by the Duke of Tuscany for reading the Bible, and who had ever since been a nominal Protestant, an intellectual believer, and an occasional attendant at the evangelical Churches, finally gave up his heart fully to God and united with our Church. He is a land-mark, a memorial of times now happily past, and a hero among evangelical Florentines, and his final conversion gave joy to many.

In close connection with our congregation an evangelical Mutual Aid Society has been organized under very favorable auspices, and promises to be an important tributary instrumentality for promoting and consolidating the interest of our Church. Standing ever ready to be helpful and defensive in the day of need, as it does, many of our poor brethren in advance are delivered from the fear and peril of the allurements and snares prepared for them in their extremity by the astute emissaries of the great apostacy. Our Brother Martini is its president, and has given a handsome sum to guarantee its success and permanence.

Pontedera has been less fortunate this year than we had fully hoped. Brother Daniel Gay, in poor health at Conference, has been sick most of the time since until very recently. Hence the special progress and gain we confidently hoped for from making this a separate station and from Brother Gay's appointment have not yet been realized. The Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher has generously provided for a chapel in this place. But the local priesthood and their satellites have so persistently beset and impeded us that we have been unable as yet to fully carry out our plans. But we are conquering, and will duly report on these matters by and by.

Piza has been fairly prosperous and successful. The industrious and tenacious activity of the priests against our cause shows the deep concern they feel on account of our presence and labors. While we grate-

fully record the encouragements visible in the congregation and brotherhood, our special satisfaction here this year arises from the increased numbers and renewed vitality of the Sunday-school. In none of our secondary stations have we had such encouragement in this line.

Naples. In this large and beautiful city, full of idols and drunken with superstition, our interests remain much as heretofore. We do well even to maintain our position, nor can we hope, without almost miraculous aid, greatly to enlarge our borders until we shall have a "house of God," a more or less seemly religious edifice to enlist the attention, consideration, and respect of this impressible people, who "live, move, and have their being," in their eyes!

Our excellent brother, Chevalier Varriale, as before reported, in the sunny suburb called *Soccavo*, has prepared a pretty little cemetery, peculiar to this country, with a handsome mortuary chapel in the midst, and deeded the whole to our Church. On the first of November, All Saints' Day, when the people in Italy throng and decorate the cemeteries, at Brother Varriale's wish and under his arrangements we held an informal inauguration service at the chapel, not for the dead, but for the living. Between three and four hundred Protestants from the several Churches in Naples repaired thither by conveyances provided by Brother Varriale. A procession of nearly five hundred people, among whom were several banners of Christian Associations, marched from our brother's house to the chapel. From the door, the writer presiding, several brief and opportune discourses were addressed to those within and to the massed crowd without by representatives of different Churches, and several hymns were sung in ringing camp-meeting style. The occasion was every way gratifying and delightful. The villagers looked on and listened with great surprise and lively interest, and the utmost respect was shown us by all parties, leaving thus as idle spectators simply the very gentlemanly carbineers whom the Syndic had courteously sent to insure us order and security. Steps are taking for a more extensive diffusion of the Gospel in that locality.

The work at *Venosa* and *Melfi*, our most southern pastoral charge, though suffering from pastor Conte's long sickness, has kept its ground well. Our brethren have shown great firmness and steadfastness, when left almost to themselves amid harrassing molestations. It has been a most comforting and cheering spectacle amid the general wayward mobility of men and things in this latitude.

Our station in *Foggia* has enjoyed a reasonably prosperous year, despite the deep-laid schemes for our destruction. The lease of our preacher's house expired in September, and its renewal was duly denied us in advance. Brother Tagliatela, immediately sought another, but long in vain, no one wishing to rent to him. One man refused his house, saying to the agent: "You cannot have it, because the Protestants killed my father." "How so?" said the agent. "Well, my father was one of the leaders in the mob raised against the Protestants some months ago. The next day my father was arrested, admonished, and threatened. He was

so shocked and grieved that he began to decline, and after eleven days died."

The "Protestant" was superstitiously believed to have blighted his persecutor by some mysterious, malevolent spell! At length our pastor was frankly informed, by one who would willingly have rented to him if he dared, that there was a wide-spread plot to prevent his getting a house at all, the priests hoping thus to compel his departure from the city. Thereupon our preacher and his wife declared they would lodge themselves and their four children in a dark room of ours contiguous to our hall, and dine at a restaurant, if need be, but should stand their ground though the heavens fall! To such commendable pluck an admiring citizen soon responded, courageously offering a house in defiance of the clerical conspiracy.

Rev. Dr. Caporali is still carrying forward successfully the herculean task providentially and officially allotted to him, in the editorship of our review, *La Nuova Scienza*. The Tract Society has very generously helped forward this work from the beginning; indeed, it is an instrumentality chiefly of their forging. Remarkable, indeed, are the commendations it receives from high authorities as a champion of Christian feeling, thought, and truth, and as an antagonist of misbelief, unbelief, and anti-Christian philosophy. No one work or worker more deserves a hearty and steady support.

The Bible Women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have done valuable auxiliary work, especially in the Sunday-schools, wherever employed in this district. And now that they have their own superintendent, their efficiency and success will, doubtless, be greatly increased.

MILAN DISTRICT, WILLIAM BURT, P. E.

The presiding elder of this district presents us with the following very natural, frank, and satisfactory account of his district, as he found it at the close of our fiscal year, on November last. This was not intended for publication, but it is all the better for that, being a lifelike and natural tale of work for the last quarter of the year. Brother Burt says:

It is my purpose to send you a frank statement of the condition of things as I find them on each quarterly visit to the several stations on my district.

I started on my second tour of the churches of the Milan District very soon after sending you my last report. This time I went alone, believing that the best way to learn the language was to be obliged to understand it and to talk it. A few of the preachers (three) understand English, but with the others I found no great difficulty in ordinary conversation about the work. This time I did not take a circular ticket and make the whole circuit at one time, as I hope to do in the next tour. Special duties at

Venice called me there earlier than I expected to go, and I was obliged to return immediately to Milan because of the preparations and opening of the new locale. At present we are very comfortable at Milan. The new place is clean, and very much liked by all. On Sabbath we have in the morning now about 40 hearers, and in the evening generally about 70 to 80. The week evening meetings are also well attended. Many new people have become regular attendants. I have introduced the collection baskets so much talked of in Italy. My wife prepared the baskets, and now we have a collection every Sunday morning and evening. The people seem to like it very much, and they all give a little. I think the collection has averaged about three lire per Sunday, all from the people. I hope soon to get this matter before all the churches, but I cannot until I know the language well, for such a matter cannot well be interpreted. At Milan to-day we want, above every thing else, a revival. I would to God that he might give these dear brethren of the Italy Conference to know the meaning of that word. I believe it to be possible here if the same simple means were used as at home. I have just sent to all the brethren on my district a circular letter on this subject, which I hope may do good.

The first place visited was Venice. I was there October 4. I arrived in the evening of October 1, and as this was the evening of their regular meeting, I went immediately to the church, and was very much gratified to find it nearly full of people. Signor Mardi, who had been the pastor for three months, said a few words of farewell to the people, and then I introduced Signor Carlo Gay as their new pastor, and he preached to them. In my last report I spoke of some of the difficulties at Venice. On Saturday, October 2, Brother Gay and I examined all the books of the church, and looked into all the matters pertaining to our work. The church register needed revision, as many of the names there were of persons now not to be found. Hence our report from Venice will probably be only one half what it has been. The finances of the church were all right. Our place of worship in Venice is in the midst of a nest of disreputable houses, a good place, perhaps, for evangelization, though no doubt this fact keeps many of the more respectable class from frequenting our church. But the worst was, I found one of these bad families under our very roof. I ordered them out at any cost, so that now the place itself is clean. Altogether our work in Venice has thus far been quite unfortunate. We have been there several years and we have very little. I hope Signor Gay will do well. They want Bibles, hymn-books, and tracts. This is the cry every-where, but I have nothing with which to supply them.

I was at Alessandria Oct. 14 and 15. The work here is very difficult, though there have been a few very encouraging results. The room where our church meets is quite large, and sometimes there are many hearers. The Plymouthists here, as in several other places, have made a bad reputation for the work of evangelization. Lately two very interesting young soldiers have been brought into the Church. Signor Wigley, the pastor,

has access to and uses the public paper of the city. Here I found in the church an ugly little stove, for which they told me they paid eight lire per year rent, this arrangement being made by a former pastor. It so disfigured the room that I told the pastor we would try to get something better, and at the same time it was a poor investment, since it was possible to buy one of the same kind new for seven lire. I have hope for our work at Alessandria, if vigorously pushed.

On Oct. 16 I went to St. Marzano, a county town about four miles from the railroad. It was the time of the vintage, and our pastor, Signor Giovanni Pono, had only just arrived, so that I was not able to find out much about the work. I hope to be able to report more next time.

I was in Asti Sunday, Oct. 17, and Monday, Oct. 18. At the Sunday morning service there were only about 7 or 8 present, all told, and in the evening about 20. The work here is very difficult and discouraging. We have but few members, and I am afraid that they do not give us a good name in the community. We began wrong by taking into our church discontented Plymouthists. They may count so many at first, but they forever hinder others from coming. If we do any thing at Asti we shall have to use some aggressive measures. I will study the case thoroughly, and do "the possible." Oct. 19-21 I was at Torino (Turin). Here the work is progressing nicely in some respects, though scarcely any thing is done on the line of Sunday-school work. This is a live society, and quite influential in the community. They are also trying to help themselves. My wife's mother (Mrs. M. F. Graves) has presented this church with a new Estey organ, but in order to get it I had them pay the expenses from New York. They desired a new desk or pulpit. I promised to get it, but they must provide the platform. Here they have systematic subscriptions and reports. I hope soon that a new church will be built at Turin, for the work in the present locale is at a great disadvantage. Turin is also the place for our future theological school. This is my present opinion.

Oct. 21-24 I was at Geneva. Here, it seems to me, we have one of the most interesting fields on the district. The pastor, Signor Malan, has not very good health, but is thoroughly consecrated to his work. He has a preaching service and Sunday-school (about 70 children) on the Sabbath, singing and prayer service during the week. It seems to me absolutely necessary for our work here that we hire a hall, so as to have the services at better hours. The only time possible on Sunday is at two o'clock in the afternoon, with the Sunday-school following. It is interesting to see how much good this work among the Italians at Geneva is doing the Italian theological students in the city, several of whom take an active part in the work. I believe in our work in Geneva because of the good that must result from it to Italy.

From Geneva I returned to Milan, and on Oct. 29 I went to Faenza. Here, as I stated in my last report, we have had but little success. I am glad to hear, however, that our work in Faenza is beginning well under the new pastor, Signor Carboneri. On Sunday evenings there are now

about 60 or 70 hearers. By permission of the owner we are cutting a door from the street into the church, instead of going in around the back, as they had been accustomed to do. This improvement, of course, will be at Dr. Vernon's expense. I hope later to be able to report good news from Faenza.

Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 I visited Forli, Davadola, and Ravenna. Forli is the center of Italian liberalism, and with it base corruption. Sunday is one of their principal market days. We have here, however, quite an interesting work; there are 28 members and a good regular congregation. During the past quarter they had some trouble with one who proved himself to be a worthy brother, which perhaps will result even to the good of the Church. In connection with our work at Forli is the little town of Davadola, with about 1,600 inhabitants. It is distant from Forli about six or seven miles. The only means of travel is by a carriage, though a steam tram is being talked of. Signor Bambini and I went there on Sunday morning, Oct. 31. There were 20 persons in the congregation, 12 of whom were young men. This certainly is very encouraging. Here we have 14 members. On Monday, Nov. 1, I went with Signor Bambini to Ravenna, in order to look over the city and consider the question of beginning a work. Ravenna is connected with Forli by a steam tram, and might be worked in connection with that place. I do not think it practicable to work both places from Forli, hence I do not think that any thing will be done at Ravenna until after the next Conference.

Nov. 2 and 3 I was at Bologna. The work here is moving along nicely. Here we find fruit and encouragement. At the meeting on Sunday evening there were about 100 persons present. Two professors of the university belong to our Church. This, of course, gives us a very respectable standing. At Bologna I should like very much to put a simple altar rail with a platform in front of the great, awkward pulpit. This would enable us to administer the sacraments according to the Methodist usage, and also give us an opportunity to invite sinners to get down on their knees; the best position possible for a true penitent. As you probably know, we have no such thing as an altar rail, except that in Milan I have something which resembles it. The people receive the sacrament standing throughout the church, and neither ministers nor people ever kneel in prayer. I do not think there is any need of being so afraid of our simple methods. The trouble is, we are too much like everybody else in Italy. We ought to be, and must be, a peculiar and separate people. Nov. 4 I was in Modena. Here as a Church our work began in Italy, but the supply has been irregular, the obstacles very great, hence the progress slow. At present we have 27 members and 4 probationers, and we are doing an excellent work. We are almost alone in this city. It would give our work here a wonderful independence if we could own our place of worship. A very good place could be bought for 25,000 lire, or \$5,000. May I hope for this some time, if a favorable opportunity come? After my next visit to these places I will write again as to their progress, etc.

STATISTICS OF ITALY.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

<i>Rome District.</i>	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Soc.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during the year.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for Self-support.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.	Volumes printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.	
Arezzo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	8	40	20	11	8	1	88	1	\$8,000	1	1	\$8,000	\$170 00	5,100	692,000
Firenze.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	180	13	800	100	11	8	1	1	1	1	
Firenze.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	7	120	80	5	1	1	17	1	1	\$8,000	21 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	2	60	40	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	10	65	40	2	2	1	48	1	2,500	1	1	1,500	30 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	89	125	89	4	4	1	1	1	1	1,500	10 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	2	60	80	2	5	1	1	1	20,000	1	1	3,500	4,800	..	16 80	6,100	692,000
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	101	8	180	70	8	4	1	18	1	1	3,500	8 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	13	50	20	1	2	1	80	1	1	
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	7	70	40	1	2	1	1	2	1	
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	8	60	25	10	1	1	9	1	1	
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	4	35	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66	6	175	100	13	1	1	20	1	6,000	1	2	2,500	20 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	80	32	8	1	1	16	1	1	2,500	58 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	8	100	50	5	1	1	16	1	1	2,500	8 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	18	120	65	19	..	1	16	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83	8	75	30	8	2	1	16	1	1	2,500	28 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	8	65	20	4	2	1	10	1	1	2,500	42 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	7	80	20	7	1	1	10	1	1	2,500	83 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	7	200	100	7	1	1	20	1	1	2,500	11 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	180 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	7	200	100	7	1	1	20	1	1	2,500	15 00
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Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
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Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
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Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
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Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
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Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	15 00
Genoa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	60	20	7	1	1	15	1	1	2,500	..						

JAPAN.

Commenced in 1872. Organized as a Conference in 1884.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP MERRILL.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1886.

EAST TOKYO DISTRICT. M. C. Harris, P. E.

Asakusa, Tokyo, supplied by Tamamushi Shusaburo. *Sakuyama Circuit*, supplied by Takeshita Masakichi. *Sendai Circuit*, to be supplied. *Shimosa Circuit*, Honda Itsuki. *Shirakawa Circuit*, to be supplied. *Tsukiji, Tokyo*, Aibara Yeiken. *Utsunomiya*, to be supplied. *Yamagata and Tendo*, Kosaka Keinosuke. W. C. Kitchin, Teacher in Kei-o-Gijiku, Tokyo, member of Tsukiji Quarterly Conference. H. W. Swartz, Educational work in Sendai, member of Tsukiji Quarterly Conference.

W. F. M. S.—*Tokyo Kaigan Jo Gakko*, Miss A. P. Atkinson, Miss R. J. Watson.

Woman's Work, Miss M. A. Spencer, Mrs. W. C. Kitchin.

WEST TOKYO DISTRICT, R. S. Maclay, P. E.

Aoyama (Akasaka) to be supplied. *Azabu Circuit*, supplied by Oba Junnichi. *Joshuu Circuit*, to be supplied. *Kanda Circuit*, Yamaka Hatanoshin and D. S. Spencer. *Kumagia Circuit*, supplied by Masaki Kamichi. *West Tokyo Circuit*, to be supplied. *Yotsuya Circuit*, James Blackledge, one to be supplied.

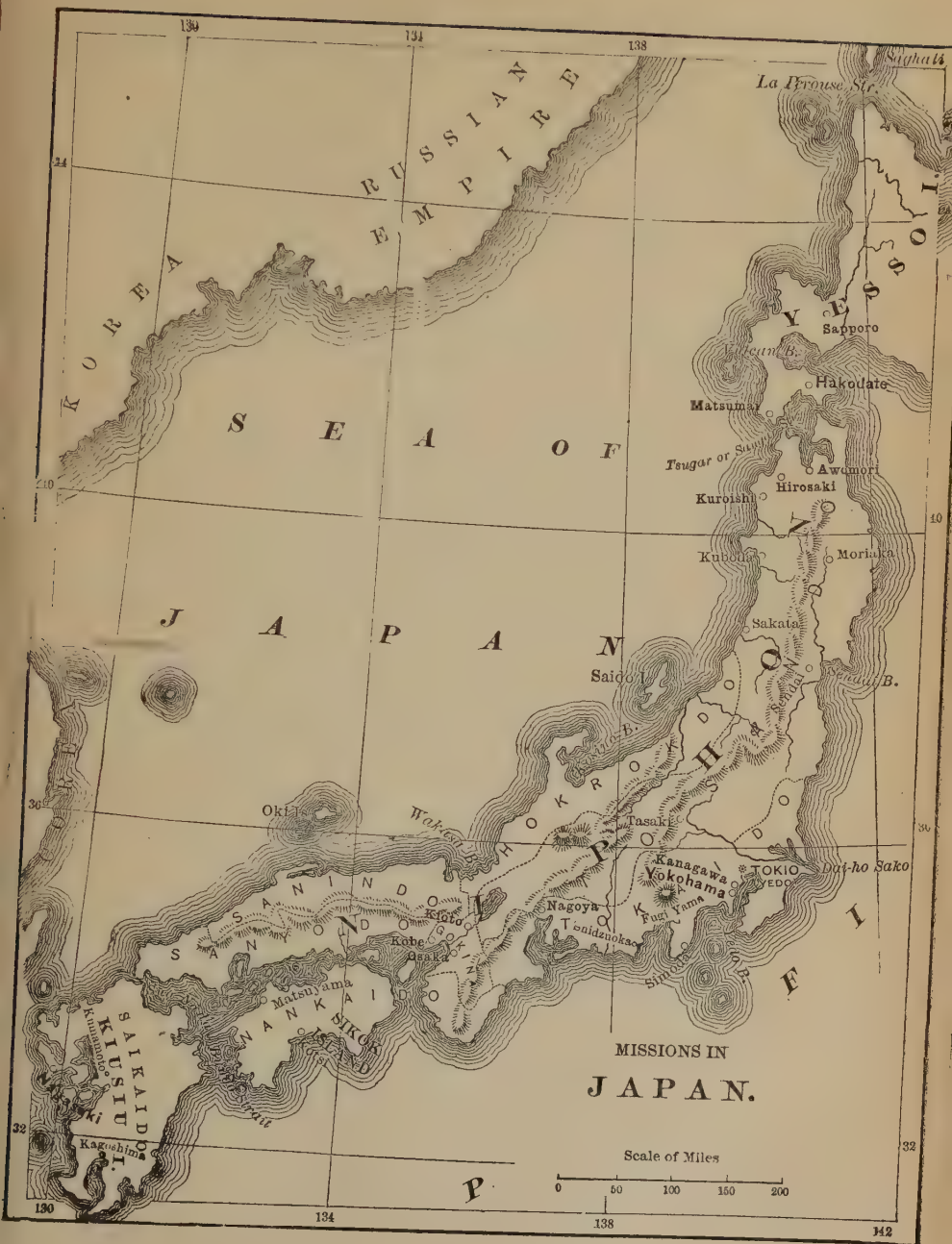
W. F. M. S.—Miss M. A. Spencer, Mrs. S. A. Maclay.

YOKOHAMA DISTRICT. I. H. Correll, P. E.

Atsusa and Yamato Mura Circuit, supplied by Ozawa Tayohashi. *Ebimura Circuit*, Nakazawa Ichiji. *Iida Circuit*, Hirata Heizo. *Kanagawa Circuit*, Yamada Shumpachi. *Matsumoto Circuit*, Nakane Gishichi. *Nagano and Matsushiro*, Otake Tsunenari. *Nagoya Yamada Toranosuke*. *Nishiwo Circuit*, supplied by Kudo Tomonari. *Takato and Sakashita Circuit*, Onuki Bunshichi. *Toyohashi Circuit*, supplied by Kudo Michinobu. *Yokohama*, Kurimura Sayehachi.

L. W. Squier, *Publishing Agent*, and member Yokohama Quarterly Conference.

W. F. M. S.—*Bible Women's Training School*, Mrs. C. W. Van Petten.



Work in Day Schools, Miss E. J. Benton. *Woman's Work*, Mrs. I. H. Correll and Mrs. L. W. Squier.

NAGASAKI DISTRICT. J. C. Davison, P. E.

Agune Circuit, supplied by Tomita Seme. *Fukuoka Circuit*, Tanigawa Soga. *Kagoshima Circuit*, supplied by Takahara Yasutaro. *Kumamoto Circuit*, Asuga Kenjiro. *Kurume Circuit*, Kimura Hichijuro. *Nagasaki Circuit*, Kikuchi Takuhei. *Sendai Circuit*, supplied by Kubota Yoshitaka. *Yatsushiro*, to be supplied. *Cobleigh Seminary*, Charles Bishop.

W. F. M. S. — *Nagasaki Kawassui Jo-Gakko*, Miss E. Russell, Miss E. A. Everding. *Fukuoka*, Miss J. M. Gheer.

HOKKAIDO AND NORTH HONDO DISTRICT. C. W. Green, P. E.

Aomori Circuit, Nakada Kiukichi. *Fukuyama and Yesashi*, Iwai Chiukichi. *Hakodate*, Matsumoto Sogo. *Hirosaki*, supplied by Honda Yoitsu. *Kuroishi Circuit*, to be supplied. *Morioka Circuit*, Nakayama Chiujo. *Mori Circuit*, to be supplied. *Otaru Circuit*, Yamada Genjiro.

W. F. M. S. — *Caroline Wright Memorial School*, Miss Minnie S. Hampton, Miss Ella J. Hewett. *Medical Work*, Miss Florence N. Hamisfar, M. D. *Woman's Work*, Mrs. C. W. Green.

Tokyo Ei Wa Gakko, R. S. Maclay, General Director.

Philander Smith Biblical Institute, M. S. Vail, I. H. Correll, James Blackledge, D. S. Spencer, Instructors.

Anglo-Japanese College, *J. O. Spencer, Jennie S. Vail, Mrs. Sara A. Maclay, Instructors.

The condition of the Japan Mission must interest every lover of the Lord Jesus Christ. One hundred men, could we send them, would not wholly reinforce the field. On every side the harvest is already ripe; nay, it is spoiling in many places because there are not appliances at hand to gather it and save it. The tale of what we have not done would be a far more thrilling chapter than the following recital of what we have done. For want of means and men much has been lost never to be regained. We want all our men for educators, and yet we want them all for evangelists. The year has been one of struggle between these two classes of laborers; a sort

*Member of the Aoyama Quarterly Conference.

of godly rivalry, sad, but deeply interesting. The General Committee, Board, and Bishop have done all they could to relieve the case, but the cry is for laborers. It really seems as if a single decade must decide the destiny of Japan.

We greatly regretted to part with the services of Rev. M. C. Harris, but rejoice that he can remain in his chosen work. He is now in charge of our Japanese work on the Pacific coast. The return of Rev. Julius Soper to compensate for this transfer was a great joy and relief. Rev. G. F. Draper has also returned, and the General Committee has made provision for still further relief to the Mission. Our great educational institution at Aoyama continues to attract public attention and to accomplish great results. We invite a full reading of the Presiding Elders' reports.

EAST TOKYO DISTRICT, M. C. HARRIS, P. E.

Dr. Maclay says:

The Rev. M. C. Harris filled the office of presiding elder of the East Tokyo District during nine months of the past year. Of his untiring labors on the district it would be difficult to speak too highly. The brilliant success attending the work of our Mission on this district has been due almost wholly to the efforts of Brother Harris. His transfer to San Francisco, to take charge of the work of Methodism among the Japanese of that city, deprived the district of a most successful presiding elder, and removed from the Japan Mission one of its most efficient and honored members. During the closing three months of the year the affairs of the district have been administered by Rev. L. W. Squier and myself.

The territory of the East Tokyo District extending northwest from Tokyo to Yamagata city and Tendo embraces an important portion of the Japanese Empire. The railway is now in operation from Tokyo to Utsunomiya; and by the close of the present year the trains will run to Shirakawa City, about 125 miles from Tokyo. The railway company is pushing the construction of the road as rapidly as possible, the intention being to connect by railway Tokyo and Aomori, the extreme northern point of the main island of Japan. The people of the territory are alert and progressive, and seem disposed to welcome the Gospel. Accompanied by Mrs. Maclay, I have recently traveled over about one half of the territory of the district; and we were much gratified and cheered by the manifest indications of substantial progress in Christian work that met us in every direction. In this district also the imperative demand is for more preachers of the Gospel. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

Tsukiji Church, Tokyo, Aibara Yeiken, pastor, has had a year of pros-

perity. The church now comprises 155 members and is self-supporting. Brother Aibara has been abundant in labors and his efforts have been crowned with the blessing of God. Fifty-four adults and three children have been baptized during the year.

Asakusa Charge, Tokyo, Otsuka Senya, acting pastor, has grown during the year. The situation is one of the most important in Tokyo, being in the immediate vicinity of the great temple dedicated to the goddess of Mercy, the most popular temple in the city. Brother Otsuka has discharged his duties acceptably, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Twenty adults and one child have been baptized during the year. There are now 31 members in the church.

Shimosa Circuit, Honda Itsuki, P. C., has held its own and made some progress during the year. Brother Honda has worked faithfully, and enjoys the confidence of the church.

Utsunomiya church was in charge of Kogushi Tokujiro, acting pastor. Utsunomiya is a town of considerable prominence about 70 miles north of Tokyo. At present it is the terminal of the North Japan railway. Brother Kogushi has given himself to the service of the church with zeal and discretion, and has been well received by the people. There are 26 members in the church, most of whom have been baptized recently.

Sakuyama Circuit comprises appointments at Sakuyama, Kitsuregawa, Karasayama, Yomura and other places. Takeshita Masakichi, the preacher in charge, has devoted himself with great earnestness to the work of the Lord; and the success which has attended Christian labor on this circuit is almost entirely the result of his persevering efforts. A small chapel has been built in Kitsuregawa and was dedicated at the time of my visit to the place. The Missionary Society gave \$50 toward the erection of the building. There is a wide field for evangelistic effort on the Sakuyama Circuit, and our Church is the only agency at work.

Shirakawa Circuit was in charge of Hosoi Mankichi, acting as a supply. Shirakawa occupies an important position on the line of the great Northern railway of Japan. Our work here is of comparatively recent origin, but it is already assuming commanding proportions, and the company of believers in Shirakawa give promise of becoming at an early day an aggressive Christian church. A regular pastor is urgently needed.

Sukagawa is a large town about 16 miles north of Shirakawa. We have commenced Christian work at this place. Three adults were baptized during my late visit to the place. A class was formed, a Sunday-school organized, and arrangements made to supply preaching once in two weeks.

Fukushima, the capital of the Fukushima Ken, has been entered by our mission. A small society of Christian believers has been organized. Brother Kawanishi, a local preacher, has been preaching here, and is laboring earnestly to build up a Christian church. The place demands our serious attention.

Yonezawa was in charge of Nagano Chiujo, acting pastor. This church was organized in April, 1886, and comprises 25 members, most of whom

are students of the Yonezawa Chiugakko. The members propose to build a church without asking any aid from the Missionary Society, and have already collected 180 yen for this purpose. Brother Nagano is much respected, and is active in every good work. Yonezawa is a very inviting field, and our work there should be prosecuted with energy.

Yamagata and Tendo were in charge of Kosaka Keinosuke, pastor. Brother Harris reports that we have church buildings at each of these points, and that there are no chapel expenses. Brother Kosaka is an excellent pastor, and the interests are well cared for by him.

Sendai. Dr. Swartz and his excellent wife have the honor of initiating the work of our mission in this historic city. Having been engaged as teacher in the Sendai Chiu-gakko by the Japanese government, Dr. Swartz immediately began to impart Christian truth to all under his influence, the School authorities having given him permission to do so. The women were attracted to Mrs. Swartz, and through her efforts a large number have become interested in the truth. Brother Harris also has contributed to the success of our work in Sendai by his acceptable services as presiding elder. The church which has been organized here comprises 45 members and 8 probationers, and the prospects are good for a rapid spread of Christianity among the people of the city and the surrounding country. I solicit for this district an interest in the prayers of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ.

Dr. Kitchin was appointed to teach in Mr. Fukuzawa's school, Tokyo, and during the year has done good service in the school. Eighteen of the students have been led to Christ through his instructions.

Mrs. Van Petten and Miss Spencer of the W. F. M. S. have instructed the women on the East Tokyo District with excellent results.

WEST TOKYO DISTRICT, R. S. MACLAY, P. E.

I am happy, says the presiding elder, to report a prosperous year on the West Tokyo District. The charges of the district, reported at the last session of our Conference, have made steady progress, and Christian work has been commenced at four other places; namely, Mita in Tokyo city and Urawa, Honjo and Shimamura, in the Saitama Ken. In arranging the districts at the last session of our Conference the Kanda charge in Tokyo city was connected with the West Tokyo District. The preachers on the district have labored earnestly, and the Lord has crowned their efforts with success.

The Aoyama Charge in Tokyo has been under the pastoral care of Rev. S. Ogata, one of the teachers in the Ei-Wa Gakko. Brother Ogata has administered the interests of his charge with marked ability, and is highly respected by all who know him. The chapel formerly occupied has been given up, and a new building in a more eligible situation has been rented and fitted up for church purposes. The outlook for the charge is encouraging. Thirty adults have been baptized during the year.

The Yotsuya and Okubo Charges in Tokyo have been under the care

of Rev. James Blackledge, assisted by Brothers Matsura and Hasegawa. The charges have done well during the year; the public services have been well attended; and the members of the Church have acquired considerable knowledge of the Word of God and of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to both of which they evince a growing attachment. The prospects of the charge are hopeful.

The Kanda Charge, in Tokyo, Rev. H. Yamaka, pastor, has made for itself an excellent record during the year. Rev. D. S. Spencer, of our theological school, has co-operated most efficiently with the pastor, and has contributed largely to the success of the work. The church building has been enlarged to meet the demands of the growing congregation, and a parsonage has been built in connection with the chapel. This charge is situated in what has been considered the educational center of Tokyo. Its importance, for evangelistic purposes, can scarcely be over-estimated; and the prosperity of our cause at this point will exert a powerful influence on the work of our mission in the great capital.

The Mita Charge, Rev. J. Oba, pastor, represents a work which has heretofore appeared in our reports as the Azabu Circuit. It comprises portions of the Azabu and Shiba wards of Tokyo, and takes its name (Mita) from the place where our chapel stands. Brother Oba, one of our theological students, was appointed to this charge at the last session of this Conference, and has devoted himself with great zeal to the interests of his work. A suitable chapel has been provided; six adults have been baptized; a church comprising thirteen members has been organized; and the prospects of the charge are cheering. The chapel is in the vicinity of Mr. Fukuzawa's school, and it is hoped that many students of the school will, in our chapel, receive the message of salvation. Mrs. Maclay has conducted a class in English, and also a Bible class for women, through the aid of an interpreter. In close proximity to the chapel a flourishing day school and a Sunday-school have been conducted by the ladies of our W. F. M. S.

Kumagaye Charge in the Saitama Ken, Rev. K. Masaki, acting pastor, has had a successful year. Brother Masaki, one of our theological students, has labored with great acceptability at Kumagaye and is most highly esteemed by the people of the city. A church comprising twenty-one members has been organized, with every indication that it will rapidly develop into a strong body of Christian believers.

Urawa, capital of the Saitama Ken, Brother Yamauchi, acting pastor, is one of the places taken up by us, during the past year, for Christian work. It is a place of importance and we are trying to lay here the foundation of a Christian church. Brother Kawasumi, one of our theological students, commenced our work in Urawa, and succeeded in commending the truth to a goodly number of the people. Brother Yamauchi succeeded him, and is carrying on the good work with energy. We hope to make Urawa a center from which the Gospel shall sound out to the regions beyond. Two adults have been baptized.

Our preachers have visited Honjo and Shimamura during the past

year. We have held public meetings, with excellent results, in halls rented for the purpose. Considerable instruction has been given privately, and an invitation has been extended to us to commence regular preaching services in these two places. We hope to accept the invitation. Our great need on this district is a supply of preachers. Our work is seriously hindered because we do not have evangelists to meet the demand for Christian instruction. I may state in conclusion that I have been able to give a due proportion of my time and strength to the work of my district. It has been a joy to me to spend and be spent in this blessed service.

I am happy to report our educational work at Aoyama in a prosperous condition. The building for the Philander Smith Biblical Institute has been completed, and is now occupied by our classes. The college building is now in process of erection and will afford the school its long desired facilities for prosecuting its work. I commend our educational work at Aoyama to the sympathy and help of all the members of this Conference. Will you not commend it to your people and do all you can to fill its halls with the youth of Japan?

YOKOHAMA DISTRICT.—I. H. CORRELL, P. E.

In rendering my report of the work on the Yokohama District during the past year, I feel it a very pleasant duty first to acknowledge the rich blessings of our heavenly Father upon all its departments. This district, embracing some of the most important territory in Japan, includes a circuit of about 600 miles, the extremes being separated about 225 miles. The churches generally have made substantial progress, and glorious opportunities are every-where presented to us for enlarging the work and planting the Church of Christ. During the year I was able to make but two tours of the district, both of which gave me much pleasure and satisfaction because of the zeal I saw manifested by the preachers, the spiritual progress of the churches, and the growing interest of the people to hear the truths of Christianity. On my spring trip Miss M. A. Spencer accompanied me, and her faithful and earnest labors were productive of inexpressible good. The one deep regret to her and the churches every-where was, that it was necessary to make the trip so hastily.

Yokohama, Brother Kurimura Sayehachi, pastor, notwithstanding the embarrassment growing out of the congregation having been deprived of a suitable place of worship during a part of the year, and in some respects during the whole year, can record a year of great prosperity. As stated in the report of the presiding elder last year, the Bluff chapel had been greatly injured, so that it was beyond repairing; and, while we were waiting to learn the result of the application for funds to move the building to the Japanese part of the city, the church was used in its dilapidated condition. Upon the receipt of a favorable answer, diligent search was made for a favorable lot, but months elapsed before a lot was found. The church is now completed and about ready for dedication. Although the building in Furōchō is in a very bad condition, until the house was

closed on account of cholera regular services were held there, and the congregations increased greatly in size and interest. In connection with Yokohama we have also opened work in Fujisawa, Odawara and Ikuzawa. In each place the promise of success is very good. We now greatly need a better building instead of the one in Furōchō and we will feel quite well equipped as far as houses are concerned. Brother Kurimura is abundant in labors and has the confidence of the people.

In *Kanagawa* we have retrograded numerically, but when we take into consideration the fact that the year has been one of sifting we do not feel very greatly disheartened. A source of great discouragement to us, however, has been that we found so very little wheat to remain. Since the sifting others have come to inquire, who will no doubt become honored servants of the Lord. Brother S. Yamada has labored faithfully.

Nagoya Circuit, with Brother T. N. Yamada as pastor, has exceeded our expectations. The Church has not only been awakened to a need of a deeper spiritual experience, but they have also been led to a fuller realization of what Christianity is to the heart of man. Brother Yamada has been laboring most faithfully on this circuit and has met with a great degree of success. During the year, he and several other brethren in Nagoya have succeeded in collecting a library and opening it to the public. This resulted in exciting a great interest among the people who came to read the books, and many were anxious to inquire concerning the things which they read. Consequently, Brother Yamada commenced an inquiry meeting in connection with the library, which he has found very interesting, and feels that it will be a great blessing to the church. There has also been a Young Men's Christian Association organized here during the year, largely through Brother Yamada's efforts. A number of new points have been opened. The principal of these is Gifu. All these new places, four or five in number, are promising a very rich harvest for us during the coming year. It is a cause for deep regret that the church in Nagoya has not yet succeeded in raising the required funds for their much-needed new building.

Nishiwo Circuit, which has been supplied by Brother Nakazawa Ichizo, has also made substantial progress both in the spiritual condition of the church and the interest manifested by unbelievers in hearing of Christ. Brother Nakazawa has entered several important towns in connection with this circuit, and established regular appointments with very encouraging success.

Toyohashi Circuit commenced the year with five church members and closes it with 20 members and quite a large number of probationers. In the town of Toyohashi we have succeeded in securing a more eligible place for our chapel than we had during the early part of the year, and the outlook is more encouraging. The circuit is a large one, and has been rightly supplied by Brother Kuda Michinobu.

Ebimura, with Brother Nakane Gishichi as pastor, has not made the progress we had wished for it, but the reasons are obvious. Brother Nakane has labored faithfully and has succeeded in opening several new

appointments, which from present indications will yield a fruitful harvest.

Iida Circuit, with Brother Hirato Heizo as pastor, has taken an advanced position. The Church has grown a little, and the blots which formerly rested upon her records are gradually being erased and the confidence of the people regained. Brother Hirata's labors are not without fruit, and he also has added an important appointment or two to the circuit.

Sakashita and Takoto Circuit, under the pastorate of Brother Onuki Bunshichi, has had somewhat of a trial year, but will no doubt come out of the fire unharmed. The first-named church has had considerable trouble during the year concerning the place of meeting, which is still not satisfactorily settled. It has had several additions. Takato, on the other hand, succeeded in securing a lot and house for a chapel, for the purchase of which the handful of believers there did nobly. And although it has been in their possession only about four months, it has already proven a great blessing to the Church. There are also other points of interest opening on this circuit. Brother Onuki is laying the foundations of these churches strong and sure.

Atsusa Circuit, or Atsusa and Yamato-mura Circuits, as named in the minutes of last year, has been well supplied by Brother Ozawa Toyokichi. Difficulties arose which seemed to render it necessary to reattach the church in Yamato-mura to the Matsumoto Circuit, but the church in Atsusa Circuit is in a healthy condition and has grown somewhat during the year. Quite a wide-spread interest among the unbelievers has been awakened.

Matsumoto closes perhaps its best year. Brother Kudo Yasutaro has given good service to the Church on this circuit. A more suitable house than was heretofore occupied as a chapel has been rented, the congregations have increased, a greater interest has been awakened amongst the prominent citizens and new places have been opened for the preaching of the Gospel. In a small suburban town, called Futago mura, a few of the prominent citizens have become Christians and are now building themselves a church which is to cost \$325, all of which they pay themselves.

Mutsushiro and Nagano have made very encouraging progress under the faithful labors of Brother Otake Tsunenari, who has supplied the circuit. He has done a hard year's work which has been productive of good fruit. He has eight or nine different appointments, and could have more had he the time and strength to fill them. This circuit, as several others on the district, ought, by all means, to have two men for it or ought to be divided. The Lord has a rich harvest for us to reap in this wide field.

Taking thus a hasty review of the district, we have presented to us glorious opportunities. Several points not mentioned here are opening to us and demand our attention. Truly our united prayers ought to ascend to the Lord of the harvest, that he may send forth more laborers into his vineyard.

It is but due our Sister Van Petten, who has so faithfully, earnestly, and successfully labored in the Training School for Bible Women, the day and Sunday-schools, and in general work among the women, that notice of her work should be taken in this report. The thorough training the Bible women are receiving in the above-named institution will undoubtedly fit them for most successful work after they leave the school.

Before closing this report it may also be proper to refer to a District Conference which was held in Iida on April 15 and 16, which proved a great blessing spiritually to all who were present. The Lord has done great things for us on this district during the year which now closes, and, with grateful hearts for what we have received, we look up to him expecting still greater things in the year to come.

NAGASAKI DISTRICT.—J. C. DAVISON, P E.

The sickness and consequent return of Rev. C. S. Long to the United States in April, 1885, created a vacancy in the office of presiding elder for the Nagasaki District. To this office I was appointed at the session of our last Annual Conference, held in Tokyo in September of the same year.

On resuming charge of this district, after an interval of nearly four years, I found considerable advance had been achieved during that time. In addition to our former work in Nagasaki and Kagoshima, the circuits of Sendai, Agune, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka had been formed, and especially in the last two the prospect seemed encouraging, Kumamoto being the largest city in the island and Fukuoka and its sister city of Hakats the next in size.

During the summer vacation of last year a number of the theological students from Cobleigh Seminary preached in different places, which, with the evangelistic labors of the presiding elder on his regular rounds, resulted in the addition of two more circuits to the list of appointments on the district, namely, those of Kurume and Yatsushiro.

The evangelistic force of the district comprises at present two Japanese elders, seven local preachers, and ten exhorters. Of these latter, five are theological students in Cobleigh Seminary, and have been most zealous in their labors for the good of the cause. Of the seven local preachers, six are in the regular work, one of whom is already a probationer in the Conference and two more are candidates for admission this year.

There has been a fair addition to the membership, by baptisms, during the year. At our last session, however, the statistics were over-stated owing to a mistake, evidently, in counting a number of baptized children among the adult members of the Church. This correction, in addition to a number dismissed by letter, leaves but a slight apparent increase for the present year. Every-where, however, the intelligence, piety, and general interest of our membership is growing, yet there is urgent need of greater devotion to the temporal interests of the Church. The preachers have for the most part labored with commendable zeal, and with one exception

have all maintained their Christian integrity. I am sorry, indeed, to have to report that it became necessary, on account of damaging rumors affecting the moral character of Brother Tanigawa Soga, pastor of the Fukuoka church, to call him before a committee, the result of which was his withdrawal from the church pending the investigation.

A very successful District Conference was held in Nagasaki, July 14-20, which was attended by all the other pastors in the work, and with a number of lay members constituted a body of about twenty persons. The interest was well maintained and the influence of the meeting beneficial. It was resolved to hold another session in 1887, when still better things are hoped for.

Notwithstanding the unusual scourge of cholera during the summer and early autumn, the death angel passed over, leaving scarcely any sign of his presence among our people.

Agune Circuit, supplied by Tomita Seimei, has secured but little capable of record in a table of statistics. The pastor, however, has been zealous in his work, and especially in the surrounding villages the prospect is favorable for speedy results from the word preached.

Sendai Circuit, the adjoining charge, under the care of Brother Kubota Yoshitaka, has much the same record. Though Brother Kubota is now growing old, yet his zeal and love for the Church and his Lord grow apace.

Fukuoka Circuit, which at the last session of our Conference was committed to the care of Brother Tanigawa Soga, has suffered somewhat from the behavior of the pastor, who after his suspension endeavored to scatter the flock originally gathered by himself. They were, however, soon undeceived, and under the guidance of Brother Toyama, sent to supply the pulpit till the end of the Conference year, are being restored. There has been a liberal growth in the membership during the year. The church, however, is still in its infancy, but wisdom will follow the increase of experience and years. The Girls' School, under the care of Misses Gheer and Smith, adds very materially to the prospect of a flourishing church in the near future. An English school for boys was maintained till the end of May. Frequent visits for preaching have been kept up at Kokura, Ashiya and Fukuma, by the pastor and official brethren of the Fukuoka church.

Kumamoto Circuit, in charge of Brother Asuga Kenjiro, has had a steady and encouraging growth, since opposition has been manifested by the Buddhists and also by the students from some of the schools in the city. An interesting work is being carried on at Waifu, under the labors of Brother Ushijima Rintaro, who had previously spent a number of months preaching at Shimabara. Brother Asuga, besides making frequent visits to these places, has also given material aid in preaching and in counsel to our infant church at Yatsushiro.

Yatsushiro Circuit. This work was inaugurated by the labors of Brothers Asuga and Sadakata, the latter spending his summer vacation

preaching there last year. Since then it has been under the care of Brother Ichiku Keitaro, who has labored very acceptably, and during my visit in April I baptized nine promising candidates, all of whom have since been received into our Church. A goodly number of probationers are reported for baptism at the next quarterly visitation. The adjoining villages have been visited and much interest manifested.

Kagoshima Circuit, supplied by Takahara Yasutaro, comprises the church in Kagoshima, with an appointment at Kajiki, where a few people have been baptized and regular preaching maintained every two weeks. Yoshida has also been visited and marked attention paid to the preaching. The church in the city of Kagoshima greatly needs the services of a first-class man, under whom it ought to grow into a new life.

Kurume Circuit, under the charge of Brother Kimura Hichijuro, was organized at the beginning of this Conference year. It comprises the appointment in the city of Kurume, where the pastor resides, and that at Yanagawa, five ri distant. The pastor has labored most zealously, alternating week about between these places. At my visit in June I baptized four adults in Kurume and several at Yanagawa. In past years we had wrought somewhat at Yanagawa, but from lack of working force to follow it up others had gathered the fruit; now at the urgent request of a number of the people we have again taken up work there, and, with God's blessing, hope to be able to do much good. Miike, five ri south of Yanagawa, is being regularly visited and a number of inquirers are reported.

Nagasaki Circuit, the Deshima church under the pastoral care of Brother Kikuchi Takuhei, has had a good year, the schools being exceptionally prosperous; the congregations have been large and the Sunday-schools are of the best in the land.

Owing to his work in Cobleigh Seminary the pastor has not been able to devote as much time as should be given to the pastoral oversight of his people; liberal assistance in preaching has been afforded him by myself and others in connection with Cobleigh Seminary. Regular weekly services have been sustained at Tokitsu, three ri distant, by the young men in Cobleigh Seminary, who have walked to and fro from the appointments in all kinds of weather.

During the year I have gone over the entire work twice, with two extra visits to Fukuoka, requiring four and a half months of travel—aggregating over 1,200 miles—and almost daily evangelistic work. I have also done what I could to assist in the work in Cobleigh Seminary when at home, and I cannot close this report without recording my gratitude to God for the success of Brother Bishop's work and the healthful stimulus it has exerted all over the district, and which I am sure is only the beginning of grander things to come. The highest praise is also due to the workers of the W. F. M. S. both in Nagasaki and in Fukuoka. The night has been long, but the morning cometh. A rich harvest for the Church is before us, and in the name of the Lord of the harvest we hope to go forward to certain victory.

HOKAIDO AND NORTH HONDO DISTRICT.— C. W. GREEN, P. E.

In presenting this report of the work of the Hokkaido and North Hondo District for the year just closed, it is impossible to be unimpressed with the degree of prosperity which has been realized, despite many serious embarrassments and trying discouragements attending the laborers. Both the regular pastors and the supplies have, with but a single exception, been able to remain steadily at their posts, and have shown a commendable zeal in trying to promote the Redeemer's kingdom.

The numerical growth of the several charges has been but moderate, and yet there will be found a fair increase.

Financially there has been but little advance, though here too signs of healthy growth are discoverable.

The deepening and broadening of the spiritual life of the membership has not been all that it should be; but the means of grace have been so sustained as to give hope in this direction.

The work of remodeling the chapel at Fukuyama was completed and the building dedicated soon after Conference, Brother Matsumoto going with me and rendering efficient service in connection with the reopening.

At Hirosaki the chapel has been repapered and repaired, greatly to the improvement of its appearance. A school for girls has also been opened here by the ladies of the W. F. M. S., and gives promise of rapid growth and usefulness.

At Morioka a day-school with two teachers and upwards of forty pupils has been opened, and its flourishing condition is a stimulus in all the other lines of work.

But the great event of the year has been the erection and dedication of the new church in Hakodate. This enterprise elicited the warm sympathies and earnest efforts of the entire Church, and was the occasion of a marked interest upon the part of the community in general. The entire cost of building, together with the service connected with the dedication, was about 1,200 yen. Of this amount about one half was contributed by the Missionary Society and missionaries and other foreign residents in Hakodate, and the Church became responsible for the other half.

The dedicatory and connected services were of an interesting character. The presence of all the pastors from the district and of a missionary and helper of the A. B. C. F. M. from Kobe was an attractive and helpful feature of the occasion. On the day of dedication an audience of 350 or 400 filled the church, and it was an inspiring sight. The only thing to detract from the pleasure of this achievement was to find, on the Sabbath preceeding the dedication, the workmen all engaged in the work that remained to be done, and this, too, under the supervision of the leading steward and with the concurrence of the pastor.

It might be proper to make mention of the work of the W. F. M. S.;

but this speaks for itself, and its success is its highest recommendation. Efficient native teachers, under the patient and pains-taking direction of the ladies in charge, are securing for the school a patronage of which they should be proud, and an influence that cannot be measured. The work of the missionary ladies of the district has been generally well planned and successfully executed, and the fruits of their labors are their richest reward.

But I cannot close this report without emphasizing the needs of the district. Another missionary must be had to share the responsibilities, which are too great for any one man. At least one native pastor must be found, for the mother-church of nine of the ministers who now belong to our Conference. It is important, too, to hold ourselves ready to enter the doors soon to open to us through the efforts making to develop the resources of the Hokkaido. Mere fishing villages are likely, in a very short time, to become important centers of trade, and the duty will be upon us to give the Gospel to the multitudes that can easily be reached through these centers.

It is also desirable that the W. F. M. S. should send another lady for the school, so as to relieve one of the ladies now in charge for work among the women.

In submitting this report, I realize how great is the debt of gratitude owed Him who has so mercifully smiled upon the labors of his servants, and am glad that the little of success achieved has been all of God rather than through man.

The reports on educational and publishing work made to the Annual Conference in September, 1886, will be read with very especial interest, and we therefore take pleasure in adding these. It is our earnest desire that at least in all great connectional work the Methodism of Japan may be a unit.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Theological Schools. There are two schools where theology has been taught; namely, at Aoyama and Nagasaki.

Phlander Smith Biblical Institute. This substantial and beautiful brick building, in which our present session of Conference is held, was completed in January last, at a cost of about \$15,000.

We rejoice that the Canada Methodist Mission has united with our Church in the theological instruction, and we sincerely hope this is but the beginning of a union of all Japan Methodism in educational work. Your committee recommend that all our young men who desire an extended and thorough course in theology be advised to enter our theological school at Aoyama.

The number of students in theology was eleven.

There was one graduate, Brother J. Oba, who has already entered the work of a Christian minister.

There was also a theological class of fourteen at Nagasaki, where great success has attended the work.

The needs of Kiushiu demand some biblical and theological classes, but your committee deems it unwise, at present, that two Methodist theological schools should be established in Japan,

College. During the past year some good practical work has been done on a college course, and a Freshman class has been carried through the year.

The present conscription laws and the higher schools of the government, together with other difficulties, make it hardly possible for our Church alone to do what a united Methodism could, without doubt, achieve. A united Methodism in college work would place beyond a doubt the success of a first-class college.

Preparatory schools. There are two such schools in our Conference—Tokyo Ei Wa Gakko; and Cobleigh Seminary.

The former, at Aoyama, has not been wholly successful, owing largely to the lack of foreign instruction and the sickness of both foreign and Japanese teachers. And yet the average attendance was over one hundred and the standing of the students exceptionally high. Students entering the government schools from Tokyo Ei Wa Gakko have no difficulty in maintaining a high standing. The total income from fees, room-rents and other similar charges, amounted to \$1,363. The best of all, nearly 40 students have been led to Christ. The new college building, now in process of erection, will supply the long-felt need of recitation-rooms, a chapel, and a museum.

If the needed foreign instruction is granted, the success of the school is assured.

Cobleigh Seminary. The Academic Department of the school at Nagasaki had been given up, but was reopened January 12, 1886.

The average attendance for the first term was 23 and for the second term 48.

The tuition and entrance fees amounted to \$122 40.

Two were baptized. The outlook for the coming year is encouraging.

The course of study is the same as that in the Academic Department of Tokyo Ei Wa Gakko. We commend Cobleigh Seminary to the careful consideration of the Conference, believing that with the proper help it may prove a great aid in the evangelization of Kiushiu.

Work in Kei-o-Gijiku. One of our number, W. C. Kitchen, Ph.D., has labored as an instructor of English in this famous school, and has had good success in interesting quite a large number of students in Christianity. Some have joined other schools; some have gone to America, and 18 have become members of the Tsukiji church. Brother Kitchen's lectures to the students upon Practical Christian Ethics were published in Mr. Fukuzawa's magazine, known as the *Kozun-Zasshi*.

Work in Sendai Chiu Gakko. Dr. Swartz has labored faithfully in this

school during the year. About 40 students have been converted and baptized. A good work has been begun, which will probably grow to great proportions in the near future.

Gospel Society Schools. The Tokyo Gospel Society has conducted a very successful school in the heart of Tokyo. This has been a power for good.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING AGENT.

During the year now closing our stock of publications has trebled, while the circulation of our books and tracts has exceeded our highest anticipations. The demand for our publications is not confined to our own Church nor to Japan; our sales to other Christians have been large; and we have sent consignments of books to Peking, China, to the Sandwich Islands, and to San Francisco. Especially is the Church to be congratulated on the wide patronage accorded "Hallowed Songs." During the year 1,200 copies of the book with tunes have been sold, and 1,700 copies of the edition without tunes.

Our Sunday-school lesson papers have met with marked favor. In the past nine months the subscriptions have increased threefold. The outlook for the work of our Church in this department is bright; as yet no other Church has undertaken any thing in this line. We count among our subscribers Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and members of the various Methodisms in Japan. In our own Conference, Nagasaki District furnishes more subscribers than any other district. We are glad to report that our Sunday-school lesson leaves are wholly self-supporting.

During the year the depositories for the sale of our publications within the bounds of the Conference have increased from four to fourteen. The pastors ought to arrange for the circulation of our books on every charge in the Conference.

The Publishing Agent is indebted to the Tract Society of our Church for a grant of about 1,000 sample tracts for translation; also to the Sunday-School Union for a grant of two copies each of 29 books for officers and teachers; also to Geo. W. Elmer, for placing at our disposal an assortment of Japanese and Chinese tracts, numbering 3,571 copies.

We also acknowledge our great obligation to the Tract Society and to the Sunday-School Union for the grants of money they have so kindly made, without which our work of publication could not have been carried on.

The following summaries of the detailed Report will indicate the extent and success of this department:

ISSUED.

Tracts and Books.....	17,200 volumes.	2,591,000 pages.
Sunday-school Literature.....	8,075 "	261,025 "
Total published.....	25,275	2,852,025

DISTRIBUTION.

Sales of Books and Tracts.....	13,652 volumes.	1,679,048 pages.
Grants " "	854 "	49,409 "
Sales of Sunday-school Papers, etc.....	8,075 copies.	261,025 "
Total copies.....	22,581	1,989,482

STATISTICS

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society.	Native Workers of W. F. M. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worsh.	Conversions during the Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Theological Schools.	Teachers in same.	Students.	High Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Day Schools.
<i>East Tokyo District.</i>																						
Asakusa.....	1	..	..	..	..	81	3	20	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shikuyama.....	188	35	130	24	48	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Sendai.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	45	8	35	..	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimosa.....	58	14	80	1	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirakawa.....	84	8	20	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsukiji.....	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	155	8	150	..	54	3	..	..	..	1	11	110	1
Utsunomiya.....	1	..	..	..	..	15	10	10	9	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yamagata and Tendo.....	139	7	73	..	52	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yonezawa.....	33	81	28	..	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>West Tokyo District.</i>																						
Aoyama.....	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47	19	50	13	30	..	1	5	9	1	9	162	..
Honjo [Joshui].....	1	3	50	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanda.....	48	6	32	21	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kumagaya.....	22	5	50	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mita [Azabu].....	1	..	..	12	10	13	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Itawa [West Tokyo].....	1	..	..	1	5	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yotsuya.....	40	4	15	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Yokohama District.</i>																						
Atsuta.....	1	..	..	..	..	21	14	19	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ebinura.....	1	..	..	..	..	20	4	12	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iida.....	1	..	1	..	..	22	22	10	22	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanagawa.....	1	..	..	..	..	10	5	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matsunoto.....	2	..	1	..	..	65	20	35	9	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Matsushiro.....	1	..	..	..	..	39	7	32	2	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagoya.....	2	..	1	..	..	26	3	25	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nishiwo.....	2	..	..	..	..	16	6	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Takato and Sakashita.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	32	10	25	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toyohashi.....	1	..	..	..	..	17	10	3	5	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yokohama.....	2	2	1	2	1	2	..	2	..	127	29	130	..	29	6	..	..	1	1	14	1	..
<i>Nagasaki District.</i>																						
Agune.....	1	..	..	..	..	32	9	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fukuoka.....	2	3	..	1	3	2	2	60	15	..	..	34	7	..	..	1	5	50	1	..
Kagoshima.....	1	..	..	..	..	45	8	20	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumamoto.....	1	..	..	..	..	44	9	25	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurume.....	1	..	..	..	..	14	23	32	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki.....	2	2	3	3	1	..	2	3	2	100	17	140	6	8	..	1	1	14	2	9	180	..
South Sendai.....	1	..	..	..	..	44	10	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yatsushiro.....	1	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hakodati and North Hondo District.</i>																						
Aomori.....	1	..	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fukuyama & Yesashi.....	1	..	..	..	..	14	8	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hakodati.....	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	..	1	90	13	80	..	33	1	..	..	1	7	77	1	..
Hirosaki.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	38	3	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kuroishi.....	1	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morioka.....	2	2	..	..	..	17	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Otaru.....	1	..	..	..	..	8	3	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
This year.....	14	12	12	15	6	33	8	5	15	1754	450	1456	113	660	140	2	6	23	7	42	584	10
Last year.....	14	12	11	14	9	33	28	..	17	1296	352	1177	513	458	120	1	4	8	4	20	332	12

* The Secretary of the Mission failed to insert his

OF JAPAN.

Day Scholars.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath Scholars.	Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	Halls, etc.	Parsonages, etc.	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Collection for Foreign Missionary Society.	Collection for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Collected for other Local Purposes.	Volumes printed during the year.	Pages Printed during this year.
25	1	41	1	\$180	..	..	..	..	..	\$0 15	\$2 19	\$0 49	\$1 20	..	..
..	2	56	2	230	..	..	..	..	..	4 25	56 60	2 70	80 31	..	..
..	1	65	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	77 80	..	4 00	..	..
..	2	87	1	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	83 60	..	..	..	..
..	1	82	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25 31	..	..	..	..
40	2	190	1	1,500	2	\$6,000	\$10,000	..	..	5 41	*731 55	..	..	..	..
..	1	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	262 38	4 00	21 34	..	..
..	2	50	2	741	..	..	..	..	..	11 68	38 74	5 54	9 97	..	..
..	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 80	..	..	..	..
..	2	130	..	..	1 5	15,000	24,800	..	..	15 00	*1864 00	..	5 17	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 43	..	..	..	..
35	2	120	1	400	..	..	..	..	\$1 32	6 18	88 50	90 00	40 00	..	..
..	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	..	..	..	..
90	1	100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 85	..	..	..	..
..	1	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	..	..	..	..
..	2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4 00	15 25	..	5 10	..	..
..	2	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 50	11 00	..	8 00	..	..
..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 10	15 00	..	2 00	..	..
..	1	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12 60	15 40	..	2 40	..	..
..	1	100	1	200	..	..	..	..	..	1 17	8 00	1 10	31 96	..	..
20	2	48	..	..	1	..	..	..	0 45	0 75	56 40	..	33 09	..	..
..	1	56	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	0 50	8 27	..	2 50	..	..
..	1	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9 08	24 00	..	16 92	..	..
..	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 19	18 39	..	8 00	..	..
..	1	18	1	140	..	..	..	..	..	3 14	30 40	30 00	18 32	..	..
..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 25	10 75	..	18 00	..	..
60	8	150	1	1,800	2	5,000	8,000	1 85	8 90	133 32	150 00	48 97	26,275	2,952,025	..
..	1	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 85	..	..	2 25	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*38 28	..	..	..	..
60	1	80	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16 90	35 98	..	10 99	..	..
..	1	23	1	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 40	..	5 65	..	..
..	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 96	12 00	..	8 82	..	..
..	2	36	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4 00	15 36	..	10 00	..	..
..	1	124	1	1,800	2	4,000	12,000	9 80	4 44	52 45	..	..	1 80	..	..
..	1	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3 58	..	..	3 60	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 20	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 40	..	..
..	1	14	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 80	..	..
17	1	120	1	1,200	2	5,000	10,000	..	8 52	248 75	615 99	46 01	..	..	..
20	2	70	1	200	..	..	..	..	12 18	20 74	..	..	15 75	..	..
..	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	0 42	5 09	..	..	10 61	..	..
..	1	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 10	7 00	..	..	..	..	..
422 54	1,992 16	\$9,114 30	13	\$35,000	\$59,800	\$13 42	\$142 40	\$4118 85	\$901 82	\$430 44	26,275	2,952,025	..	..	..
492 37	1,469 12	6,493 29	18	39,225	43,800	7 05	217 63	3077 60	120 74	890 49	..	..	..	..	..

note and the Editor of this Report cannot furnish it.

MEXICO.

Commenced in 1873.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP NINDE.

Missionaries.

Charles W. Drees,	Almon W. Greenman,
John W. Butler,	Duston Kemble,
Samuel P. Craver,	Lucius C. Smith,
Samuel W. Siberts,	Levi B. Salmans,
George B. Hyde.	

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. C. W. Drees,	Mrs. A. W. Greenman,
" J. W. Butler,	" D. Kemble (in U. S. A.).
" S. P. Craver,	" L. C. Smith,
" S. W. Siberts,	" L. B. Salmans,
Mrs. G. B. Hyde.	

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss Mary Hastings,	Miss Eleonora Le Huray,
" Susan M. Warner,	" Mary De F. Loyd,
" Mary F. Swaney (in U. S. A.),	" Laura M. Latimer.
Miss Lizzie Hewitt.	

Mexican Traveling Preachers—Ordained.

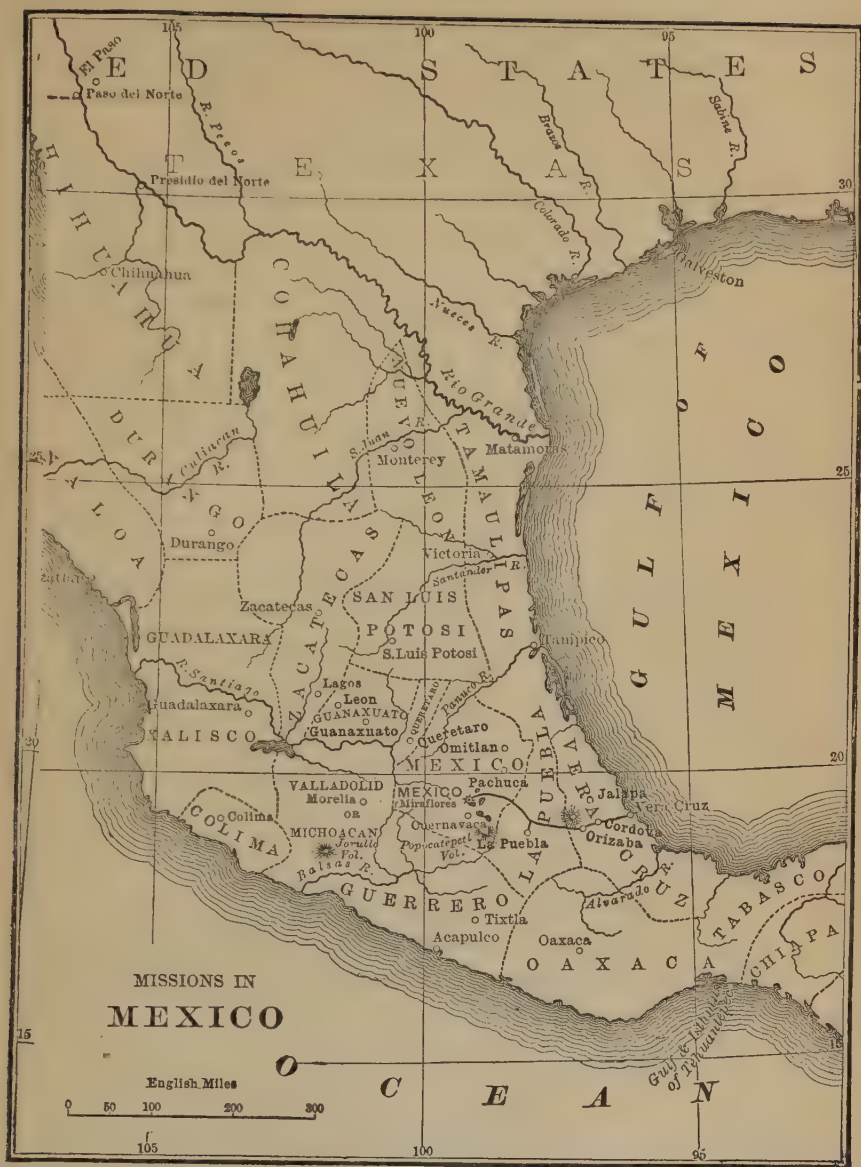
Augustin Palacios, Elder,	Abundio Tovar, Elder,
Simon Loza, Elder,	Pedro F. Valderrama, Elder,
Conrado A. Gamboa, Elder,	Severo I. Lopez, Deacon,
Justo M. Euroza, Elder.	

Unordained.

Benjamin Velasco,	Sixto D. Bernal,
Roman Medina,	Fidencia Angniano.

Local Preachers—Mexican.

Emilio Fuentes y Bentancourt, Elder,	George Lopez,
Camilo Arrieta,	Manuel Fernandez,
José Chavez,	Crescencio Ramirez,



Enrique W. Adam,	Doroteo Mendoza,
Nicolas Guevara,	Melchor Linares,
Paulino Martinez,	Pascual Espinoza,
Lucas Martinez,	Plutarco Bernal.
José P. Nevares, Elder.	

Exhorters.

Nahor Aguilar,	José Rumbia,
Adelaido Bribiesca,	Antonio Orozco,
Ignacio Chagoyan,	Manuel Monjaras.

English-Speaking Local Preachers.

William B. Rule,	Thos. H. Dunstone,
Walter Rule,	John Gundry,
Richard Stribly,	Richard Sobey,
Edward J. Davy,*	William Norton.

APPOINTMENTS.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, C. W. Drees, P. E. (P. O. Box 163, Mexico City, Mexico.)

Ayahango and *Sentlalphan*, to be supplied (J. P. Nevares.) *Mexico City* and *Ixtacalco*, J. W. Butler, A. Palacios, one to be supplied (E. Fuentes y Bentancourt.) *Miraflores* and *Tlalmanalco*, A. Tovar. *Pachuca* (*El Chico*, *Real del Monte*, *Omitlan* and *Lacualtipan*), L. C. Smith, P. F. Valderrama, one to be supplied (Pascual Espinoza.) *Pachuca*, and *Real del Monte* (English Work), L. B. Salmans (with English Local preacher to assist.) *San Vicente* and *Coatlinchan*, to be supplied, (C. Arrieta and G. Lopez.) *Tezontepec* and *Acayuca*, F. Angniano. *Tulancingo*, *Zinguiluca*, and *Alfjayuca*, S. Bernal.

NORTHERN DISTRICT, S. P. Craver, P. E. (P. O. Box 6, Querétaro.)

Arroyozarco and *Jiloteppec*, to be supplied (P. Martinez.) *Cortazar* and *El Guaje*, to be supplied (J. Chavez.) *Guanajuato*, *Silao*, and *Cuerdmaro*, D. Kemble and C. A. Gamboa. *Leon*, S. I. López. *Querétaro* and *San Juan del Rio*, S. P. Craver, two to be supplied (E. W. Adam, N. Guevara.) *Salamanca* and *Irapuato*, J. M. Euroza.

EASTERN DISTRICT, A. W. Greenman, P. E., (P. O., Puebla, Mexico.)

Apizaco, to be supplied, (P. Bernal.) *Orizaba*, S. Leoza, one to be supplied, (M. Monjaras.) *Puebla* and *San Martin*, A. W. Greenman, B. Velasco. *Sierra Circuit*, R. Medina, one to be supplied, (M. Fernandez.) *Note.* George B. Hyde assumed charge of this work from August 1.

*Died in triumph.

S. W. Siberts, President of Preparatory School and Theological Seminary, member of Puebla Quarterly Conference.

J. W. Butler, Book Agent.

C. W. Drees, Editor of Periodicals and Books.

APPOINTMENTS OF MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mexico City: Girls' Boarding and Day School, Mary De F. Loyd, Eleonora Le Huray.

Pachuca: Girls' School, Mary Hastings.

Puebla: Girls' School, Susan M. Warner, Lizzie Hewitt.

Guanajuato: Girls' School, Laura M. Latimer.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, C. W. Drees, P. E.

The division of the work of the mission into three districts at the session of the Annual Conference in January, 1886, resulted in a general redistribution of the pastoral charges, greatly increasing their number. A very brief review of these is all that is possible within the limits of this report.

1. *Ayapango and Sentlalpan*. This charge was supplied during the year by Brother Nevares, who conducted, in connection with his pastoral work, the two departments of our school work in Ayapango—that for boys, under the parent Board, and that for girls, supported by the Topeka Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The salient fact of the year's history on this charge is that two societies of Protestants, one located at the village of Zoyatzingo and the other at Poxtla, have asked to be connected with our Church and taken under our pastoral care. They were independent of each other, and of all denominational alliance, and had for a long time been under the influence of certain mischievous notions disseminated in that region by persons jealous or suspicious of the work and aims of the American Evangelical Churches in Mexico. They have at last, so far as appears, become disarmed of their fears that the work of Protestantism in Mexico might mean annexation to the United States, and realizing that their own enterprise greatly needs the strength and stimulus and guidance of Church association, they now seek union with us.

The society at Zoyatzingo worships in a little chapel, which is private property and can be secured to our Church for a small sum. At Poxtla the donation of ground for a chapel is assured; the people will contribute generously toward the erection of a little church, and the enterprise can be carried to a successful issue with the help of about \$200 from the Missionary Society.

Three societies have been formed during the year on this circuit—at Ayapango, Poxtla, and Zoyatzingo—with an aggregate of fourteen full members and thirty-four probationers, with a number still to be enrolled.

Mexico City and Ixtacalco. Rev. J. W. Butler, Missionary.

At the last session of our Conference, when the work was divided into three presiding elders' districts, Mexico City Circuit was reduced to three appointments; that is, the two congregations in the capital and the one at Ixtacalco. This new arrangement was also demanded by the growth of the city work, and especially by the fact that the publishing interests were also in my hands. With the continued growth of the city work, we believe the time has come when a good native pastor should be appointed to the Mexican congregation, while the English congregation and publishing matters will be sufficient to demand the full time of any American missionary.

With a little more attention than has been possible thus far to give to the English work, we believe that it would become entirely self-supporting in a few years.

Besides giving over \$300 toward the missionary's salary, saving the general fund just so much, they have given \$70 toward our new chapel in Ixtacalco, \$80 missionary collection, taken two other Conference collections, assisted in keeping our chapel in repairs, and footed up receipts to the amount of \$700 40 for the year.

During the year the Girls' Orphanage of the W. F. M. S. was removed from its hired quarters to its new and attractive home in Independence Street, adjoining our mission house on the south side. It is our conviction that no better acquisition of mission property could have been made. For convenient location, safe and healthy surroundings, we do not see how the same money could have secured equal accommodations anywhere in the city. Misses Loyd and Le Huray have continued to do faithful work during the year, though the latter has passed through a protracted illness which, for a time, seemed to threaten her life.

The Boys' Day School has been under the efficient management of Felipe Xochibua, who took charge at the beginning of the year. As intimated in our last report, the room was found to be too small for our growing numbers. As no provision had been made for enlargement, we found ourselves considerably embarrassed with so many boys. While we were trying to decide between an appeal to the Contingent Fund of the Board and allowing our school to suffer for want of proper accommodation, God sent us help from an unexpected quarter. A good Methodist brother from the United States, together with his family, visited our city early in the year. Unlike some Christian families from the States, they did not leave either their Christian faith or practice north of the Rio Grande. Immediately on their arrival here they sought out the missionaries of their Church, gave them words of cheer, attended their meetings, and visited their schools. On entering our boys' school this good brother saw our needs at a glance, and provided the means to enlarge our school room. The name of Brother W. H. Craig, of Kansas City, is consequently held in high esteem by many who came to know him in our mission.

Special attention was given to our missionary collection, and, as a re-

sult, we raised \$150, or about twenty-five per cent above the million-dollar line; nor have other collections suffered thereby.

The circuit has raised as follows:

Missionary Collection.....	\$150 00
Self-support.....	618 69
Church building and repairs.....	633 81
Other benevolent societies.....	529 39
Other local purposes.....	178 02

Total..... \$2,109 91

In 1885 our work embraced *nine* congregations, and we raised \$3,198 46 for all purposes. This year, in *three* of those congregations, we have raised the above amount, or *very nearly two thirds the amount contributed by the nine congregations* last year. We call special attention to this item to show our people at home that the matter of self-support is kept before our people here, and that the people appreciate what others are doing for them.

On the 7th of January last Bishop Foster laid the corner-stone of our little chapel at Ixtacalco. At that service, with the help of the good bishop and other visiting friends, over \$200 were pledged. The money has come in slowly, and the work has only been pushed as funds were available. We thought best to let the people feel that the work depended largely upon them. The work is now, however, about done, and Bishop Hurst will be asked to dedicate the chapel next week.

The work in our mission press has been as follows: 2,000 copies of Monod's Three Sermons on Woman; 2,000 copies of our Hymnal, without music; 2,000 copies of a Manual for Probationers, especially prepared for this field by Brother L. C. Smith; 450 of Conference Minutes, in Spanish and English; 3,000 of a wall calendar for 1887, containing a picture and short biography of one of the Mexican heroes; 2,450 copies of a large patriotic poster for Independence Day, September 16; 2,000 copies of Conference Report on *the State of the Church*; 500 copies of *Personal Customs* of Ministers, read at District Conference in Queretaro by Brother D. Kemble, and ordered published by said Conference; 4,000 of a most telling essay on Social Purity, read by Brother S. P. Craver at the Guanaguato District Conference; 1,000 copies of a tract on the Worship of Saints, which tract grew out of an interesting discussion carried on between the parish priest of Tezontepec and a farmer of that place who belongs to our church; 35,000 copies each of "The Bridge of Love," and "The Last Commission;" 2,000 copies of a Hymn Leaflet, being a translation of the "Water of Life;" 1,700 large Sunday-school cards, in colors; 10,000 copies each of the following tracts: He Saved Others; I am an Enemy of God; Completely Turned; Without Doing Anything; and The Little Rag-Picker, making, together with leaflets, cards, etc., a total of 2,458,210 pages of religious literature published in the year 1886. If

we add these pages to those of former years it will give us a *grand total* of 21,935,132 of consecrated pages sent forth in the Master's name during the twelve years our press has existed.

We are under special obligations to the Tract Society and Sunday-School Union of our own Church for *cash* grants to assist in the above work, and to the Religious Tract Society of London, as well as the American Tract Society of New York, for consideration in obtaining engravings for our illustrated paper. To all these, as well as to individuals who have assisted us, especially in the early days of our publishing interests, we desire to express public and sincere thanks.

The special assistance from the Fuller estate, received through the Board, brought us most timely aid, especially in connection with the more frequent publication of our official organ.

Miraflores and *Tlalmanalco*. A. Tovar, Preacher in Charge. The church work proper of this charge has been carried forward during the year without noteworthy incident. It is an evidence of progress that the attendance of young people from the schools upon the Sunday-school and church services has considerably increased.

The Hidalgo Institute, conducted by Brother Tovar, has maintained its efficiency and the attendance and enthusiasm of its pupils of both sexes. The girls' department, supported by the W. F. M. Society, has had an enrollment of about ninety pupils. During the year Miss Teofila Barerra, long a beneficiary of the Girls' Orphanage in Mexico City, and a very faithful and promising young woman, was assigned to duty as assistant teacher in the school. The great need of this school is the appointment of an American lady missionary to assume charge of it.

Both departments of the school continue to deserve and receive the confidence and cordial support of the proprietors of the factory located at Miraflores, and of the community in general, the local income being seven hundred and twenty dollars for the year.

PACHUCA CIRCUIT.

The English work had the entire service of Brother L. B. Salmans till July 1, the Mexican work being under the direction of Brother L. C. Smith. The health of the latter broke down to such a degree that it became necessary to relieve him of duty in June, when leave of absence was granted him to return to the United States. In consequence of this Brother Salmans was called upon to assume the direction of the Mexican work. The following is his statement concerning the events of the year and the status of the work :

At the last Annual Conference this work was divided up, leaving Pachuca Circuit only five of its former ten appointments. Brother Smith continued to have charge of the work until the middle of the year, when, on account of his long-protracted sickness, he went to the United States, and I was taken from the English-speaking work and placed in charge. Brother Smith had not been able to ride the circuit this year, and as, when

he left, I had been in the country only nine months, and even that time had been engaged in English work, I was not yet prepared to do full work in the Spanish language. For these causes the Spanish work has not progressed as much during the year as would doubtless have been the case had not Brother Smith been overcome by his eight thousand miles of horse-back-riding during the preceding twenty-one months. Still there has been some progress in the work, and especially in two parts of the circuit.

The growth in Pachucha and in Real del Monte has been very small. Almost as many have been allowed to withdraw under charges as have been received into full connection. A number of new probationers have been received. I say *new*, because, as in this country most probationers continue so long a time before being admitted, we have still on our list a large number of probationers received in former years.

The large reduction works in Omitlan having closed in the course of the year, the greater part of the Protestant families have left the place to live wherever they may have found employment. Those who remain, however, are more zealous than before.

In El Chico our work has hitherto been carried on by an English brother who operated a silver reduction works there, employing a large number of natives, and doing a good work among them and others without cost to us. Nearly a year ago he closed his connection with these works, but has remained there until now, constructing us a beautiful little church, with more than two thirds of the cost paid out of his own pocket, and the remainder raised by private subscriptions through his own efforts.

The hacienda or plantation of Alfajayuca was returned to this circuit again in the middle of the year. Our work there has decidedly grown this year. The interest is greater than ever before, as shown in a number of ways. Several persons have received a great impulse for studying the Bible. There seems to be a growing understanding of the really spiritual nature of our work. The attendance upon the services has more than doubled. The interest continues to spread among the surrounding haciendas and villages. This is a very interesting point.

In May we stationed a native preacher at Zacualtipan, to work there and in the surrounding country. A great work seems to be springing up here. The people are far removed from the common, cheap, intoxicating drink of the country, which being very perishable cannot be taken so great a distance, and, consequently, we find a vastly superior type of people. We now have services opened at two county-seats and two other points, and will follow in still others. All the authorities have helped us, even with their presence at the services.

We now have not only preaching, but also Sabbath-schools established at every point, with the exception of El Chico. We now hold thirteen Sunday and five week-night services every week in this circuit, besides six to seven weekly services among the English people, whom I am still assisting until they can get a pastor sent them.

So much seed-sowing, with so many attentive and even many eager

listeners, must bring the promised harvest in the salvation of many precious souls. Besides these who come directly under the influence of our public services, there are many others in this state who are subscribers to our Spanish *Christian Advocate*—*El Abogado Cristiano, Ilustrado*—and who buy and read Bibles, and thus less openly and rapidly are also preparing for coming harvests.

An almost equally difficult work here is that among the English-speaking population. They consist almost wholly of Cornish miners, and the flood of wickedness and vice on the one hand, and worldly-mindedness, sustained at a pitch of continual excitement, on the other hand, sweep them into the torrents of destruction, and bear them on unwittingly to eternal death. It was thought that some advance could be seen in the work among them when they had a pastor, but now there is a decline plainly to be seen in the numbers in their congregations, if not also in the interest manifested otherwise. Their preaching services are now mostly conducted by the local preachers of the society.

During the past year some fruit unto everlasting life seems to have been borne. There have been three persons brought into the light of a religious experience, two of whom were backsliders. These three cases seem to be traceable to sickness, an accident, and the death of a friend, as instrumentalities under God's Holy Spirit in calling them to repentance. It is the greatest wonder that the fatality of diseases here and the frequent accidents and other causes of sudden death do not prove a more effectual warning than they do. We are expecting a new pastor from the United States, who will devote his whole time to this important work and receive his living entirely from those he serves. We are praying that he who comes may come with that same baptism of power which proved so effectual among this same people in the times of Mr. Wesley.

San Vicente and Coatlinchan. This work, comprising two organized societies composed entirely of Indians, with two native local preachers raised up from among themselves, has maintained its interest throughout the year. The resident local preachers have been supported in their work by frequent visitation and preaching by Brothers Augustin Palacios, Lucas Martinez, and the presiding elder. The daughter of one of the local preachers, Brother Lopez, died some months since, leaving a very beautiful and affecting testimony of her faith and hope in Christ.

Tezontepac and Acayuca. These are places situated in a rural district where the most influential families and individuals in the community are the outspoken friends and the stanch defenders of the cause of the Gospel, and humble professors of saving faith in Christ. It should be remembered that the chapel and all expenses of worship in Tezontepac have from the beginning been provided by the people without expense to the Missionary Society. The same is true of Acayuca. The people of the latter place now desire to build a little church for the better accommodation of their congregation, which is too numerous for the room in a private dwelling, hitherto their only place of worship. A little aid from the Missionary

Society would hasten this enterprize, and secure the speedy erection of the needed building. The way is opening for work in Tolcayuca on this circuit. A resident of the village, with his family, is an attendant upon our services at Acayuca, and offers a part of his own house for a place of meeting if it can be fitted up for services.

Tulancingo Circuit. This work has shown very little development during the year, and added experience has confirmed our growing conviction that this field should have a resident American missionary.

1. It is an extended field, comprising the eastern half of the State of Hidalgo and adjacent mountain districts of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz.

2. Tulancingo is a city of about twelve thousand inhabitants, the seat of a Roman Catholic episcopal see, a stronghold of fanaticism, and the center of the opposition to all our work in that region. We ought to storm it.

3. We have reason to believe that a peculiarly fruitful field would open up to us if this center were strongly occupied.

4. We have an eligible property already secured in Tulavcingo—a property which was bought years ago in consequence of our conviction of the importance of the post. The proper utilization of this, and the establishment of a strong station, require here, as elsewhere, the presence of a foreign missionary.

5. Our friends greatly desire that a missionary be sent there to reside.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

S. P. Craver, Presiding Elder.

This district comprises all the work of our mission in the States of Guanajuato and Queretaro, and the northern part of the State of Mexico. It embraces thirteen congregations, under the charge of two American and eleven Mexican preachers. Faithful work has been done by most of the laborers during the year, but the results are scarcely visible. We are confident that positive progress has been made in several places in most of the elements that go to constitute a true church of Christ; but the statistics do not manifest any great gain. The ground has become packed and hard, and nothing short of the plowshare of the Holy Spirit will break it up and give room for a good harvest.

The efforts of the Romish priesthood to counteract our work, and prevent the people from getting a gleam of light, are every year more desperate. Misrepresentations, threats, excommunications, and every other device known to Rome in modern times, are brought to bear upon an ignorant and docile people. The result is that we can with difficulty obtain a hearing in most places, and even then fear of the consequences keeps many people from openly professing their adherence to Protestant principles. An increasing attention is given to the base calumny that Protestant missionaries are emissaries of the American government sent here for the purpose of dividing the Mexican people, and thus making

annexation more easy. It is claimed in these harangues against us that the Catholic religion is the only real bond of union among the Mexicans, and that our efforts to break this bond tend directly to the dismemberment of the nation. In harmony with this view, those who identify themselves with our work are stigmatized as traitors to their country. The theory of a natural and invincible antagonism between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races is also insisted upon with tenacity by those who maintain that the Roman Catholic religion is specially adapted to the Latin races. To accept Protestantism is to become Anglicized, or rather *Yankeeized*. All these elements, added to the innate depravity and acquired badness of humanity, make our work peculiarly and increasingly difficult. But we have been able to hold our ground in most places, and to make a slight advance in some.

Leon is the most northern point in our work, and, though a large city, has but a small Protestant element. Our pastor here, Brother Lopez, is an indefatigable worker, and only by his energy and faithfulness, owned of God, have we been able to keep up any congregation. During the year the *personnel* of the congregation has changed, almost completely, at least twice. A congregation of twenty or twenty-five faithful attendants has been twice formed, only to be almost totally dismembered by the removal of its members under stress of circumstances caused by the difficulty of securing the means of subsistence as soon as it becomes known that one is a Protestant. Again, the third time, there exists a fair congregation, which is drawing in new converts from Romanism. How soon they will be scattered remains to be seen. But under such circumstances statistics can give no adequate representation of the work done. Recently, two or three Catholic families solicited Brother Lopez to establish a school for the instruction of their children. He did so, and the result so far has been that not only the children but also their parents are being drawn into the congregation.

Guanajuato is the oldest and strongest work in this part of the mission. Here, as nowhere else on the district, people are drawn in by curiosity at almost every service, and the congregation is well sustained. There is a firmness and solidity about this congregation that is the fruit of time and faithful teaching. Brother Kemble, preacher in charge of the circuit, was unfortunately obliged, on account of broken health, to return home the last of August, and his absence has been sorely felt. However, Brother Gamboa, the assistant pastor, whose breast was two years ago pierced by a bullet while he was in the discharge of duty, has done faithful work, and has led his flock like a good shepherd into green pastures. He has grown spiritually and intellectually during this year, and has consequently built up the congregation in truth. We have here two good schools. The boys' school has several boys who are looking toward the ministry as their life-work, and who give promise of becoming worthy of their calling. The girls' school, under the patronage of the W. F. M. S., has suffered from several changes of teachers caused by the return of the lady mis-

sionary to the United States on account of ill-health, but has done fairly well on the whole, especially during the latter part of the year.

Silao is a field that one would think ought to furnish good fruit, owing to the movement and bustle connected with railroad interests, but the soil seems unproductive. We have not been able to keep a laborer on the spot, and for that reason not much foothold is gained. An active, industrious, and pious man could probably do a good work at this point.

Cuerainero is the third point on the Guanajuato Circuit. It is situated about thirty miles from the railroad, and there is no regular means of conveyance, so that visits to the congregation are expensive and difficult to make. The field seems to be one offering good prospects of fruitage, if we can only put a good man there to cultivate it. The civil authorities and principal men of the town are kindly disposed toward us. The expriest, who began the work of evangelization in the town and is still in local charge, is far from being the kind of preacher we need for the place. If we can man the post well next year, we ought to have a flourishing congregation soon.

Salamanca is the principal point on the circuit of the same name, as regards our work, though not as large a town as Irapuato. This has been a very unfortunate year for our cause here. Discord, quarrels, and backbiting have almost destroyed the once flourishing congregation. Some families have become weary of suffering for the Protestant religion and have returned to Rome; others have fallen out with the pastor and his wife and have left the congregation, and not the best of harmony reigns between the few who remain. The situation is really discouraging and distressing. A change of preachers may improve the state of affairs; but a baptism of piety, brotherly love, and charitable speech is the only hope of radical success. May the Holy Spirit come to this congregation speedily.

Irapuato presents but little immediate hope, but we hold on, expecting the Lord to give a wide-open door ere long. There are several good friends of the cause in the town, and one family of earnest, active Christians. The head of the family is a local preacher, and occupied as book-keeper in the Custom House. He was formerly a very fanatical Romanist, but is now devoted to the cause of Christ, and works for the Master as opportunity offers. This town is to be the junction between the Pacific branch and the main line of the Mexican Central Railroad, and we deem it important to hold on, even though at present the soil is quite sterile. Nevertheless, there are signs of better days near at hand.

Cortazar still continues, as last year, to be a point of real interest and real Christian fruitage. The congregation has not grown in numbers, but has remained steadfast in the truth. One good sister died very triumphantly last summer, and gave testimony to the last of the saving power of Jesus's blood. We had ardently hoped provision would be made for a suitable house of worship for next year, but the estimate was not granted.

Our cause is crippled solely by lack of accommodations, the room we occupy being less than fifteen feet square. The brethren are all poor, and most of them very poor, yet they have contributed during the year for various purposes \$55.70, or about two dollars each for men, women, and children. There is no more spiritually-minded congregation in the district.

Guaje is a small Indian town where a congregation has been begun this year. The brethren are few, but one of them has provided a room for services free of rent, and we hope for good results later on.

Queretaro continues to be a hard and sterile soil for evangelical truth. Faithful work has been done in most lines, but the results are not satisfactory. It seems to be almost impossible to get the people to listen to the Gospel, so completely are they under the dominion of the priesthood. Our chapel is not favorably arranged to give people a chance to hear as they are passing by, but with windows opened to the street the coming year, for which we now have an appropriation, this defect will be remedied. The schools have been continued with fair success, and we cherish the conviction that the seed sown in the hearts of the boys and girls will bear fruit in later years for Christ's glory. We have to record here one clear case of conversion, not only from Romanism to Protestantism, but also to Christ. Several have been converted to Protestantism, but we cannot be sure they have found Christ yet. The one specialized, however, came to Christ in sickness, and during a long and distressing illness continued to trust in the Saviour, and died in the comforts of our holy faith. Where so many falter and go astray, we rejoice when a soul is safely gathered into the heavenly fold.

San Juan del Rio has had its "ups and downs." During a considerable part of the year the work has been encouraging, and the attendance has kept up well. Some new persons were gathered in belonging to the army, but as the detachment was removed to a distant part of the country those gains do not count in our statistics. The opposition to our work on the part of the clergy of Rome has been kept up without intermission; and the brother referred to specially in last year's report, growing desperate in the midst of so much opposition and financial prostration, in an evil hour returned to his cups, and is, for the present at least, lost to our cause and lost spiritually. The event has thrown a gloom over our brethren there, and caused a shock to the work. On the other hand, a day-school with some eighteen pupils has been established and has given good results. We are training up a people who will be free from the debasing influences of early Romish habits, and we hope free also from the snares of vice.

Arroyozarco was last year the seat of a hopeful work, being the center of a large *hacienda*. The work had been begun at the invitation of the man in charge of the estate, but as it has changed hands and that gentleman is no longer in charge, the chapel was closed against us, our people were deprived of work, and nearly all has been apparently lost. Our preacher still visits the place and encourages the few who remain, but temporarily our work is almost entirely rooted up.

Jilotepec is one of the oldest towns in Mexico, having a history which runs far back beyond the conquest. We have here a circle of friends and believers of rather better social standing than anywhere else in the district, and the outlook for a good work is very good, if we can properly attend to it. When our preacher was obliged to leave Arroyzarco he removed to this place, and has made it the center of his operations, visiting San Sebastian, Acaxuchitlan, and other villages, in each of which we have friends. But the present civil authorities of the State of Mexico are so hostile that our work in all this region has been hindered.

Finances. If we deduct the \$150 reported last year from Arroyzarco and given by the gentleman in charge, I suppose in the way of rent, the total contributions on the district have been about one third more than last year. The missionary collections were especially good, being almost double what they were the previous year. In the midst of the greatest poverty our people are learning to give for the benevolences of the Church. Had we a better-to-do class of people we could soon reach self-support.

District Conference. On this district the disciplinary provisions for a District Conference have been complied with as far as possible, and two Conferences were held during the year. The first meeting was held in Queretaro, in May, and was a very pleasant and profitable occasion. The second was held in Guanajuato in October, and was better than the first. These Conferences have been specially valuable as an educational agency for our Mexican brethren, as we have there been able to treat and discuss a number of practical questions that would never come up in our Annual Conference. Every one who attended them has expressed repeatedly the great benefit received therefrom.

This brief survey of the district shows fairly the actual situation. We could fain wish the picture were more cheering, for it would help our army of supporters at home, and encourage them to redoubled activity. But we who are in the field and realize the difficulties are not discouraged, for we remember that the hopes for the conversion of this people "are as large as the promises of God."

EASTERN DISTRICT. A. W. Greenman, P. E.

The work of this district has been blessed with more than usual prosperity. Our native brethren have been faithful and efficient in their labors. Several native ministers and one American—Rev. G. B. Hyde, with his wife—have been added to our working force during the year. Old points have been strengthened, and new ones opened or visited in connection with each circuit. Two of our new congregations have remained steadfast in the face of severe and persistent persecution. In other places peculiar difficulties have been encountered, but on the whole there has been an advance in all departments of the work, and the spiritual growth has kept pace with the material.

The Mountain or Sierra Work in the State of Puebla.

Since March of this year I have spent some three months in visiting the Sierra Circuit, and have made as careful an examination of it as time and circumstances would allow. I visited the most important towns, and conversed with the prefects of the different districts and some of the most influential men. I have returned more fully than ever convinced of the importance of pushing the work there as rapidly as possible, and also of the necessity of very careful management, in order to make it a thorough success.

The field lies in the northern part of the State of Puebla, comprising the districts of Zacattán, Tezela, Zacapoaxtla, Tlatlanfui, and Leziutlan. Later on the work would probably extend into the district of Huachinango and districts adjoining in the State of Vera Cruz. At present the work is confined to an area 50 or 75 miles square. There are a number of villages of from 1 to 4,000 inhabitants, and one town, Teyuittan, of perhaps 10,000, but the people live mostly in small communities, or on their little patches of ground not worthy the name of farms.

The population is about 125,000. Twenty thousand of these, perhaps, have more or less Spanish blood in their veins; the remaining hundred thousand or more are of Aztec or Toltec descent. The people mostly follow agricultural pursuits, a few hundred only being employed in the mines about Tetela. The culture of the silk worm has recently been introduced in the Tetela District and promises to become an important industry. The soil (what of it can be put under cultivation) is very fertile, and produces abundant crops of corn, wheat, barley, etc., the products of the temperate zone in all the southern part of this section, while in the northern part, twenty or twenty-five miles distant only, are produced in great abundance sugar cane, tobacco, and the fruits of the warm climate.

Spanish is spoken by the few of Spanish extraction, and is by law the language taught and used in the public schools; but far the greater portion of the people, the Indians, cannot understand the Spanish, and use the Mexicano and Totonaco dialects of the family of Indian languages of Mexico.

The people are brave, quite honest, and more than ordinarily industrious for this country. They have known how to defend their homes and country from foreign invasion, and form perhaps the most liberal section of Mexico. The masses of them, however, are fearfully superstitious and most degradingly ignorant. Their morality also is, in some particulars, of a very low grade. Murder, thefts of articles of any value, and stabbing and cutting affrays, so common in other parts of Mexico, are rarely heard of here. Yet the marriage relation is but lightly esteemed, a system of concubinage being common throughout the mountains. A girl instead of being betrothed and married goes to live with the man a year or more, and if at the end of that time both parties are agreed, they may be married according to law or by the Church—Catholic, of course—but most

likely the old relation will be continued without civil or churchly sanction, to be dissolved at the first caprice of either. Thus home and family life want any real legal or moral basis, and the whole condition of affairs is noxious and filthy. Drunkenness is also quite common in some parts, and of course causes poverty and misery, but not those horrid crimes that occur in other places committed by those under the influence of intoxicants.

There is a bright side, however, and it consists in that the people own their own little farms, and are thus all equally interested in the public welfare and in the maintenance of public order, a condition of affairs that rarely exists in this country where the land is in the hands of the few. Again they are very much interested in the education of the children, and are making great sacrifices to form a system of public schools that shall insure to every child a knowledge of the elementary branches. Attendance is compulsory for all between the ages of six and fourteen. They have also done a great deal in the line of public improvement during the past few years, such as public buildings, school houses, bridges, and highways—very much, indeed, considering their ignorance and poverty. They are beginning to desire to know about things; the spirit of progress is developing among them; the new is attractive to them. They will want the Gospel if they can be persuaded that it will benefit them. Catholicism, though having plenty of churches and chapels throughout the most of the Sierra, has really not done much for the people. Their priests are not usually such men as to command much respect. The women form the devoted element of this Church, the men being quite indifferent. The children will go the way they are influenced. Hundreds of them are now singing our hymns and reading the New Testament.

Our work will be first to gain the people's confidence, for they are suspicious, as all Indians; then teach our hymns and the Gospel to the children, visit them, distribute tracts, establish girls' schools and boys' where necessary, hold formal religious services where possible, and create a spirit of self-support.

The workers should be of their own race and able to speak their own language. They haven't much confidence in the Spaniards; really dislike and in some places bitterly hate them, for they blame them for their present social condition and political troubles, past and present. So, besides the American missionary and a few Spanish helpers to supply those of Spanish descent, the majority of the workers ought to be of Indian descent. They should also be raised up and trained there. The work required of them will not need such ample preparation as our theological school in Puebla is designed to give to its students; besides, after becoming accustomed to the mode and dress of people living in towns and cities it would probably be very difficult to induce the Indian boys on their return to content themselves with the simpler habits and tastes of their own people. More satisfactory and effective work can probably be done, and at far less expense, by training the men there in practical evangelistic work, and such studies as may seem necessary, than by sending them to

Puebla for a thorough course. A brother of Spanish descent must have his horse, saddle, guide, etc., and cannot content himself on the Indian's fare. The Indian brother will go all through the mountains on foot, will always find enough to make him a good meal, and will make quicker time on his mountain foot-paths than the other brother on horseback who has to follow bridlepaths.

The center of the work should be at Xochiapulco or Tetela as the development of the work may demand. Our most influential friends live in Tetela, but there are at present more friends and more work near Xochiapulco, where the people are also far more accessible. Xochiapulco also, because of the martial spirit of its inhabitants, is more respected and feared, and wields more influence over the other Indian populations of the Sierra than any other point in it. The work once firmly established there would probably extend rapidly to other points.

There are needed, beside the church now building in Xochiapulco, a house for the native preachers there (their present quarters are inadequate and inconvenient), a church in Tetela, and a girls' school of the W. F. M. S. under an American lady missionary. A house will also be needed for the American missionary in charge as soon as it is decided which point will become the center of work. Several young men should also be put in training at once; and, last, some baby organs (Mason & Hamlin) ought to be sent out for use in evangelistic tours.

Finally, the work should be pushed while the principal men among the Indians and the local authorities are our friends. We want to soon gain such a foothold that the loss of friends or changes in local officials shall not seriously interrupt the interests of our church. The Catholics are beginning to bestir themselves. A priest has not entered Xochiapulco since the local authorities put one in jail for violating the reform laws 11 years ago. Since our entrance there, however, the priests have begun to send their agents to points near by, and have recently said that they would soon enter Xochiapulco again. They and other persons unfriendly to us are also trying to alienate from us the friendship of the authorities and principal men. So far, however, the best men stand by us, and the work progresses steadily. Difficulties will of course present themselves, as has already occurred; but, under divine blessing, I trust that the work shall continue to prosper, and that the society's labors shall result in the extension of Christian influences throughout the entire region and the regions beyond, for it ought to be the beginning of systematic labor among the Indian populations of Mexico, and be owned of God in the salvation of multitudes of precious souls.

The reports of the missionaries in charge are as follows:

PUEBLA CIRCUIT.

A. W. Greenman, Missionary in Charge.

In Puebla the Church, under the faithful care of Brother B. N. Velasco, has increased its membership, and has measured up more fully than ever

before to its Church obligations. Besides the regular work of the Sunday-schools, both a women's and a boys' class for Bible study have been organized, that are well attended and promise excellent results. The attendance of the boys' day school has increased from thirty to fifty. The system of weekly contributions has been adopted, with an increase in collections as a result.

In *Apizaco*, Brother Phijarco Bernal, an earnest worker, has met with gratifying success. The members of the Quarterly Conference, organized at the beginning of the year, have greatly aided their pastor. The mixed school that last year numbered sixty so increased that a division was necessary, and the Boys' School, alone, now numbers 48. Although the members are poor—none of them receiving more than 50 cents a day, and many of them with large families—they have met their benevolent collections, contributed largely to the salary of the assistant teacher in the school, besides paying to other objects, and have recently provided all the material (over \$50 worth) for the walls of the new school building. They are a self-sacrificing people, and greatly enjoy their Church privileges and duties. Two of our faithful ones who died gave testimony of an abiding faith in the Saviour.

Panotla is situated twenty-three miles north of *Puebla*, in the small State of *Tlaxcala*. Here a congregation has been formed composed of Indians from it and neighboring villages. Since February, services have been held every two or three weeks. The Catholics, instigated by the parish priest, have sought by every means to drive them from the place. On various occasions they offered violence, which finally culminated July 11 in a serious mob attack, during which Brothers Velasco, Hyde, and the missionary in charge were obliged to barricade the doors of the room in which service was held, and anxiously await for more than an hour the arrival of troops who came to the rescue. Protection was promised for the future and some of the rioters were fined, but through Catholic intrigue a number of our own unoffending members were imprisoned and fined. Through all this they have remained firm, and have won converts from among their worst enemies. They offer a good lot in front of the parish church for a chapel, and promise help toward the building. We expect, however, to put the chapel in *Tlaxcala*, the capital of the State, only two miles distant from *Panotla*, and a much more central and convenient location for the surrounding villages. Occasional visits have been made to other places where we hope to open work in the coming year. We have sold more Bibles and books than during any previous year, besides distributing large numbers of tracts.

ORIZABA CIRCUIT.

Simon Loza, Missionary in Charge.

The work of this circuit has, during the present year, been especially blessed of God.

The new organization of the mission into districts has greatly favored

the general work of the circuit. In *Orizaba*, where the minister in charge resides, the Church has greatly improved. The increase in members, probationers, and adherents; the marked social influence which it exerts in the city; the excellent reputation of the two day schools; the work of the Sunday-school; the evangelical character of the preaching; the changed life of believers; the piety and devotion of many Christian souls, and, above all, the constant blessing of God on the different departments of Christ's work, have brought about a general advance in it, above that obtained during the year 1885.

In *Cordova* the congregation has been sustained, and in addition a day and Sunday-school have been organized. During the present year there have been received into the Church the first full members.

In *Morelos* regular private and occasional public services have been held. The friends here have suffered violent persecution at the hands of the Romish Church; yet Brother Trujillo, the exhorter, who gives us the use of his house for services, hopes soon to organize a strong congregation.

In *Atzacan*, *Ingenio*, *Maltrata*, *Acucingo*, *Uicostla*, *Atoyac*, *Coscomatepec*, and *Huatusco*, the existing religious circles have been sustained, and in addition another has been organized in *Soledad*. Bibles, books, periodicals, and tracts have been of great service in the preparatory work of founding Christian congregations.

The great Jesuit movement that is being initiated in this country is being felt in the circuit. The day of a terrible struggle is approaching, but in the end the victory will be for Christ.

The Christian people are beginning to live well and are learning to die well. And in all, in life as well as in death, the Lord is with his own, to whom he has promised life eternal.

SIERRA CIRCUIT.

G. B. Hyde, Missionary in Charge.

The presiding elder spent more than two months making a careful visitation of this field before the arrival of Brother Hyde and wife, in July. Brother Hyde writes as follows:

Four months are scarcely sufficient for forming accurate, far-reaching conclusions respecting the work and its needs, in a district as large as that embraced in the Sierra Circuit.

Tetela de Ocampo. This place has been selected as the temporary home of the missionary. The school maintained here for two years past was discontinued several months ago. It may be opened early in the coming year. By the assistant, who had been here for two years, devoting himself almost entirely to school work, many false impressions have been given the people of our real aim and intentions, which make it nearly as difficult as opening work in an entirely new field, and its progress quite as slow. The congregations are small, and appear to have reached their minimum, as they are now slowly increasing.

There is no cause for discouragement. The leading families are friends, and we expect they will soon become earnest supporters of our work. I feel it eminently just and proper that I should make special mention of the friendship of Gen. Juan Francisco Lucas. This aged Mexican cacique has a commanding influence over the Indians in all this district, and even far beyond. He is a firm friend to the missionaries and in every way lends us his aid. Let prayers be offered that he may yet learn to know Him "whom to know aright is life everlasting."

Xochiapulco. The work here has gone steadily on increasing in extent and interest. The chapel which was begun less than four months ago is nearing completion. The success here is largely due to the unceasing labors of Brother Manuel Fernandez, who has won for himself and the work a large place in the hearts of this people. He has been somewhat assisted by Brother Nahor Aguilar, who speaks the Aztec.

Cuanximaloya. In this exclusively Indian village we have a congregation of from one to two hundred. When we were excluded from the school-house some months ago, the village council placed at our disposal a neat little Catholic chapel which had been confiscated. Here, in the near future, we may reasonably expect to have a strong Church.

Besides caring for the work in Xochiapulco and Cuanximaloya, Brother Fernandez preaches at each of the following places, at least every ten days: *Las Lomas, Yantetelco, Atzalan, Yxihuaco, Jilotepec, Ocozingo, Xacomulco, Yxtaltenango, Tenampulco, Santa Cruz, Chilapa, Tenextatiloya.* In each of these places he has a good congregation, as the statistics show. Brother Fernandez has done remarkably well in teaching them so much, speaking, as he is obliged to, through an interpreter. If we are to make these congregations into living Churches, we must have preachers who are perfectly familiar with the language of the people—Aztec. In addition to these places, ten or fifteen others have been visited and services held occasionally. Congregations could be formed if we had suitable accommodations for the services and more preachers. An appropriation has been made for two natives to be trained up for this work, and we have ready two bright boys, one of whom speaks, in addition to the Aztec, the Toltonaco, a language used a little farther north.

NEW WORK.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will soon open a school; whether in Xochiapulco or Tetela has not yet been fully determined.

Cañada. This is a small mining district near Tetela, where we have several friends. Work will be opened without additional expense to the Society as soon as a suitable room can be had.

Tezintlan. Some steps are being taken toward opening work in this prosperous and growing mercantile city. Now seems to be the opportune time, as the prefect of the district is a firm friend. This place, from its size, situation, and influence, will soon become the center of work for all this section.

In conclusion, the work is great and promising. We need and must have, if the work is to be successfully prosecuted, Indian helpers and preachers. I believe that with proper management now this work may in a very short time be made nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. If Mexican helpers who only speak Spanish are brought here, they must receive from \$20 to \$50 a month for doing work that could be better done by Indian help for from \$15 to \$20 per month. We want to raise up native Indian helpers as soon as possible.

WORK OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Puebla. The Girls' School, under the direction of Miss Susan M. Warner, has met with its accustomed prosperity. The daily attendance has averaged from forty to sixty. Since the first of the year they have occupied their own commodious building. Miss Hewitt, who in March came out to assist Miss Warner, has already been able to take some work in the school.

In *Orizaba* the school averages only eighteen or twenty in daily attendance, but the thorough religious work done is shown by the fact that in the past two years sixteen of the girls have united with the Church.

Apizaco. Early in October the girls who had formerly been in the mixed school of the Parent Board were placed in a separate school supported by the W. F. M. S. Its first enrollment was thirty-three, but at present writing it numbers sixty.

STATISTICS

CIRCUIT AND STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Converts in during the year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Theological schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Students.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Pupils.	No. of other Day Schools.	No. of other Day Scholars.
<i>Northern District.</i>																								
Leon					1		1		1	8	5	40	25	7									1	16
Guanajuato Circuit:																								
Guanajuato	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	102	19	300	100	2	5	3							2	63
Silao									1			10	30											
Queramero												50	25											
Salamanca Circuit:																								
Salamanca					1				1	23	2	40	15			1								
Trapanato						1				8	1	10	5											
Cortazar Circuit:																								
Cortazar						1	1			11	5	50	24	3	11								1	6
Guajale											4	10	6											
Queretaro Circuit:																								
Queretaro	1	1		2		2	2		1	26	19	75	30	1	4	1							2	20
San Juan del Rio						1	1		1	14	12	80	25	1	14	2							1	18
Arroyozarco Circuit:																								
Arroyozarco												10												
Vilotepec						1	1					30	12			1						1	8	
San Sebastian												10												
<i>Central District.</i>																								
Mexico City Circuit:																								
Trinity: Mexican work	1	2	3	1	1	2	3		1	167	78	350	200		15	18							2	80
English work												60	45			11								
Ixtacalco												20	15											
Ayapango Circuit:																								
Ayapango						2	1			2	13	50	25										1	30
Zoyatcingo											10	30	20											
Paxtla									1	12	11	40	20											
Miraflores Circuit:																								
Miraflores					1		5		1	20	10	200	50										2	180
San Vincente Circuit:																								
Chicoloapam						1	1			25	25	80	45										1	50
Coatlanchan						1	1			36	10	80	60										1	10
Tulancingo Circuit:																								
Tulancingo						1				7		20	15											
Tezontepec Circuit:																								
Tezontepec						1			1	45	8	100	40											
Acayuca									1	14	13	60	30											
Acahuca Circuit:																								
Pachuca	1	1	1	4	1	1	2		2	89	51	400	100			3				1	3	67	4	280
Real del Monte & Omitlan																2								
El Chico									1	9	15	65												
Alfajayucan												150	100											
Zacualtipan										2	10	30	25			1								
Acahuca & Real del Monte:																								
English work	1	1							4	23	2	400	50	3		5								
<i>Eastern District.</i>																								
Atlix	2	2	2	3		1	1		2	53	24	250	75	4	7	6	1	3	16				2	144
Pizaco				1		1			1	25	22	100	40	10	18	3							2	120
Atlix												13	150	15	10									
Atlix				1	1		1		2	80	90	200	80	15	10	2								
Atlix						1			1	6	14	50	20			6							2	40
Atlix											10	80	15									1	10	
Atlix Circuit:																								
9 places visited						1				4	12	150												
Atlix	1	1				2			1		2	75	25										1	50
Atlix									1		8	150	60											
Atlix												120	100											
Atlix Circuit:																								
12 preaching places												600	400											
Total	8	9	7	13	7	23	23	1	26	811	543	4,745	1,949	50	82	65	1	3	16	1	3	67	27	1125
Last year	8	8	6	13	8	23	22	1	16	728	633	3,873	1,431		53	94				1	2	50	19	918

OF MEXICO.

No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphans.	No. Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.	Volumes Printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.
1	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	\$100	...	\$6 68	\$5 00	..	..	\$10 08	..	..
1	60	..	1	\$6,000	..	1	\$6,000	900	...	68 00	15 00	\$82 41	..	83 28	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	5 00	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	250	...	7 50	0 50	18 73	..	0 50	..	..
1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	0 25	..	..
1	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	250	...	9 59	8 47	..	..	42 64	..	..
1	28	..	1	8,000	..	1	7,000	800	...	86 45	7 75	173 07	..	19 89	..	..
1	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	250	...	11 44	2 20	14 53	..	7 27	..	..
1	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	200 34	..	1	85,000	..	8	20,000	*58,000	...	80 00	491 24	318 69	\$252 50	66 77	226,850	2,458,210
1	85	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	...	70 00	38 15	300 25	82 65	111 25	..	..
1	15	..	1	1,800	..	..	..	..	...	5 00	8 00	..	298 66	..	..	..
1	40	..	1	4,800	..	1	2,600	..	...	10 00	9 00	730 00	..	50 00	..	..
1	45	..	1	1,100	..	..	..	350	...	8 00	2 00	..	17 50	..	..	..
1	50	..	1	1,500	..	..	..	..	...	8 00	2 00	..	19 85	..	..	..
1	80	..	1	1,500	..	1	..	..	\$550	5 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	30	..	1	1,400	..	..	..	..	...	8 00	7 00	20 00	..	..	..	..
1	50	..	1	2,500	1	2	5,500	2,000	...	2 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30	..	1	2,500	1	..	..	..	...	40 00	27 00	50 00	21 00	20 00	..	..
1	225	..	1	1,500	1	..	..	..	...	10 00	..	..	1,000 00	..	..	..
1	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	69 00	32 00	512 00	..	..	..	..
1	75 10	..	1	5,000	..	8	15,000	21,000	...	30 00	20 00	62 00	..	91 00	..	..
1	85	..	1	1,000	..	1	1,000	..	...	8 00	13 00	45 00	50 00	40 00	..	..
1	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	1 00	1 00	5 00	..	..	..	..
1	50	..	1	3,000	..	1	6,000	2,000	...	15 00	20 00	35 00	..	80 00	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	1	1,500	1	..	..	300	...	5 00	4 00	..	..	..	..	..
1	15	..	1	1,500	1	..	..	150	...	2 00	4 00	..	55 00	20 00	..	..
9	1,186 44	17	\$73,600	21	14	\$63,100	\$86,350	\$550	\$502 61	\$707 23	\$2,361 68	\$1,517 16	\$647 88	+226,850	2,458,210	
1	862 51	14	70,600	22	14	80,100	24,520	914	471 75	492 96	2,736 00	801 00	1,226 00	474,740	2,595,591	

* Of this property \$42,000 is of the W. F. M. S.

† 4 books, 15 pamphlets and tracts.

KOREA.

Commenced in 1885.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP MERRILL.

Missionaries.

H. G. Appenzeller,

W. B. Scranton, M.D.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. Ella D. Appenzeller,

Mrs. Loulie A. Scranton.

Missionary of the W. F. M. S.

Mrs. M. F. Scranton.

The whole report which follows is full of interest. It details our beginnings in educational and medical work. The statistics are not less interesting than the narrative. One probationer, 100 adherents, 12 Sunday-scholars, 30 pupils in our day-schools, and 1 hospital overflowing, may be the beginning of wonders of triumph for the Gospel. The superintendent says :

In presenting our second annual report of this mission we desire, first of all, to render thanks unto a kind Providence that has watched over us and permitted us to labor without interruption another year. It has been a year of constant anxiety, of much prayer ; a year that marked the successful opening of our work here. For this God be praised. We are the only persons in Seoul that are entirely dependent upon our own resources ; we are not under the wing of the government, but single-handed and alone we do the Lord's work. In May last, when the French were demanding religious toleration in their treaty with Korea, there was considerable talk of removing foreigners from Seoul, but all save our mission were in some way working for, or connected with, the government, which would have made an excuse for them to remain in the city.

Last year we had time only to buy homes for ourselves, and fit them up for winter. At the beginning of this year we began to enlarge our borders east, south, and north. We could not "go west," as our property joins the city wall. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is to be congratulated on the most admirable selection Mrs. Scranton made for their work. The hospital grounds to the east of and adjoining Dr. Scran-

ton's lots are large and well adapted for the purpose; while the school grounds immediately in front of H. G. Appenzeller's house and south of it are in every way suited for the work. We now own about 5 acres of ground in Seoul, situated in that part of the city sure to be the home of the foreigners who may come after us.

The enthusiasm for the study of English has always been great among the Koreans. A little knowledge of the new tongue was and still is a stepping stone to something higher. Ask a Korean, "Why do you wish to study English?" and his almost invariable answer will be "To get rank." As a sort of skirmish battle our mission school was opened June 8th, and continued in session until July 2, during which time 6 were enrolled. Soon one had the proverbial "business in the country," another one found June a bad month for hard work on a new language, and left, while a third one had a death in his family and could not attend. The school was reopened Sept. 1, 1886, with 1 in attendance. The lack in actual attendance was made up in part by those who said they would come. We have now, Oct. 6, 20 on the roll, with an actual attendance of 18. New students apply for admission almost every day. We have every reason to believe the school will be crowded, at least in our present quarters.

The present social and political condition of Korea is such that it is the unanimous judgment of all the missionaries here not to attempt open evangelistic work. We do not go about in the mourner's garb of the natives as do the Jesuits, but are open and frank in all our dealings with the Koreans. In this way we are fast gaining their confidence. We believe in a few years, having established ourselves and mastered the language, the seed now sown in a quiet way will bear an abundant harvest. Medical and educational work are very acceptable, and great good can be done in these lines.

Our Catechism is translated and published in the Korean language. We are translating other books and tracts, seeking in this way the introduction of Christian literature.

We have a very interesting work among the Japanese here. A young attaché to the legation came to Korea last fall. He had been taught Christianity by a faithful college president several years ago. The seed there sown ripened, and he was baptized last Easter. All last winter he and 2 others were taught by Mr. Appenzeller. This fall the class was moved to the Japanese consul's house, and the attendance has been as high as 12 at a meeting.

We are doing all we can to introduce self-support at the very beginning, but some outside help must be given at first. The aim is to make the pupil feel that no aid will be given him unless he makes a return for it. When he fails to fulfill his part of the contract, the support given him at once ceases.

W. F. M. S.—It is a cause for sincere gratitude to God that the W. F. M. S. entered Korea when we did. We are breaking the fallow ground

together; we are sowing the seed broadcast at the same time, and at the harvest time we will rejoice together. From the time that Mrs. Scranton came to Korea not a moment was lost in laying broad plans for reaching the women of this dark land. Property was purchased last fall, work on the building commenced last February, just about the time the unpleasant news, that no extra appropriation for the home was made, reached us. It drove us to our knees; every cent was counted twice to see how far it would reach, and the urgency of the case was restated to the friends at home. The prayers and petitions were not in vain. Mrs. Blackstone's liberal gift of \$3,000, an additional gift of over \$700 from the New York branch, came just at the right time, and ere this report will reach you Mrs. Scranton will be in her home, than which for beauty of location there is not any more desirable in the city. The building is 88 feet long and 80 feet wide, so arranged to make a comfortable home for the teachers, and also a home to the women who may come to it for instruction.

The women of Korea can be reached. This is no longer an experiment, but a fact. The strong walls of isolation have been sapped, and while there are still very many and serious difficulties in our way, God has vouchsafed his blessing unto us, and permits us to report that Mrs. Scranton had for several months under her instructions a married woman of high rank. This lady left, finally, when compelled to do so by sickness. Three little girls are now taught in this home, and others are coming soon.

More workers are needed at once, and will of course come and bear their part in this glorious work of saving souls. What this society has accomplished in other lands she will do in the Hermit Nation.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT.

Our medical work began with the arrival of Dr. Scranton in Korea. From May 22, 1885, to June 24, this work was with Dr. Allen of the Presbyterian Board in the Korean government hospital. At that place a daily average between 40 and 70 patients were treated.

Our medical year, entirely under our own auspices, began Sept. 10, 1885.

Until June 15, of this year, our dispensary conveniences were very imperfect. Work was carried on in Dr. Scranton's home. In that place 522 patients were seen and treated. Since that date until Sept. 10, the close of 12 months' work, 320 patients have been treated at our dispensary, making a total of 842 patients for the whole year.

Our receipts for this year from sale of medicine have not been large. It has amounted to only \$34 83. During the cholera epidemics, just passed, no charge was made for medicine; first, because the epidemic chiefly raged among the very poorest class, and, second, because we thought only of haste in getting the needful treatment to the patient.

It is thought that with a fuller knowledge of our circumstances some of our receipts will be larger somewhat, as soon as we get into our perfected plans for work.

It has been chiefly among the poorest classes that we have done our

work, often even among outcasts. The latter have to rely on us for full support during treatment, if the complaints are sufficiently severe to make them give up all work.

Quite a good many of the better classes also have been treated at the dispensary, and seen at their homes. It is proposed soon to regulate the prices, so that the wealthier shall bear more of the burden of expense in favor of the poorer, who shall then have less to pay, accordingly, and often nothing at all.

What the result of our treatment has been it is impossible to say in many cases. Patients cured or dying make no reports to us. We know, however, of enough good done to show our work is by no means in vain. A long interval after treatment they often came back for care in some other new trouble; and chronic diseases run on, of course, before our eyes, as medicine is renewed from time to time. Slighter ailments, and those of an acute nature, we can judge of from the probabilities of cures.

Our work has been almost entirely confined to the medical side. Surgery is not as readily submitted to as is for the patient's good. No large operations have been done. The Koreans take our medicines very willingly, and often too much at one dose. The average price charged is about 2 cents, and yet they seem often very much surprised to find there is any charge. Why this is I have not been able to discover. Korean native medicine costs enormous sums, from their stand-point, or even from our own. I have, time and again, patients coming who say "I have spent \$15, \$20, or even more for our medicine, but it did no good." From this I cannot understand yet why 2 cents or 5 cents seems a large price, unless because their medicines are in enormous bulk and extremely disagreeable to take, and the foreign quite the contrary by contrast.

The sick with contagious diseases are driven away from home into tents, or even have no shelter, and are there deserted or subjects of charity. We have been able to be of great use here in a few cases of this character. As soon as we can have another doctor one of the medical workers will devote himself largely to this outcast practice, and, I assure you, do thereby such an amount of good as will make you rejoice to hear.

Chills and fever is an extremely common ailment here. Skin diseases of neglect and bad nourishment visit us in great numbers. Scrofula and its peculiar degenerative changes are of daily occurrence in the dispensary. Syphilis, of course, occurs quite frequently.

Typhoid fever and diphtheria, strangely enough, I have not seen a case of.

Small-pox is endemic and does not present itself except for the treatment of its complications or sequellæ, chiefly eye troubles.

Cholera Asiatica has been raging here this summer, carrying off thousands. Much to our surprise it suddenly died out during the warm weather. At this writing, in the middle of September, I have seen no case of cholera nor heard of any for nearly a month.

Foreign medicine is a great boon to Korea, and those that have heard of its existence here already well know it. Their medicines are in many

cases absolutely useless, as well as ridiculous in the light of reason. They use mercury in syphilis, but I have known of two cases which have been killed by the drug while attempting a cure. In these two cases the drug was administered by inhalation. I have constantly the power to help when native medicines have been well tried first and failed.

We have already helped hundreds, but there are thousands more. As I intimated, we desire as soon as we have another physician to go to the patients who lie in the open air, outcasts without friends and without hope, the helpless ones who will die from neglect and exposure, where if these obstacles did not exist the disease might not prove sufficiently powerful to overcome them.

The reports of Dr. Scranton are full of interest and incident. The following for quarter ending June 30, 1886, we venture to insert :

I have to report for this past quarter that which is not only a great satisfaction to myself, and comfort also, but which will be a pleasure to you to learn ; namely, the occupation of the building which I have been remodeling for hospital use. June 15, 1886, I saw my first patient there. It is not, by any means, entirely completed ; but with the few finishing touches the workmen are now putting up on their work, I shall be amply accommodated and comfortable for long to come. About one third of the building is still to be remodeled. This remaining part is to be fitted up for a kitchen, two wards, and a laboratory. I can now boast of a waiting-room for the patients, 16x16 feet ; a reception room or office, 16x12 feet ; a drug-room communicating with the latter, 10x12 feet ; an operating-room next to the reception-room, 16x20 feet, well-lighted, airy, and, what is by no means a small matter, a clean and sweet room because entirely new. The operating-room communicates by a broad verandah with the wards of the hospital, to which the patients can walk or be carried. As will be seen by the accompanying diagrams, these rooms spoken of are all on the front of the hospital. The wards (of which there are now five) are at the rear of the court of the main building. For winter purposes they are so arranged that I can warm either one or all of them as the case may demand. I have taken special pains, as the building is a remodeled one and not entirely new, that all parts of the building shall be healthy, and, as far as their preparation is concerned, made wholesome and clean, so that there may be no hinderance in the least in the cure of disease. In simply remodeling, I have had many obstacles to contend with. Korean rooms are lined, for instance, top, bottom, and sides, with paper, and any one conversant with disease-germs will easily see that such surroundings are not desirable in a hospital. The wards must of course be ready for winter, as well as summer use, and these Koreans not only are accustomed to heating their rooms by flues under the floor, but much prefer that method to ours. They cover their floors, on top of the plaster and mud, with a tough-oiled paper, which is daily washed, and as they do not

wear their shoes in the house, but go in "stocking feet," is quite desirable. I have had the hospital walls covered with plaster only, intending to give it from time to time a new coating of whitewash. The ceilings I was obliged to leave in, and they are of paper. If, however, I suspect them of doing any damage I can easily remove them, and the vault above is plastered in the same manner as the side walls. These paper ceilings are used by them to confine the heat nearer the floor, on which they sleep and rest, and not on beds, as we do. (My wife thought last winter she would do a kindness to one of our servants, so she had a cot-bed arranged for her. The woman slept there but half the night, however, and then crawled back on to the floor, saying the bed was too cold under-side.) No furniture is needed for the wards in consequence of this preference of theirs. The general appearance of all is neat, clean, and comfortable, and I know quite favorable to Korean eyes. Two Korean acquaintances said to me about it, one of the first days I was in the new building, "It is much better than our government hospital." Well, it is certainly cleaner now than when I saw that place a year ago, but I cannot say what will be my success in keeping it so. These rooms are all in the main building. It would not be wise to keep the women in the same building with the men, on account of their customs, even if there were room enough. And, very fortunately, a little building existed by the side of the main building, just exactly the thing for the women's quarters and wards. That building holds three wards about the size of each of those in the men's department just described.

I calculate I have now room for about twenty-five to thirty men in the hospital, and fifteen women. If the demand becomes pressing for more accommodations, I can easily fit up additional wards in the main building, which will accommodate nearly as many more. Of course the majority of my patients are walking ones, and come to the dispensary only. If the proportion of indoor to outdoor patients increases at that rate, I shall have to ask for another doctor to assist me. As it is our intention to ask for another doctor for next year, please be on the look-out for one, well equipped, especially in *eye surgery*. This next quarter will make a good development of what I am to expect as to the amount of work the hospital will demand. It is the rainy season now, and that will cut off the attendance largely; but there is also a cholera epidemic which will increase or keep up the number, though not the variety of cases. Heretofore I have not had good accommodations for my patients; have had to refuse all surgical cases from lack of room to operate, but now, with suitable quarters, I shall expect an increased attendance.

Considering the difficulties under which I have worked—repairing my home and the hospital, buying property, and looking it up, all in a new language, and much of the time without an interpreter—I feel that 522 patients treated, without any assistance, during the last nine months of my first year in Korea is not a bad showing. That number, too, does not show my full list either. I was so incommoded during the first months, and much of the time, that no reliable account of numbers was kept. I

have, however, that number on my books, though between 600 and 700 is probably nearer to the right amount.

I wish at this time to sum up only to the opening of the hospital. The cases extend from September 1, 1885, to June 15, 1886; namely:

Korean males, 371 (87 boys and 284 men); Korean females, 105 (28 girls and 77 women); Japanese (both sexes), 46; total, 522. Dispensary cash receipts from sale of medicine, \$35 00 Mexican.

I had no sign or notice at any time about my place that I am a physician. Patients come from reports of one another, and the reputation which foreign medicine has gained.

When I first thought of putting up a sign on the hospital gate since it became ready for use I was puzzled to know how to word it. While still pondering it over my teacher took the matter out of my care, and had the following put up without my trouble. On one post, in Chinese characters, and also in Korean, it stands:

AMERICAN DOCTOR'S DISPENSARY.

On the other post is a most startling statement:

"Old or young, male or female, everybody with whatever disease, come at ten o'clock any day, bring an empty bottle, and see the American doctor."

What would some of our old-code brethren in the United States say to that? It strikes me that is an advertisement that beats all they have to contend with in the adventurous and boastful line. I confess it is not as modest as I would have wished, and in fact it almost makes me blush to read it. It was not my doing, as I say, but that of the teacher who sees what I do, and if, in comparison with a Korean doctor, he feels that that is my proper status and showing, I am more than willing that all with ailments should come to me, and let me do what I am permitted to do in opening up our work on the medical side. The Korean already has startling ideas in regard to the foreign doctor's ability many times. From the first they have come with just that indiscriminate and unbounded limit of "everybody with whatever disease," until scarcely a day passes that I do not have to say, at least once, with a heartache, "I can do nothing for you." I cannot talk enough yet to say much to the patients, outside of questioning and directions, but when I can, the weary and heavy-laden have hearts already prepared for the words they should hear from me.

Korean medicine I do not know much about yet, as I cannot talk enough to learn a great deal there. I have had three Korean doctor-patients, perhaps more, that I did not recognize. I suppose, from what I have discovered and heard, that their rank is about on a par with that of our Indian herb doctors. They seem to attempt nothing in the line of surgery except in a very small way, and then it would oftener be better if they had done nothing at all.

When a doctor goes to digging needles into an eye, hap-hazard, to spur up the sight lost, or takes a boy by the heels, who has an epileptic fit, and

beats his head against some hard substance to bring him to, we cannot wish to put ourselves under his treatment. They know the use of mercury in syphilis, but, as they give it by inhaling fumes, they frequently kill the patient by its corrosive action in the lungs and air-passages. I have personally met one such case, and heard of others.

One day a patient came to me whose case and its treatment interested me much. On his back was a placard, about six by eight inches, sewed to his jacket, covered with Chinese characters in red ink. I asked my teacher what it was, but he seemed averse to telling me, even in English, while the man was present. Afterward I learned that the man was unconscious of its existence there; that his family had put it on unbeknown to him to effect his cure. It contained an invocation to a defunct Buddhist priest for this end. It might pass for a mixed treatment in his case in trying Korean and foreign medicine at the same time.

I meet with a varied reception among my patients. The world must be nearly the same the whole way round, for I occasionally meet with a patient who treats the doctor as rudely as they do sometimes in America. I will say for the whole nation, however, that they are very polite. Many have not yet come to look upon foreigners as quite as good as Koreans, but they are usually those who know nothing about the West and its advantages. For the most part the patients come with a too unbounded faith and confidence in our medicines; but will not always, and in fact not often, submit to operations with the knife without much urging, and frequently die rather than be maimed or cut for their good.

Besides the imperious patient, who looks upon all assistance as his by right of existence (and they happily are rare), another class comes in what might be termed a suppliant mood. They come with clasped hands and many genuflections, beseeching the great foreign doctor to deign to cure them, and give their case a hearing. Only yesterday came one of these among others, with a little child eight years old, in fair strength for a sick one but with an incurable trouble, taken in the stage in which it was brought to me. The poor child will pass very quickly, after much suffering, into a brighter existence. To all the father's supplications and tearful entreaties I could only say, "the child will die, and I cannot give you any help." Gangrene of the mouth had extended through the cheek, and involved a large part of the side of the head. It was doubly sad to me, because I have already cured one case of a similar character when taken at an early stage.

Another class is represented by a patient I now make visits upon. He is very seriously ill with Bright's disease. I was called to visit him at the incredibly late time of twenty days after he had last passed his urine freely. He was enormously swollen, almost to bursting. The native doctors can do nothing for such cases except allow them to die. On account of a notion they have which shows their entire lack of any knowledge in anatomy and physiology, they dare not puncture in such cases. Had he been left unaided for twenty-four to thirty-six hours longer, he must have died in that time. As it is, he is alive to-day, the 22d day from my first seeing him.

Unfortunately for both him and me, however, the rainy season has just set in, and with it a complication which will throw all our well founded hopes to the winds. Since yesterday morning, with the beginning of the rain, and accompanying intolerable dampness, he has grown steadily and rapidly worse, until I now expect at any moment to hear of his death. It is not to recount my failure, however, that I relate this story, but to tell of Korean gratitude in adverse circumstances even. An American could not have said a kinder and pleasanter word to a doctor than he said. A week ago when all seemed going to every one's satisfaction, as I started to leave him, he said, "Wait a moment, I have something to tell you. I do not know whether I shall live or die; but if I die, my mother and family want me to say, they think you have taken much trouble with me, and my mother" (he repeated the name specially again) "wants to thank you for helping me to live so long. My mother says she can understand it, that the doctor who helped her son came from so very far away to our country." I am feeling very sad about this case. There were more than professional reasons why I wanted to help him to a perfect cure.

There is one more class of patients whom I am at a loss to classify. They are those who have the completest faith in foreign medicine, or else none at all. This paradox will hold. It is the class of patients whom I am expected to help at almost the last gasp, or even after it has been taken. Not a stone's throw from my house a boy was taken sick last winter, and when in a condition hopeless to them, I was called in. I looked at him and found, though he had been sick only a very few hours, or rather days, he had just died. I told them that I could do nothing, that he was dead. But that only made them ask, "Is he *entirely* dead? Can't you give him some medicine to make him live?" That is not the only case of procrastination I have met.

There is one class in the Korean social state which has already caused me some perplexity, and promises to occasion still more. It is the sick poor, without homes and (if their word is to be taken) without family and often without friends. Not knowing all the calls there would be upon my attention at the hospital, at the time the estimates were made allowance for, I have so far met the few cases requiring such attention and aid from the proceeds from the sale of medicines; though in the very near future that will not be at all adequate to the demand. Of course support is not granted where sickness does not also exist. But that is where the rub occasionally occurs. The patients are really sick, weak, and the undoubted cause is partial starvation.

One such case I recall particularly to mind. The woman was very feeble, voice so weak I could not make out what she had to say. Her strength was just enough to allow her to crawl about slowly. There were symptoms of some apparently grave disorder of the stomach or liver. I could, however, find no positive sign of any, yet she was evidently quite ill. At first I was at a loss to make a diagnosis, until the idea came to me that perhaps a warm room (she had very meager clothing against the severity of the weather) and rice might be the needed medicine. I administered

also a simple tonic. It took but a few days to show marked improvement in every way. The grave symptoms gradually subsided, and she soon grew quite lively for one of her years. After two weeks she was discharged, proving the exceeding value of caloric and food as restorative remedies. She had wandered in from the country to Seoul, probably supported daily by charity, seeming to have some notion that in the metropolis living or dying would be more easy—such notions as our poor in the United States, too, have in regard to New York or other large cities. She claimed she had no family or friends where she had come from. I should have liked to have kept her for a month or two, for her own sake, but there is no warrant that I know of, and certainly no funds in either of our societies here for the support of charity cases pure and simple. I am fully convinced that in a land of so much poverty some such provision will have to be made; though no one is more averse to indiscriminate charity than myself, nor more desirous than I that the charge of supporting what are termed, "rice Christians" may not be made against us here in Korea. That class of Christians (?), I am confident, does more harm to the cause of missions in the East, in the eyes of both Easterners and Westerners, than a little. The Korean is almost a Spartan in the way he treats some classes of the sick. At different seasons of the year various contagious diseases exist. Patients suffering from such maladies are turned out from their homes, or carried to certain out-of-door localities, according to their diseases, and there are left to themselves with either a small straw tent for shelter, or perhaps only a straw blanket to protect from cold or rain.

In parenthesis let me say here that, strange as it seems to us, small-pox is not one of these dreaded maladies. They avoid this disease by inoculation in children. A man came this spring to have his boy vaccinated. He told me he had lost seven sons from this scourge. Sons worship their father after the latter's death; daughters cannot worship except at the husband's shrine; and hence you see the great calamity that had befallen this seven-times-bereft man.

I have now, to return, one of these discarded cases in the just-completed hospital. Walking one afternoon on the city wall, I found a mother and daughter had been so deserted, not far from us here, protected from the weather only by a straw mat under them and one over them. They were dependent on charity for their food. The husband had left them there and gone back to his home in the country. Three weeks from then, this time of writing, he has not returned to claim his own, and the woman does not know where to go to find him. I inquired into her disease but could not learn any thing, because, as I have since found out, she was at that time wandering in mind.

As it came off quite cool that night I went to her again, called coolies, and had her brought to the hospital. The coolies who did the carrying, though they had probably never seen her before, thanked me for the kindness I was doing her, a helpless one, and refused the money I offered as pay for doing their part of the work. After these three weeks the woman

is getting stronger each day. She is as bright and happy as you please, and it well pays to see one of the unfortunates well on toward recovery. The disease turned out to be one of their much-dreaded ones; namely, relapsing fever, which is exceedingly common in Korea at this season. I could recite more than many cases of interest connected with my work, and which are constantly occurring to me.

These contagious diseases should be met in some way by us. The government hospital does nothing for them, because they do nothing outside the hospital, and such cases the Koreans would not allow in the building. I can do nothing now for them, because I am single handed and have as much as I can attend to at my hospital. I, too, cannot admit them into my hospital, for if I did so, and the Koreans became aware of it, they would not visit me there with their other ailments. They can, however, be met by our going into these localities and erecting temporary buildings, or, better, remodeling old ones there, and the cost would not be worth considering in comparison with the amount of good we could thus do. I think between \$200 and \$300, Mexican, would cover all the expense of repairs after the purchase, and if I could only have a colleague to look after the hospital, I would like nothing better than looking after these patients in a building outside the city walls, not far away. It will require a man who knows how to speak the language a little, because one's servants are afraid to have any thing to do with such patients, so he would have nearly the whole work to do and look after himself.

Just now we have the cholera raging in Korea. Hundreds in this city are no doubt dying daily. Dr. Allen tried to get the government to make an estimate of the death rate by having the dead counted who are nightly carried through the city gates for burial. His only result was the very unsatisfactory reply, "What is the good? Their deaths can't be helped."

This day that I am occupied copying this report (July 16, 1886) I have had a dilemma before me in regard to the cholera. The Koreans of the neighborhood came to us asking for money to make a sacrifice to heaven, that the plague might be stopped. They wish to buy a pig and much rice and other food, and offer these in the streets as a burnt-offering. I could not understand whether they intended to partake of the flesh themselves, but have not much doubt but what they do, as that is usually customary. If I had only had the command of the language, or even a good interpreter, I should have given them a good talk, as the subject is one so touching to them. As it was, I told them I could not give them money for such a purpose, because I knew it was useless. I said that I also daily pray to heaven that the plague may be stopped, and that they should do the same. I could not give them money for that, but if they would make their houses cleaner, and clean up the drains of every house and that of the street, and newly stone up the well so that dirty water could not enter there, for such an end I would gladly make a contribution. But the only reply was such as I had given about their sacrifice, that such cleaning would do no good, Advising them again to pray to heaven with words only, and from clean houses, they went away.

I have actually seen one well in Korea where I could not tell if the drain ran into the well or the well poured into the drain. Their top surfaces of water were on a level. Many and many a well is as badly off, though it is not so apparent to the eye.

We can then only estimate the daily number of deaths. For some days past cholera patients, or those with any thing like forerunning symptoms, have kept me very busy. In too many cases they try first the virtues of Korean medicine, and then come to me several hours later, when the patient is dying. I have good reasons for believing I have eased many, and I positively know of several cures. It is a great source of dissatisfaction to me that so few patients return to inform me of the results. I have vainly tried several expedients to induce patients to return, and have to judge from indications as to results. I believe in time they will show more gratitude and perseverance in some cases. Too many expect instantaneous cures, or those quickly performed, such as in breaking up the chills and fever of malaria.

The nomenclature of disease in Korea is not such as to give one any clues of much importance in diagnosis. "Humors of the chest" stands for any pulmonary complaint; "inside disease" for any intestinal ailment, from the actual worms, which are quite common, to the imaginary worms, which are even more common, and all forms of indigestion from eating dog meat or other hardly digestible food, or inflammatory troubles. From China has come a great part of the articles of *vertu* for long since, so that such articles have a specific name—"tang" articles, named after one of the provinces in China. Classed under that name is "tang" disease, or the Chinese disease; what we know as syphilis. This latter shows its effects almost daily, though I cannot see any reason for classing it even inferentially under the same name with estimated good things.

As my summary shows, I had at one time quite a number of Japanese patients. These do not come to me any more since the arrival of a Japanese doctor, educated in foreign medicine.

The Korean patients who come to me are, in the majority, of the lowest and poorest class. I have, of course, many of the better classes, but the majority does not die with them. To all the poorest I give the medicine without price. My fee is, however, fifty cash, or about three cents (Mexican). It is the same as is charged at the government hospital. For quinine I charge double that, as I have to dispense large quantities of that drug. As quinine is highly estimated among Koreans, we have already caught two or three of them trying to get it from us under a pretense that they need it personally, when their intention was only to sell it again at an advanced price. Hence we have put the price to 200 cash for such patients with malaria as do not personally visit us, and we will not sell even at that rate more than enough for one person.

When I first began to give out medicine they all came without bottles and without money. They always said, "I will bring the bottle back tomorrow, if you will lend it to me, and bring the money at the same time."

As they only in the rarest instances kept their word, either the rich or the poor, the high or the low, I was soon so reduced in my stock of bottles I was compelled to oblige them to bring bottles.

Since going into the hospital I am very strict in that matter, obliging them to pay the money first as well as bring the bottle, excepting in such cases of extreme poverty or extreme haste as my judgment leads me to be lenient toward. Up to the time of opening the hospital I charged only 20 cash, because the government hospital charged no more. When they advanced their price, I did the same. If I should let down my prices or *give* the medicine to all, I make no doubt I should have more calls, but I would not be able alone to tend to many more. This is a bad showing for the finances of the hospital, but I think the wisest course for our ends. In a few years I think we can charge nearer the real value of the drugs, and perhaps soon.

I have made a much longer report than I expected. I do not claim for it any thing scientific, but thought such a one as this would give you better my daily life here and experiences than classified diseases, and hence be really more acceptable. We have the same diseases here as in America, though some of them are more common here than there, and others *vice versa*. If you desire, for any reason, a more complete report regarding the names of the diseases and frequency of occurrence here, I can, of course, easily tabulate them for you.

STATISTICS.

Foreign missionaries, 2 ; assistant missionaries, 2 ; foreign missionaries, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 1 ; native teachers, 2 ; foreign teachers, 2 ; probationers, 1 ; adherents, 100 ; conversions during the year, 1 ; adults baptized, 1 ; number of high schools, 1 ; number of teachers in same, 6 ; number of pupils, 30 ; number of Sabbath-schools, 1 ; number of Sabbath scholars, 12 ; number of parsonages or "homes," 3 ; estimated value of parsonages or "homes," \$8,000 ; value of orphanages, schools, hospitals, book-rooms, etc., \$2,900 ; collected for self-support, \$4,000 ; volumes printed during the year, 1,000 ; pages printed during the year, 40,000.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1812.

OUR Domestic Missions are of two classes. Nine are administered as Foreign Missions, receiving their appropriations directly from the Mission Rooms, and being in all other respects regulated as Foreign Missions. Each covers a whole region of country designated by the General Conference, and its missionaries, excepting the supplies, are members of various Annual Conferences.

The arrangement under heads of nationality, or race, is simply one of convenience. All are of the same general character—truly missions. Impressed with the great importance of this field, the General Conference has made several requisitions, two of which we subjoin :

1. Each superintendent of missions, and, where there is no superintendent, each missionary, shall make a quarterly report to the Corresponding Secretary at New York, giving information of the state and prospects of the several missions under his care.
2. Each missionary shall report to his superintendent once a quarter, in writing, the state and prospects of the special work in which he is engaged.

We will also call attention to ¶¶ 81 and 82 of the Discipline as very important :

It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to examine strictly into the state of the Domestic Missions within its bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its missions which, in the judgment of the Conference, is able to support itself.

Each Annual Conference shall report through its secretary, annually, to the Secretaries of the Missionary Society at New York, the name of each district, circuit, or station, within its bounds, sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to such for the year.

The exhibit which follows does not, by any means, present the whole domestic work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In many of our great cities societies exist, each devoting itself exclusively to its own field. Not less than \$100,000 more must have been expended the past year by Methodist people in this important department, chiefly in work in great cities, where the demand is far beyond the ability of the general society to supply.

On July 1, 1884, the population of the United States was estimated at 55,554,000. It is probably now over 58,000,000. The census of 1880 reported as follows: the total population comprised 25,518,820 males and 24,636,963 females; 43,475,840 were natives and 6,679,943 foreign born; there were 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 civilized Indians exclusive of those in the Indian Territory. Exclusive of Alaska there are about 260,000 Indians in the United States. There were 43,402,970 whites and 6,580,793 colored persons.

Since 1880 there has been an unceasing stream of population flowing into the United States from foreign countries. In 1881 this numbered 669,431; 1882 there were 788,992; 1883 there were 603,322; 1884 there were 518,592; the first half of 1885 there were 395,346. Of these 730,035 came from the British Isles; 960,020 from Germany; 352,334 from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; 109,386 from Italy; 79,523 from Russia; 23,152 from France; 403,766 from British North America.

While many of the best people come to us from foreign lands, yet this immense tide of immigration is floating in upon us evils and perils of such magnitude that we do well to note them, and, noting, to let both our patriotism and Christian zeal be correspondingly inflamed. Romanism, Mormonism, infidelity, Sabbath desecration, socialism, anarchism, liquor-drinking, ignorance, and crime are all belting our land and thronging the great cities. In a little while these vote, and aid in various ways to give direction to public affairs and character to the nation. We must not delay. The wave of immigration, it has been estimated, sweeps every year thirty miles inward toward the Pacific.

Those who labor on the frontier often make the greatest

sacrifices to apply the antidote of the Gospel to this awful ulcer of sin that threatens to grow upon our border. Want, exposure, toil, and sometimes even sickness and death, have been the price paid for the privilege of planting churches on the frontier. Some of us live in elegance and part with a few dollars, but our children may yet pay a fearful tax in blood and tears and gold for our present withholding. As will be seen, we need about \$450,000 to meet the demands of the great Domestic Mission work ordered to be done by the General Committee.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Commenced in 1814.

THE latest report of the Indian Commissioners of the United States shows that our total Indian population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska, numbers 259,244 of full blood and 18,412 of mixed blood. They occupy about 143,000,000 acres of land, lying for the most part west of the Mississippi; only 17,000,000 of this vast area are tillable. Of the full blood Indians, 37,123 can read English only; 11,344 can read Indian only; 6,635 can read English and Indian; 27,939 can use English enough for ordinary intercourse; 66,711 wear citizens' dress wholly; 62,828 wear citizens' dress in part; 37,386 labor in civilized pursuits; 17,812 houses are occupied by them. During the past year 3,198 have learned to read.

The Indian church members, exclusive of those in the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, number 30,544, of whom 14,550 are males and 15,994 are females. There are 155 church buildings. Contributed by religious societies for education, \$16,464; for other purposes, \$5,276.

There are about 50,000 Indian youth who ought to be in school. Of these about 20,000 will have been in the school at least one month of this fiscal year. Nearly 4,000 will this year be in industrial schools, such as Hampton, Carlisle, Chillico, Genoa, and the two Whites's Institutes of Indiana and Iowa. The government will spend about \$1,200,000 this year on Indian education.

This report of the Board of Indian Commissioners states that the expenditures of religious societies last year for Indian

education and missions so far as reported to them show : Baptist Home Mission Board, \$29,972 16 ; Baptist Southern Mission Board, \$14,065 12 ; American Missionary Association, \$31,825 62 ; Protestant Episcopal Mission Board, \$49,773 81 ; Friends' Missionary Societies, \$12,128 ; Mennonite Church Mission, \$6,225 49 ; Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, \$6,000 ; Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, \$32,224 55 ; Presbyterian Home Mission Board, \$62,000 ; Presbyterian Southern Mission Board, \$6,740—a total of \$250,954 75.

The public mind seems to have become fully alive to the importance of clothing the Indian with manhood by giving him a homestead under proper guard, and by opening to him the courts of justice. It is also proposed to abolish the reservation system, and from the sale of lands invest an equitable sum for necessary permanent improvements helpful to the Indian. The government has long since ceased to make treaties with the Indians or in any other way to regard them as separate nationalities. Rev. M. L. Gates, M.D., a Kansas presiding elder, says : " Appropriations for Indians should be rapidly decreased along all lines that lead to pauperism, and increased along all lines that tend toward educated self-support. Guard the rights of the Indian, but for his own good break up his reservations." We adopt the following sentiments of the *Friends' Missionary Advocate* :

If the United States House of Representatives would pass a few laws which have been carefully prepared and passed by the Senate, designed to confirm Indian titles to land and divide the land in severalty, if the training of adults and children in labor and in civilized habits were rigorously pushed, if strict justice were done them, if they were brought under the wholesome training of civil law, if the civil service rules were rigidly applied to the Indian service, if the churches would do their utmost for their Christianization, then would the work go forward slowly ; for savages cannot be made into civilized people under two or three generations.

The area of our own work among the aborigines has not materially changed during the past year, and from some of the fields we are happy to be able to present extracts from a few of the reports rendered to the Conferences. Only the Indian Territory is administered by the Board, and this mission will appear hereinafter.

The presiding elder of the Syracuse District, Central New York Conference, reports as follows :

The Onondaga Indian Mission, on which much money and labor have been bestowed for over forty years past, is still a field requiring much care and patient toil. It is not the most encouraging of our fields of labor. The same outlay would produce larger results in Japan or India. But we hope for some trophies from this hard field. Some good tokens have appeared of late. The mission property, consisting of a very tasteful church building and a convenient parsonage and barn, is valued at \$4,500. Our membership is about fifty.

The presiding elder of the Cazenovia District, in the same Conference, reports as follows :

The Oneida Indian Mission is connected with the Bennett's Corners Charge, and consists of about one hundred and forty persons, twenty-eight of whom are church-members or probationers. There is one mission church among them ; old and dilapidated and quite insufficient for the wants of the people. A new building or the extensive repair of the old one is greatly needed. An appropriation of \$500 by the Missionary Society would, I think, insure the erection of a new church. I trust that such a grant will ere long be made. Meanwhile it is *imperative* that the \$200 usually appropriated to this mission for pastoral support be continued. The pastor and missionary, Rev. Elias Andrews, has labored there with marked acceptability during the past four years.

The presiding elder of the Seattle District, Puget Sound Conference, reports as follows :

In the Nooksack Indian Mission the school has been taught by Mrs. Flinn, a Christian lady, who has been both a mother and a teacher to the scholars. The attendance has not been all that might have been expected. Owing to the protracted sickness and subsequent death of George, the chief of the Indians, an unsettled feeling has prevailed among them, unfavorable to the highest interests of the school. The children, however, made most excellent improvement in their studies. Brother Flinn has had pastoral oversight of the Indian church, and the interest in the Sunday-school and public service has been well sustained.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Oregon Conference report that there are only two Indian reservations within the bounds of our Conference over which we, as a church, have attempted spiritual oversight. The Siletz Reservation is located on the coast west of Corvallis, including the Salmon and Siletz River valleys, and extending to Cape Foulweather, and to within five miles of Yaquina Bay, the terminus of C. P. R. R. Our church once had a flourishing society of one hundred Indians on this reservation. Among its members were many bright examples of earnest, intelligent, and deeply pious Christians. We also had a large and

prosperous Sunday-school. But what the condition of affairs there now is, religiously, your committee is not prepared to report. Klamath Reservation is in southern Oregon, east of the Cascade Mountains, on the Upper Klamath Lake, and includes in its area of one million acres most of the valuable portions of Wood, Williamson, and Sprague River valleys. It is naturally divided into two nearly equal parts. The western portion occupies a fertile valley on the east shore of the upper Klamath Lake and lower Wood and Williamson Rivers; here the agency is located and the principal settlements of the Klamath and Modoc Indians, with a few Pitt Rivers.

The labors of our missionary, Rev. N. M. Skipworth, were confined mostly to this division of the reservation; he being superintendent of instruction, and having charge of a large industrial boarding-school, was not able to visit the eastern division, forty miles distant, where a sub-agency is located at Yainax, and another large and flourishing industrial boarding-school under the efficient management of Rev. W. T. Leeke, a local preacher of our church. The following reports of missionary work in these two fields furnish thorough and interesting exhibits of the spiritual condition of the tribes represented. Brother Skipworth writes:

"I found the work, as I thought, in a prosperous condition; many of the young people and children were in the church, at least on probation. They seemed to delight in prayer and class-meetings, and spoke encouragingly with regard to present experience and future prospects. I preached to them twice a month, lectured them often, and prayed with and for them daily. Mrs. Skipworth was also diligent and earnest in trying to lead them on in the right way, and to encourage them to lay hold on eternal life. Yet, despite all, they were greatly discouraged, and said it was about useless to make any further efforts to be Christians. We had great sympathy for them, and did all in our power to do them good, but Indians once discouraged and dejected are greatly inclined to give over and make no further effort. A few were holding on, and, we trust, will persevere to the end.

"At Williamson River Church, seven miles from the agency, I preached twice a month; had a fine congregation that was attentive to the word. Many of them seemed rich in faith, and gave evidence of an earnest Christian experience. I baptized ten, the agent, Joseph Emory, and one child. I enrolled their names on the church book."

Brother Leeke reports "the school at Yainax in excellent condition, and the church still flourishing. The Indians have continued in the faith, and made good progress in the Christian life. The number of church-members on this part of the reservation remains the same as when you left us, and includes nearly every Indian who has arrived at the age of accountability. Our class and prayer-meetings during the year have been abundantly blessed, and the testimony of the children and Indians in these meetings has been rich in faith and love of our Saviour."

In speaking of that noble specimen of humanity and Christian integrity, an Indian local preacher at Yainax, he says: "Jesse Kirk has been

faithful and has done excellent work for the Master, in all humility and spiritual love." Our Sabbath-school, which numbers sixty pupils with four teachers, has been more successful this year than ever before. The superintendent, Mrs. Leeke, has supplied the school with the Berean Lesson Leaves and the Church Catechism, with good results, and the instructions in the Scriptures have been exceptionally thorough and successful.

Brother Leeke strongly urges the employment of Jesse Kirk as missionary—adding that he is eminently worthy the confidence of the Church.

We, your Committee, would respectfully and earnestly recommend the employment of this brother, Jesse Kirk, as missionary on the Klamath Mission, and Brother John Adams, an Indian local preacher in our church at Siletz, as missionary to the Indians on the Siletz Reservation.

We regret that these reports are not furnished us in greater numbers and minuteness, at least in the proceedings of the Conferences, but the few extracts we have made will suffice to indicate the general character of the work being done among the aborigines.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

Central New York.		Munising.....	\$50	Riverton.....	\$80
Oneida.....	\$200	Hannahville.....	50	Isabella.....	150
Onondaga.....	300	Iroquois.....	50	Nottawa and Bendey.....	40
Onondaga debt.....	500	Missions, 7; Money, \$700.		Missions, 8; Money, \$800.	
Missions, 2; Money, \$1,000.		Genesee.		Puget Sound.	
Columbia River.		Gowanda.....	\$300	Nootsack Mission.....	\$500
Yakima and surrounding tribes.....	\$800	Alabama.....	100	Missions, 1; Money, \$500.	
Missions, 1; Money, \$800.		Missions, 2; Money, \$400.		Northern New York.	
Detroit.		Michigan.		St. Regis.....	\$500
Taymouth.....	\$150	Grand Traverse District.....	\$100	Missions, 1; Money, \$500.	
Saganing and Pinconning.....	150	Petoskey.....	150	Wisconsin.	
Marquette District.....	200	Elk Rapids.....	50	Oneida.....	\$200
Kewawenon.....	50	Northport.....	80	Missions, 1; Money, \$200.	
		Big Rapids District.....	150		

WELSH.

Commenced in 1828.

THIS mission has work in two stations, Remsen and Utica, within the bounds of the Northern New York Conference. Rev. W. R. Griffith, missionary, has rendered no report as yet, but we know it has been a year of progress. A new and beautiful church called "Coke Memorial Church" has been erected, the name in memory of Thomas Coke, D.D., first Methodist Bishop, himself a Welshman. This has engrossed the pastor's time and taxed his strength.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Utica and Remsen.....	\$200
Missions, 2; Money, \$200.	

FRENCH.

Commenced in 1881.

The following very clear statement of the condition of the French people within the bounds of the Troy Conference, for which the General Committee at its late meeting made an appropriation, is from the pen of A. D. Heaxt, P. E., of the Plattsburg District :

At the last session of Conference it was stated that there was a large French population within our territory, and a motion was made to appoint a committee to consider the feasibility of special work among this class. The motion prevailed, and the matter was given to a committee of six brethren, one from each district, to investigate and report. This committee, after carefully considering the subject, presented the following report :

"Your committee, appointed in the interests of the French population, present the following report :

"*Whereas*, There is within the bounds of our Conference a French population of about 20,000, largely without religious instruction or pastoral oversight by any Protestant denomination, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this Conference deems it expedient to request the General Missionary Committee to appropriate \$2,000 for the employment of a missionary for such population within the bounds of the Conference, to be centrally located, as may hereafter be determined."

After the reading of this report it was, on motion, ordered : "That the matter relating to the French population, as presented in the report of the committee, be referred to the presiding elders, with power."

The above is all the action had at Conference. The presiding elders have not planned for the work yet, but we are to have a meeting on the 12th of this month, when the subject will, no doubt, be carefully considered, and, probably, some plan for prosecuting the work adopted.

I will add, further, that our Conference is bounded on the north by the Canada line, and in that part of this district—Plattsburg—lying in Clinton County, there are large numbers of French people. In some of the towns, I should say, one third of the population was of this class. Many of these could be reached by a Protestant missionary who could speak their language. It is not an uncommon thing to see some of them, who understand English, in our congregations.

A revival has been in progress in one of our churches for the past month, and among the fifty or sixty converts are ten or twelve from the French Catholic Church in the place. The priest has done all in his power to keep his people away from the meetings, but without avail. Almost every year some of the French Catholics are brought to Christ.

It seems to me that a zealous, devoted man, who could preach to these people in their own language, would be instrumental in saving very many of them.

I hope the above will furnish you with the facts you need. If I have not covered the ground as fully as you desire, let me know.

The French work for the past year in Central Illinois Conference, is represented with great candor, by the missionary, Rev. N. W. Deveneau. The superadded discussion of the importance of these missions is so trenchant that we venture to publish it in our report, though not strictly belonging to it. He says :

Last October we dedicated our church within \$550 of being free of debt. I assumed that \$550, and I have been enabled, by earning it as an evangelist, to clear our indebtedness, and we report the finest French Protestant church of the West. My colleague attended school up to June 12, having preached on Sundays, but the whole of the pastoral and missionary work was thrown on me. I have made about 150 calls and distributed several hundred tracts, and a number of Testaments and Bibles. We have been losing some by emigration of some of our people to the West.

During the year I have preached 269 sermons and have delivered 30 or more lectures, and was holding revival meetings from December 10 to the middle of April, when my health forced me to give up special meetings. During the year we have had on our work about 20 conversions, that is, in Illinois. In August I went to Brazil, Indiana, where a number of French and Belge are living, working in the numerous coal mines, and I held meetings among them for a week and organized a French Methodist Episcopal Society, with 35 members. This promises much, as the people are hungry for the Gospel and are searchers after truth. One young man of our mission here is now at school, and with the work of the ministry in view. I expect to employ him to preach on Sundays at some of our mission points.

During this year I am thinking of giving some attention to starting a permanent work in Chicago. Of course, I have too much to attend to to give the care to such a work as a mission to the 20,000 French of Chicago. The harvest, indeed, is great and laborers few, among the French. Among the perils of our country, none threaten us more than does Romanism. Lafayette, himself a Romanist, said : " If the liberties of the American people are ever destroyed, they will fall by the hands of the Romish clergy," and any man traveling over our country can easily see how Rome is gaining in influence, wealth, members, and boldness. In concluding, I know of nothing which expresses our opinion better than the words of Rev. Josiah Strong, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He says :

" There are many who are disposed to attribute any fear of Roman Catholicism in the United States to bigotry or childishness. Such see nothing in the character and attitude of Romanism that is hostile to our free institutions, or find nothing portentous in its growth. Let us, then,

first compare some of the fundamental principles of our government with those of the Catholic Church. The Constitution of the United States guarantees liberty of conscience. Nothing is dearer and more fundamental. Pope Pius IX, in his Encyclical Letter of August 15, 1854, said: 'The absurd and erroneous doctrines or ravings in defense of liberty of conscience are a most pestilential error—a pest, of all others, most to be dreaded in a State.' The same Pope, in his Encyclical Letter of December 8, 1864, anathematized 'Those who assert the liberty of conscience and of religious worship.' Also 'All such as maintain that the Church may not employ force.'

"The pacific tone of Rome in the United States does not imply a change of heart. She is tolerant where she is helpless. Says Bishop O'Connor: 'Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic world.' The *Catholic Review* says: 'Protestantism of every form has not, and never can have, any right where Catholicity is triumphant.' The Archbishop of St. Louis once said: 'Heresy and unbelief are crimes; and in Christian countries, as in Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholics and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the law of the land, they are punished as other crimes.' The *Boston Pilot* says: 'No good government can exist without religion, and there can be no religion without an Inquisition, which is wisely designed for the promotion and protection of the true faith.'

"The following is from *The Rambler*, a Catholic paper of London: 'Religious liberty, in the sense of a liberty possessed by every man to choose his religion, is one of the most wicked delusions ever foisted upon this age by the father of all deceit. The very name liberty, except in the sense of a permission to do certain definite acts, ought to be banished from the domain of religion. It is neither more nor less than falsehood. No man has a right to choose his religion. None but an atheist can uphold the principles of religious liberty. Shall I foster that damnable doctrine, that Socialism and Calvinism and Anglicanism and Judaism are not every one of them mortal sins, like murder and adultery? Shall I hold out hopes to my erring Protestant brother, that I will not meddle with his creed if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I tempt him to forget that he has no more right to his religious views than he has to my purse, to my house, or to my life-blood? No, Catholicism is the most intolerant of creeds. It is intolerance itself; for it is the truth itself.' The St. Louis *Shepherd of the Valley* says: 'The Catholic who says the Church is not intolerant belies the sacred spouse of Christ. Every cardinal, archbishop, and bishop in the Catholic Church takes an oath of allegiance to the Pope, in which occur the following words: "Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said Lord (the Pope), or his aforesaid successors, I will to my utmost persecute and oppose."'

"Another foundation-stone of our free institutions is free speech and a

* R. W. Thompson's "Papacy and Civil Power," p. 717.

free press. But in his Encyclical Letter of December 8, 1864, Pius IX, anathematized 'All who maintained the liberty of the press, and all advocates of free speech.' He calls it the 'liberty of perdition.' Again, free schools are one of the corner-stones of our government. Catholic opposition to our public school system is general and well known. Says a Papal Encyclical: 'XLV. The Romish Church has a right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools, and in the arrangements of the studies of the public schools.' 'LXVII. Public schools open to all children, for the education of the young, should be under the control of the Romish Church, and should not be subject to the civil power, nor made to conform to the opinions of the age.' The attitude of the Catholic Church toward our schools is not simply one of non-approval, but of decided hostility. Says the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*: 'It will be a glorious day for the Catholics in this country, when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces.'

"I do not forget that in the dark ages it was the Church of Rome which prevented the lamp of learning from going out utterly, or that the Jesuits at a later period were the most famous teachers in Europe. But Rome has never favored the education of the masses. In her relations to them she has adhered to her own proverb, *Ignorance is the mother of devotion*. In Protestant countries like Germany and the United States, where there is a strong sentiment in favor of popular education, she has been compelled, in self-defense, to open schools of her own. But her real attitude toward the education of the masses should be inferred from her course in those where she has, or has had, undisputed sway; and there she has kept the people in besotted ignorance. Instance her own Italy, where 73 per cent. of the population are illiterate, or Spain, where we find 80 per cent., or Mexico, where 93 per cent. belong to this class.

"Again, many who are well acquainted with the true character of Romanism are indifferent to it, because not aware of the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in the United States. They tell us, and truly, that Rome loses great numbers of adherents here through the influence of our free schools, free institutions, and the strong pervasive spirit of independence, which is so hostile to priestly authority. But let us not congratulate ourselves too soon. The losses of Romanism in the United States are not to any extent the gains of Protestantism. When a man born in the Catholic Church loses confidence in the only faith of which he has any knowledge, he does not examine Protestantism, but sinks into skepticism. Romanism is chiefly responsible for German and French infidelity. For, when a mind to which thought and free inquiry have been forbidden as a crime attains its intellectual majority, the largeness of liberty is not enough, it reacts into license and excess. Skepticism and infidelity are the legitimate children of unreasoning and superstitious credulity, and the grandchildren of Rome. Apostate Catholics are increasing—are most dangerous classes. Unaccustomed to think for themselves, and having thrown off authority, they become the easy victims of socialists or nihilists, or any other wild and dangerous propagandists. But notwithstanding

the great losses of Romanism in the United States, it is growing with great rapidity. In 1800 the Catholic population was 100,000. In 1884, according to official statistics, it was 6,628,176. At the beginning of the century there was one Catholic to every 53 of the whole population. In 1850, one to 14.3; in 1870, one to 8.3; in 1880, one to 7.7.

" Dr. Dorchester, in his valuable and inspiring work, *Problem of Religious Progress*, easily shows that the actual gains of Protestantism in the United States during the entire century have been much larger than those of Catholicism, and seems disposed to dismiss all anxiety as to the issue of the race between them. But it is the relative rather than the actual gains which are prophetic. From 1800 to 1880 the population increased ninefold, the membership of all evangelical Churches twenty-seven fold, and the Catholic population sixty-three fold. Not much importance, however, should be attached to this comparison, as the Catholic population was insignificant in 1800, and a small addition sufficed to increase it several fold. But in 1850 the Catholic Church was nearly one half as large as all evangelical Protestant Churches. Let us, then, look at their relative progress since that time. From 1850 to 1880, the population increased 116 per cent.; the communicants of evangelical Churches, 185 per cent.; and the Catholic population, 294 per cent. From 1850 to 1880, the number of evangelical Churches increased 125 per cent., and during the same period Catholic Churches increased 447 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 the Churches of all evangelical denominations increased 49 per cent., while the Catholic Churches multiplied 74 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 the ministers of evangelical Churches increased in number 46 per cent.; Catholic priests, 61 per cent. From 1850 to 1870 ministers increased 86 per cent.; priests, 204 per cent. From 1850 to 1880 ministers increased 173 per cent., and priests, 391 per cent. In 1850 the Catholic population was equal to 45 per cent. of evangelical Church membership; in 1870 it was equal to 68 per cent., and in 1880 it equaled 63 per cent., a slight relative loss. During the ten years Romanism gained largely on Protestantism in the number of churches and ministers, but lost slightly in the number of communicants, a loss due to the falling off of immigration during the last half of the period. Examination shows that the growth of the Catholic Church corresponds closely with that of the foreign population. The growth is a little more rapid. Since 1880 there has been a marked increase in the Catholic population. The average annual growth of the latter from 1870 to 1880 was 176,733; while from 1883 to 1884 it was 231,322. It has been shown that during the remainder of the century, or longer, the rate of immigration will undoubtedly increase. The ratio of growth of the Catholic Church will, therefore, increase, and it will continue to make a rapid gain on the Protestant denominations. But this is not all. Rome, with characteristic foresight, is concentrating her strength in the Western States and Territories. As the West is to dominate the nation, she intends to dominate the West. In the United States a little less than one eighth of the population is Catholic; in the Territories, taken together, more than one third. In the whole country there are not quite two thirds

as many Catholics as there are members of evangelical Churches. When the Jesuits were driven out of Berlin, they declared they would plant themselves in the Western Territories of America. And they are there to-day, with empires in their brains. Expelled for their intrigues, even from Catholic countries, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, and later, France, they are free to colonize in the great West, and are there gathering and plotting to Romanize the Western empire.

"Rev. J. H. Warren, D.D., writes from California, in which State there are four times as many Romanists as Protestant Church members: 'The Roman Catholic power is fast becoming an overwhelming evil. Their schools are every-where, and number, probably, 2,000 in the State. They blow no trumpets, are sparing no pains, and say little about statistics, but are at work night and day to break down the institutions of the country, beginning with the public schools. As sure as we live, so surely will the conflict come, and it will be hard.'"

I have given you these memorable words of Dr. Strong, because I believe every Protestant ought to see them. Rome is not asleep, by far, and we find out that she is gaining ascendancy right along. In Kansas, Dakota, and Nebraska, French Roman Catholics are going in colonies. Some are ready to be evangelized. I have been asked to come and work, but felt I could not leave our Church here; but I am looking to a visit there and fruits there. I believe we ought to have a man to go ahead and open up French Methodist Episcopal Missions among the thousands of French of the western Territories.

The work in New Orleans, under the special supervision of Bishop Mallalieu, has been in progress during the year, and was so well reported by the bishop that \$900 was put at his disposal for the same work next year.

The Missionary Committee at its annual meeting in 1885 appropriated \$500 for the support of French Missions within the bounds of the Louisiana Conference, and placed the same at the disposal of the resident bishop.

The work was commenced on the first Sunday of February, 1886, and has been continued, without interruption, from that time onward to the present. The first Sunday there was service held and a sermon preached in French in three different churches, namely: Ames, La Harpe, and the Second German. The audiences averaged not far from forty persons, though not all were French-speaking. The audience at La Harpe was made up for the most part of colored people. Up to this time, so far as can be learned, no persistent and systematic effort has been made by any evangelical Church to reach the French-speaking people of the city of New Orleans—at least none had been made within recent times.

In May a small hall was hired on Bourbon Street, in the midst of the French population of the city, and services were commenced on May 23, and have been continued there up to the 15th of January. On Sunday,

January 16, we entered upon the possession of a much larger hall in a more favorable location. In connection with the work at the hall on Bourbon Street we have had a Sunday-school organized, with an average attendance of twenty-four scholars. We have also held, for the most of the time, two and sometimes three social services for prayer, singing, and reading of the word of God, exhortation and experience. All these meetings, as well as the Sunday preaching service, have been well attended. The size of the hall has been the only limit many times to the numbers present. The congregations have been made up largely of Roman Catholics, or those who have come out from that Church, while there have been a few native Americans and some of the old Huguenot stock, natives of France and residents of New Orleans.

We have had, with a few Sundays excepted, regular preaching services in Ames Church, La Harpe Chapel, Bourbon Street Hall, and, occasionally, preaching service in Nashua Chapel. Besides these Sunday services, and the Sunday-school already noticed, we have had in the various places mentioned on an average from four to five—nearly five—social meetings each week. This is the programme for the present: namely, three preaching services in three different places each Sunday, one Sunday-school and five social meetings.

Hundreds of calls have been made upon French-speaking families, and with encouraging results, and this among both colored and white. Almost without exception our workers are well received, and, at least, are kindly treated, for these people have the usual French politeness.

The American Bible Society made us a liberal donation of French Testaments, and hundreds of them have been distributed, and we have reason to know that many of them are being read with profit.

Our Tract Society made an appropriation of \$500 a year ago for the printing of French tracts, and it may be said now that we have one of the very best, if not the best, series of French tracts of any denomination in this country. These tracts have been freely distributed and eagerly received, and seem to be highly prized and carefully read. They avoid all controversy, and are pious, experimental, and evangelistic.

In addition to all the work done in the city, the country has not been altogether overlooked. Visits have been made to some eight of the large centers of the French-speaking people in various sections of the State, and meetings have been held and the Gospel preached. Many of those who have been in attendance had never heard a Gospel sermon, or song, or prayer, or words of Christian testimony from Protestant lips in all their lives before. They have heard respectfully, and have, in not a few instances, put themselves in the position of inquirers.

When we come to count up results, we are impressed with the idea that God only can know what has been accomplished, and what shall be the fruitage of all the sermons preached, the prayers and exhortations, the songs and Testaments and tracts scattered like good seed on this long-neglected soil.

It is probable that, in all, not far from sixty have been converted already,

and many more are coming to the light. The omens are encouraging, and the results inspire to still greater efforts.

The workers in the field have been Rev. W. P. McLaughlin, Rev. E. U. Brun, and Rev. S. Mitchell. With these, Pastors King and Pierre, of La Harpe and Nashua Chapels, and several of the professors of New Orleans University, have faithfully co-operated.

It will be remembered that the entire appropriation made last year was only \$500, and yet, with this and a little that has been added, Revs. Brun and Mitchell have given at least twenty-two months of constant service, toiling through all the summer months without cessation or vacation. It is only just that it should be said that in all probability it will not be possible to find in any part of the missionary field of the Church a place where equal results have been secured and an equal amount performed at so small an outlay of means.

There has been some opposition excited on the part of some of the priests and their followers, and also on the part of some of infidel and socialistic tendencies; but with one exception, and that in one of the country places visited, there has been no disturbance of our services, and no trouble of any kind in the way of threats or personal violence.

A grant was also made for French work in New Hampshire. Nothing can be more evident than that we are loudly called by Providence to a great work among the people of this language.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Central Illinois.....	\$1,000	Louisiana.....	\$500
Missions, 2; Money, \$1,500.			

GERMAN.

Commenced in 1838.

For an account of our great German work the diligent inquirer must resort to the same sources of information as in respect to our English work. It is so extensive that we can only give the following list of

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES:

California (<i>German</i>).			
Presiding Elder.....	\$350	Brooklyn: Wyckoff St....	\$150
North German Mission...	200	Clinton and Worcester...	175
Oakland.....	350	Fort Hunter.....	100
San Francisco: Folsom St.	200	Hartford.....	250
St. Paul's.....	200	Lawrence.....	550
San Francisco Mission...	475	Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle.....	100
Santa Cruz.....	300	New Haven.....	225
Santa Rosa.....	500	New York, West-side Mission: Hall rent.....	500
Stockton.....	225	Missionary.....	400
Missions, 9; Money, \$2,800.		New York: 114th Street.	400
East German.		Turner's Falls and North Greenfield.....	250
Bridgeport.....	\$100	Yonkers.....	200
		Philadelphia District.....	\$450
		Baltimore: Hartford Ave.	100
		Light Street.....	800
		Buffalo.....	100
		Mission.....	220
		Dunkirk.....	250
		Elizabeth.....	200
		Hoboken.....	300
		Jersey City.....	350
		Newark Mission.....	250
		Philadelphia: Girard Ave.	250
		York St. and Vineland.	180
		Scranton and S. Scranton.	150
		Missions, 26; Money, \$6,500.	

Central German.

Cincinnati: Blanchard Chapel.....	\$350
Brookville.....	50
Greenville.....	200
Hamilton & Mt. Healthy.....	150
Indianapolis: 2d Church.....	175
Lawrenceburg.....	25
New Palestine.....	125
New Mission in Cincinnati.....	5.0
Akron.....	250
Allegheny & McKeesport.....	100
Berea.....	75
Cleveland Mission.....	200
Delaware.....	85
New Knoxville.....	75
Pittsburg: 1st Church and Allentown.....	100
Pittsburg: 2d Church and East Liberty.....	50
Sandusky.....	100
Ann Arbor.....	125
Bay City.....	175
Detroit: 16th Street.....	250
Caseville.....	175
Grand Rapids.....	100
Goshen.....	150
Marine City.....	75
Montague.....	175
Toledo: Segur Avenue.....	125
Perrysburg.....	150
Petoskey.....	125
Charleston, Ind.....	50
Golconda and Massac, Ill.....	200
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	100
Louisville: Jefferson St.....	90
Market St. and Mission.....	50
Nashville.....	25
Naum and Evansville.....	150
Terre Haute.....	100
Missions, 36; Money, \$5,000.	

Columbia River (German).

German District.....\$1,700

North-west German.

Decorah.....	\$100
Dubuque.....	300
Galena.....	100
Tomah.....	100
Redfield District.....	300
Aberdeen.....	100
Big Stone City.....	150
Faulton.....	50
Gettysburg.....	200
Parker.....	50
Redfield.....	100
Watertown.....	50
Wessington Springs.....	150
White.....	150
Upper Iowa District.....	100
Alden and Webster City.....	100
Algona.....	100
Britt and Forest City.....	125
Eldora and Tepton.....	100
Fort Dodge.....	100
Gladbrook.....	100
Ida Grove, Correctionville.....	100
Newell.....	125
Nora Springs.....	100
Rosbach.....	125
Sioux City.....	300
Spencer and Ayrshire.....	125
Minneapolis District.....	300
Ada.....	50
Bownton and Benton.....	50
Clearwater.....	100
Crookston.....	150

Grand Forks.....	\$150
Minneapolis: East & North Morris.....	200
Valley City.....	100
Wadena.....	100
Menomonee.....	100
West St. Paul.....	200
Still Water.....	100
Beaver Falls.....	75
Danville.....	50
Dover and St. Charles.....	70
Mankato.....	200
Watsonna.....	75
Rochester.....	100
Springfield & Lambertton.....	100
Waseca.....	100
Missions, 43; Money, \$6,000.	

Oregon (German).

German District.....	\$200
Portland.....	600
Rogers Run Circuit.....	400
Missions, 3; Money, \$1,200.	

Puget Sound (German).

Seattle.....	\$500
Tacoma.....	500
Missions, 2; Money, \$1,000	

Saint Louis German.

Alton.....	\$150
Bible Grove.....	35
Brighton.....	100
Cape Girardeau.....	40
Decatur.....	75
Ellis Grove.....	40
Pinkneyville.....	75
South Illinois Mission.....	100
Burlington: Locust Street.....	130
Davenport.....	150
Des Moines.....	140
Dodgeville.....	20
East Des Moines and Ora Labora.....	25
Geneseo.....	140
Iowa City.....	75
Keokuk.....	140
Mt. Pleasant.....	200
Newton.....	160
Rock Island.....	160
Victor.....	40
Wilton.....	20
Quincy: Jefferson Street.....	80
Fairburg and Strawn.....	80
Hannibal and Bethel.....	250
Springfield.....	225
Lincoln.....	225
Hermann.....	75
Big Springs.....	100
Farmington.....	80
Mt. Vernon.....	215
New Melle.....	70
St. Charles.....	110
Warrenton.....	175
Moberly.....	200
St. Louis: Taylor Ave.....	100
Missions, 35; Money, \$4,000.	

Southern California.

German District.....	\$650
Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.....	550
Los Angeles.....	200
Pasadena.....	100
Missions, 4; Money, \$1,500.	

Southern German.

Houston District.....	\$600
Brenham Mission Inst.....	300
Mission.....	250
Prairie.....	375
Dallas and Palmer.....	125
Denton.....	400
Houston.....	375
Perry.....	200
Lexington, Caldwell, and Bartlett.....	200
New Orleans: 1st Church.....	150
2d Church.....	340
3d Church.....	360
Rocky.....	125
Spring and Bear Creek.....	125
Waco, Moorsville, and Leon.....	275
San Antonio District.....	600
Austin.....	425
Cibola.....	175
Fredericksburg.....	150
Hochheim and Lavaca.....	200
Industry.....	50
Paige.....	200
Rutersville.....	250
Somerset and Medina.....	200
Seguin, Supply.....	100
Schulenburg.....	150
San Antonio.....	300
Missions, 27; Money, \$7,000.	

West German.

Armourdale, Mo.....	\$225
Atchison and Weston.....	350
Boonville.....	250
Cosby.....	150
Fairmount.....	200
Higginsville.....	25
Kansas City.....	250
Lexington.....	150
Parsons.....	125
Smithton.....	50
North Nebraska District.....	200
Arlington.....	100
Big Springs.....	175
Greeley.....	175
Niobrara.....	100
Omaha.....	200
Rushville.....	225
St. James.....	250
Scottville.....	175
West Point.....	150
Chase.....	100
Colbey.....	25
Council Grove.....	125
Eudora.....	50
Great Bend and Kingsley.....	350
Halstead and Greenwich.....	100
Harrison.....	150
Lawrence.....	75
Norwich.....	150
Peace Creek.....	25
Salina.....	75
Topeka.....	50
Beatrice.....	200
Culbertson.....	2.0
Cheyenne, Wy.....	25
Eustis.....	150
Graham.....	75
Lincoln.....	200
Macon.....	100
Plattsmouth.....	250
Missions, 40; Money, \$6,000.	

SCANDINAVIAN.

Commenced in 1845.

This is the first year of the fifth decade of Scandinavian Methodism. The General Minutes, our treasurer's report, the periodicals of the Church, etc., etc., will tell the story of their growth. This year we but give the list of missions and appropriations by Conferences.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

Austin (Scandinavian).		Eau Claire.....	\$200	Burlington.....	\$150	
Waco District.....	\$800	Manistee.....	175	Creston and Spaulding...	200	
Austin.....	100	La Crosse.....	210	Des Moines.....	150	
Galveston.....	400	Milwaukee and Oconomowoc.....		Galva and Wataga.....	50	
Decker.....	100	Manicapa and Scandinavia	180	Keokuk and Melrose.....	200	
Brushy.....	350	Stoughton and Whitewater.....	200	New Sweden and Mucha-kinook.....	50	
Bosque.....	250	Madison and Lewiston...	100	Red Oak and Essex.....	125	
Fort Worth and Weatherford.....	400	Wausau and Merrill.....	225	St. Louis.....	400	
Waco.....	100	Westby and Richland...	220	Sheldal.....	150	
New work.....	500	North Cape.....	100	Kansas — Nebraska District.....	500	
Missions, 8; Money, \$3,000.		Cambridge and Deerfield	50	Axtell krets.....	140	
California (Swedish).		Red River Valley District	500	Kansas City.....	300	
Fresno and Oakland.....	\$900	Athwater and Wilmar...	80	Lindsburg.....	185	
San Francisco.....	1,100	Asland.....	160	Omaha.....	325	
Norwegian and Danish...	800	Crookston and Beltrami..	175	Randolph.....	175	
Missions, 8; Money, \$2,300.		Coopertown.....	200	Scandia and Wayne.....	100	
Colorado.		Duluth.....	160	Stromsburg.....	125	
Swedish Mission.....	\$500	Devil's Lake.....	50	Verona.....	350	
Columbia.		Fergus Falls.....	200	St Paul District.....	800	
Swedish Mission.....	\$500	Fargo and Moorhead...	65	Centre City and Marine...	100	
Louisiana.		Grand Forks.....	160	Clear Lake and Scandia	150	
Swedish Mission.....	\$600	Grantsburg.....	110	Grove.....	75	
New York East.		Hendrum and Ada.....	150	Kandiyohi and New London.....	125	
Brooklyn (Norwegian)...	\$1,200	Hutchinson.....	40	Maiden Rock.....	100	
Greenpoint (Norwegian)...	400	I-hemping.....	460	Mankato.....	200	
Perth Amboy (Danish)...	500	St. Hilaire and Stephen..	100	Murdock and Ortonville...	125	
Brooklyn (Swedish).....	500	St. Paul District.....	260	Red Wing.....	175	
New York (Swedish)...	500	Blooming Grove and Albert Lea.....	140	St. Paul.....	150	
Bridgeport (Swedish)...	600	Brighton and Scandia	200	Trade Lake.....	150	
Missions, 6; Money, \$2,700.		Grove.....	100	Vasa and Goodhue.....	100	
New England (Swedish).		Des Moines and Carbon..	130	Michigan District.....	400	
Boston District.....	\$2,100	Danville and Saybrook...	80	Calumet and Alloway...	100	
Lynn District.....	500	Deer Park and Cumberland.....	280	Republic, Michigame and Champion.....	150	
Gardner.....	100	Forest City.....	160	Escanaba and Barek River	100	
Missions, 8; Money, \$2,700.		Minneapolis.....	100	Menomonee, Carney, Wallace and Stevenson...	100	
N. E. Southern (Swedish).		Melville and Plain View..	30	Marquette and Scandia..	150	
Providence Mission.....	\$400	St. Paul.....	200	Iron Wood, Hurley and Ashland.....	100	
Newport.....	300	New Centerville and Hartland.....	80	Missions, 49; Money, \$8,000.		
Quincy.....	300	Toronto and Canby.....	80	Oregon (Scandinavian).		
Missions, 8; Money, \$1,090.		Washington Prairie and Big Canoe.....		A toria Mission.....	\$400	
Norwegian and Danish.		Altona.....		Portland Mission.....	500	
Chicago District.....	\$410	North-West Swedish.		Missions, 2; Money, \$1,200		
Maplewood Ave.....	200	Chicago District.....	\$275	Puget Sound (Scandinavian.)		
Park Side & Hyde Park..	75	Aurora.....	75	Seattle.....	\$600	
Noble St.....	100	Batavia and Geneva.....	175	Tacoma.....	600	
Moreland.....	75	Bloomington.....	150	Missions, 2; Money, \$1,200.		
De Pere, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc.....	200	Chesterton.....	50	Wilmington.		
		Chicago Mission.....	50	125	Swedish Mission.....	\$300
		Englewood.....	50			
		Kacne.....	75			
		South Chicago.....	50			
		Warren krets.....	300			
		Burlington District.....				

BOHEMIAN.

Rev. O. M. Stafford reports as follows :

Bohemian work in the city of Cleveland, under the care of the Broadway Church : The Broadway Church, with a supporting membership of less than 60, is located in the midst of a Bohemian population of 5,000. Connected with the mission is a Sunday-school composed almost entirely of Bohemian children, numbering nearly 600 scholars. The expenses of the school amount to fully \$1,000 per annum, which the society was unable to meet ; hence the request for the appropriation. The school has done good work in educating and Americanizing these children of foreigners. Through the beneficence of the Methodists, and other friends in the city of Cleveland, a fine Sunday-school room with class-rooms has been built for the school, at a cost of over \$5,000. What seem to us necessary to secure greater efficiency and still larger results are, first, to make of this work a mission church and school ; second, an appropriation at least large enough, with what the society can pay, to support an efficient missionary, who could stay long enough on the field to secure results from well-matured plans. The Congregational Church has established a mission within a few squares of ours, which has as superintendent the Rev. Mr. Schaffler, brother of Dr. Schaffler of New York, who by his staying on the ground is rapidly gaining a firm foothold. The Presbyterians are talking of organizing one also, on the same plan. If we hold our own, we must have, it seems to us, a permanent head to plan and execute, and all the help the Missionary Society can possibly give us.

The Coke Mission in the McKeesport District, Pittsburg Conference, was organized in 1883. The pastor says, I have been in the field ever since. The distance covered lengthwise is about 40 miles ; in width it is only about 5 miles. I have preached at 27 different places ; have maintained preaching regularly every two weeks at 10 places ; have organized and sustained 15 Sunday-schools ; have given the presiding elder 5 appointments to strengthen other work. I still have 10 Sunday-schools, and five places where I preach regularly and many others at which I preach as frequently as I can. I have built churches, organized societies and Sunday-schools, circulated the Scriptures, many hundreds in the English language and as many as I can of the Hungarian, Slavic, Italian, Bohemian, and German ; have circulated hundreds of our No 2 Catechism, and have held regularly children's meetings, in which many boys and girls answered all the questions ; have also had many mothers' and children's meetings.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

East Ohio.		Rock River.	
Cleveland.....	\$1,000	Chicago.....	\$1,800
Mission, 1 ; Money, \$1,000.		Mission, 1 ; Money, \$1,800.	

CHINESE.

I. CALIFORNIA.

Commenced in 1868.

MISSIONARIES: Rev. Frederic J. Masters, Mrs. M. E. Masters, Mrs. Jane Walker.

PREACHER: Mr. Fong Sui.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS: Mrs. M. F. Burns, Mrs. S. C. Russell, Miss J. Burke, Mrs. J. W. Reeves, Mr. Lee Tong Hay.

PLACES OCCUPIED: San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento.

This mission was started in the year 1868 by the appointment of the Rev. Otis Gibson, D.D. The mission property was completed and formally opened for religious services, schools, and asylums in 1870. The first convert was baptized in October, 1871. In December, 1875, at the quarterly sacrament, 35 Chinese received holy communion in the mission chapel, since which time the mission has continued to prosper. In 1878 Brother Hanson was appointed to assist Dr. Gibson. He labored with success until 1883, when he was appointed to take charge of the Chinese work in Oregon and Washington Territory. In November, 1884, after 15 years of faithful service, Dr. Gibson was prostrated by sickness. At the Conference of 1885 Rev. F. J. Masters, of the British Conference, who had spent 9 years in China, was appointed to succeed Dr. Gibson. At the Conference of 1885 it was recommended that the Japanese work be divided. In June, 1886, the Rev. M. C. Harris, who had been 15 years in Japan, arrived to take charge of the Japanese work. Since this mission was founded upward of 3,000 Chinese and 200 or 300 Japanese have received more or less instruction in our schools. Since 1871 over 185 Chinese women and girls have been under our instruction, after being rescued from domestic and brothel slavery, and 274 Chinese and Japanese have been baptized and admitted into the Church.

Our work during the past year has been carried on with unabated toil, and with alternating success and discouragement. Our Chinese work has been conducted under conditions so adverse, that we have done little more than hold our ground.

In September last commenced a most cowardly persecution of the Chinese residents on this coast, culminating in massacre, pillage, and fire. The news of such fiendish cruelties as were perpetrated upon Chinese at Rock Springs, Tacoma, Eureka, and other places, filled the entire Chinese community with horror and panic. San Francisco hoodlums indulged in outrages of a milder character. Every week Chinese were beaten, kicked, and stoned when found alone on the streets. Complaints of ill treatment were made almost daily by our members and scholars. Some were cowardly attacked and wounded while on their way to our school. Women on their way to our services had their ear-rings torn out in broad daylight. Our school windows were broken, and filthy refuse was cast through the open windows upon the heads of the Chinese while sitting at

their desks. One of the senior scholars in our school, a clerk in a pawnshop, had his eye cut out one night while quietly walking to school; he now uses a glass eye. An attempt was made one night to burn a house in occupation of one of our members, first securing the doors with cords on the outside and firing the staircase, the only way by which his family could escape. The effect of these outrages has been to seriously embarrass our work. Men who on leaving their native land had been informed that they were going to a Christian land, and who, while residing here, only see the street side of our Christian civilization, have not been impressed with the purity, morality, and humanity of the white man. It would not be strange if, after these shameful outrages, the heathen should manifest a deeper repugnance to us and to our religion. It was only natural, also, that members of our church should feel indignant at the ill treatment endured by themselves and their fellow countrymen. Some of our brethren have been boycotted and driven out of employment, and some have gone east or returned to China.

The persecution of a people whom we have bound ourselves by solemn treaty to protect has happily subsided. Had it continued to rage, unrebuked by the pulpit and the press, our work would soon have been broken up.

It will not be surprising that our removals during the year have been unusually large. We have lost 22 by removal, 4 have resigned their Church membership, and 1 has died in the faith of Christ. A few of our members, discouraged, it is thought, on account of persecution, boycotting and consequent losses in business, have not been regular in attending the means of grace.

We have baptized 15 Chinese during the year—10 adults, and 5 infants. Ten have been admitted to the Church on probation, two by church letter, and 2 more, who had been expelled, have returned to us with penitent hearts. These successes, together with the steady faith and integrity of life evidenced by the great majority of our Chinese members in the face of so much to depress their faith, has given us much cause for thankfulness.

The missionary collection this year gave our brethren and sisters an opportunity for demonstrating their devotion to the Church that had sent them the Gospel. Without any solicitation on the part of the pastor, a collection was taken up amounting to \$302, or nearly \$5 per member. Besides this they have done something toward ministerial support, and have responded to the pastor's call for the usual benevolent collections.

We are glad to report that Brother Fong Sui, a fair Chinese scholar, and well versed in the Holy Scriptures, has offered himself for service in the church. He is at present employed as a helper, and the pastor is giving him theological instruction four days a week. A class of Chinese young men is being formed with a view to training them for future usefulness in our Church here, or in China. What we greatly need are three or four efficient Chinese preachers. A few months ago a young Wesleyan Chinese preacher, trained in the Mission Seminary in Canton, offered himself for work on this coast under our Conference. While Chinese prostitutes are being landed month after month, with or without

certificates, it is strange to be told that this Chinese preacher of the Gospel is excluded from this Christian land.

Our San Francisco schools have been continued amid much discouragement. The teachers have all stood bravely at their posts, though sometimes exposed to insult and annoyance. The attendance has been smaller than last year, and we have lately diminished our staff of teachers. The average attendance has been 60 as compared with 75 last year. It is probable that the attendance at mission schools will fall off year by year. Other missions complain of smaller attendance. The reason of this can be traced to the operation of the restriction act. 1. Fewer immigrants come to this coast. 2. Those who do come have, for the most part, been here before, and have learned all the English they care to know. 3. The anti-Chinese legislation has unsettled the prospects of the majority of Chinese young men, who are beginning to doubt the utility of learning any more English than will serve their present needs. While a few will be found anxious to continue their English studies, it is probable that our schools will never be as crowded as in years past. We feel, therefore, that the time has come to adopt other and more aggressive modes of work.

Street preaching was not begun until two or three months ago, the chief of police having advised us to wait till the anti-coolie excitement had subsided. We are now able to hold open-air services on Sabbath afternoons in the streets of Chinatown. Missionaries of other societies co-operate with us. The police are kind enough to tolerate what is sometimes a serious obstruction of the thoroughfare; and we have received many expressions of good-will from Americans and Chinese alike. The experiment has so far been a success. We sing gospel hymns in Chinese, during which time the crowd gathers. Prayer is offered up in Chinese, and then gospel addresses are given in Chinese by the missionaries present. One day we counted over 350 who listened with respectful attention to the whole of the service. At the close of the service sheet tracts are distributed among the dispersing crowd. What we need is an efficient staff of Chinese evangelists, filled with the Holy Ghost, to carry on this evangelistic work in the different Chinese camps on this coast, and also in the people's homes.

Almost the first work that Dr. Gibson did in San Francisco was the establishment of Chinese Sunday-schools in connection with different churches. At that time Christian people were eager to do Christian work among the Chinese. We are told that this day is past, but can hardly credit the statement. The Sunday-school at the Mission House is now the only Methodist Chinese Sunday-school in the city, and it seems impossible to get any teachers for our classes. The night-school teachers come on Sunday evenings; and what we need are two or three good teachers to give their services for an hour in the school that meets at 12:30 on Sundays. There is so much work to be done by the missionary in the Chinese language that it is greatly to be deplored that he is obliged to spend his time teaching (three classes in one) English-speaking men and

women. Mr. Reed and his wife, late of the Silver Star Mission, were not ashamed to teach Chinese, and rendered us excellent service for a short time. The senior class had become greatly attached to Brother Reed, and all regretted his sudden removal to San Jose. We are still hoping that some Christian brother will come forward to take charge of this class, so as to release the missionary for work among those who cannot read English. Is it too much to expect this in a country that sends more than 1,000 missionaries to heathen lands?

Let Sabbath-schools for Chinese be again formed in connection with every church in the places where Chinese settle. This is done in Presbyterian and Congregational Churches; why not in ours? This would be a co-operation and practical sympathy with our work worth more than volumes of Annual Conference resolutions and promises. The missionary will visit, at least once a quarter, every Chinese Sunday-school thus established. It would be an immense help to us in our work. The heathen at our door-step are as much in need of salvation as those afar off. Begin at once by writing to us for directions and books.

The work here has continued under the direction of Mrs. M. F. Burns, who has nobly borne the cross, and toiled faithfully for the Master through so many years. She and Miss Morrison, the school-teacher, have rendered us faithful service during a time when Chinamen and their sympathizers were treated as the filth and offscouring of the earth. This has been a year of trial, difficulty, and danger. During the anti-coolie excitement large numbers of Chinese were thrown out of employment. Our night-school was deserted, and finally closed in June last. We hope to re-open after hop-picking is over. Our once promising little church has had its troubles. Four of our members have removed to other States. The work has been hindered, and the services marred by petty strife and bitter animosities, necessitating the suspension of four of our members. Only seven have remained loyal, but we are glad to hear that a better feeling exists and that harmony may soon be restored. Sister Burns writes us: "We are still holding the fort, and are having pleasant services. The brethren have contributed, among other things, \$11.50 for missions." We have made six visits to San Jose during the year, and have preached in Chinatown to large crowds, who have treated us on every occasion with respect and attention.

The year was begun under great difficulties. The anti-coolie troubles scattered our members and scholars, and almost broke up our school. It seemed probable that our work would be discontinued. Our hopes were revived in January by the appointment of Mrs. E. M. Carly, who was the pioneer Methodist Chinese teacher on this coast, and who started a Sunday-school here as early as 1865. Owing to the pressure of other duties she resigned in March, and Mrs. J. W. Reeves was appointed to succeed her. The last of our members having returned to China last spring, Mrs. Reeves had to begin the work *de novo*. She has stood to her post very bravely, and has succeeded in rallying around her a class of 24 scholars, with an average attendance of 16. The Sunday-school has been well

attended. On one Sunday as many as 40 scholars were present. Mrs. Carly, the former teacher, assists Mrs. Reeves in the Sunday work, and already we have 4 or 5 scholars who are seeking after the truth. The scholars contribute toward the expenses of the school, and have subscribed \$9 toward the missionary collection. The missionary has made six visits to Sacramento during the year, and has on different occasions preached to large crowds in the streets, many of whom came, no doubt, out of curiosity to hear a white man talk in Chinese. We believe that God is again opening a door for work among the Chinese in Sacramento.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The object of the Woman's Missionary Society has been so often placed before the Conference and the Methodists of this coast that any extensive account here would be superfluous. The work has gone on this year much as in past years. The number of inmates in the asylum has varied between 23 and 28. At the time of writing we have 24 women and girls under our charge. Nine have sought refuge at the mission during the past year. Three only staid a short time—one returned to China, and two married women, who had fled to the mission to escape highbinders and blackmailers were able, after a few days' residence in the mission, to return to their husbands. One is still under our protection—lives near the mission and regularly attends the Sabbath services. Four others, who have escaped from bondage in houses of ill-fame, have come to us for one year, the expenses of their maintenance here having been guaranteed by their Chinese friends, who helped them to escape. The remaining two are young girls, of 10 and 16 years of age respectively. The younger girl is an interesting case; she came to us of her own accord, having escaped from domestic servitude and a most cruel mistress, who had beaten her black and blue. This inhuman creature tried to regain possession of the child, and served us with a writ of *habeas corpus*. After several adjournments the case came on for trial. The child's bruised body and swollen limbs were all the evidence required. The girl begged to be sent back to the mission, which she said was the only place where she had ever received any kind treatment. Judge Coffey at once gave us letters of guardianship and the custody of the girl. We desire to express our gratitude to Messrs. Gibson and Flournoy for their professional assistance in conducting this and other cases free of charge. The last girl who came in was 16 years of age. She had sent word to us that she was a prisoner in a house of ill-fame, and desired to come to the mission. The chief of police gave us the necessary assistance. The house was raided, and the girl was taken to Chief Crowley's office. Mr. Masters was called down to interpret. She there told a sad story of being kidnapped in China and sold to a notorious slave holder, called "Charlie," who brought her over to this country last autumn, together with others, to be placed in one of his dens of vice. When asked where she wished to go, she replied, "I want to go to the Gibson school." "Why do you desire to go there?" she was asked. "Because," said

she, "they are forcing a little girl like me to be bad, and I want to be good, and go to Gibson to learn to read the good book."

We are glad to report that 14 of the girls of our school are members of the church, and are living consistent Christian lives; two have been baptized and received into church membership during the year. It is hardly necessary to state that all the women and girls attend the public services in the chapel. They also meet together every Friday evening and Sunday morning for a prayer-meeting. A Bible-class on Thursdays has been conducted in Chinese for the benefit of the women who do not understand English. The native preacher, Brother Fong Sui, has also given weekly religious instruction on Fridays. A prayer-meeting is led by the teacher, Mrs. Jane Walker, on Tuesday afternoons, when all are present. We hope that Mr. Masters will find some one to release him from English teaching on Sunday, so as to give instruction in Chinese to a class of women.

Two of the Christian girls have married Christian husbands, and five others, who did not come to the mission to stay, have been delivered from a life of shame, and united in marriage according to the rites of the Church and the laws of the State.

The Bible woman, Ah Choy, has been supported by that noble Christian lady, now gone to her reward, the late Mrs. M. G. Hill, of Newark. She generously left a sum of \$125 to carry on the Bible-reading work. The fund is now nearly exhausted; and we earnestly hope some benevolent friend will be found to pledge the \$10 a month required to support this necessary branch of our work. The Bible woman has done what she could in visiting the homes of our Christian women, the homes of the women who have been in the mission, and also the poor heathen women in Chinatown whose husbands forbid them to go out in the street. We have occasionally accompanied her, and have always felt how broad a field there is in Chinatown for purely missionary labor. We have lived in China nine years; but never saw women whose minds were darker and more heathenish than the Chinese women in the city of San Francisco. Women of Methodism, help us!

One of the girls, Wy Seem, died on the 14th of October, after a long and painful illness. Her patience and resignation were wonderful, and she passed away happy in her Saviour, and with the sure hope of being forever with the Lord. With this exception, the health of the school has been excellent. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Fiehl, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, M.D., for occasional visits to the school.

The discipline of the school has been good, and reflects great credit upon Mrs. Jane Walker, the matron and teacher, who has the girls under excellent control. She teaches them reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, etc., and, above all, has faithfully set before them the duties of Christian womanhood.

From the small sums earned by sewing, most of the girls can partially clothe themselves. By this means they have also raised \$10 for the missionary collection. Altogether, the Chinese women of our church contributed \$40 this year for missions.

Two entertainments have been held during the year. A Christmas tree, loaded with presents from kind friends, was a source of great delight to the girls last Christmas. In May the annual picnic took place at Belmont Park, where a happy day was spent.

Meetings in the interest of the society have been held at Powell Street, Howard Street, Central, Grace, and Bush Street Churches. The girls have rendered service at most of these meetings by giving recitations and songs, thus affording them a pleasant break from the monotony and close confinement of the Mission House.

Several of the girls are supported by San Francisco churches, Sunday-schools, and kind friends. Mrs. Charles Goodall kindly supports one; 12 ladies of Howard Street Church, one; Howard Street Sunday-school, one; Grace Church Sunday-school, one. We thank these kind friends for helping us so nobly. Six women have been supported in our school by Chinese. We are hoping that some other Christian friends will volunteer to support a girl. We are not receiving the financial support of former years. In 1879, with only 13 girls under our care, 7 were supported, as compared with four now in a school of 24. The cost of maintaining a girl in the mission is \$60 per year. This mission is for the benefit of Chinese women who, through no fault of their own, have been forced to live here, and forced to live as they do. They are living in our midst, and we are strongly of the opinion that every cent expended in the work should be raised on this coast, instead of relying in part upon the Parent Board.

We regret to announce that Mrs. Charles Goodall, who has so ably filled the office of president of the society since its organization in 1870, has resigned office. Mrs. Goodall has from time to time advocated the claims of our work, has liberally helped the society's funds, and taken the deepest interest in our work. Her retirement from active work is a great loss. During the latter part of the year Mrs. L. P. Williams has been acting president, and has addressed the public meetings of the society with great success. Mrs. McElroy, our treasurer, and Mrs. Burke, our recording secretary, and other ladies, have attended public meetings and helped us right heartily during the year.

We wish to place on record our obligations to P. Crowley, Esq., chief of police, and his staff, who have shown us every courtesy and rendered us valuable service whenever application has been made to the City Hall for assistance.

II. OREGON AND PUGET SOUND.

Commenced in 1878.

MISSIONARY: Andrew J. Hanson, Portland, Oregon.

ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES: Mrs. Nellie S. Hanson and Mrs. N. T. Croxton, Portland; C. J. Larson, Tacoma; Mrs. John Flinn, Seattle.

NATIVE HELPERS: Chan Hon Fan, Portland; Mak Ten Sui, Tacoma.

The mission has suffered great loss and damage during the past year on account of the anti-Chinese agitation throughout the North-west, and

especially in Washington Territory. At Tacoma, though the beginning of the year promised fair success, in the words of the superintendent: "We have no Chinese Mission in Tacoma." The building occupied by this mission has been sold, and the proceeds are in the hands of the superintendent to be paid back into the missionary treasury. The riot in February of this year destroyed the work in Seattle also, so that now there is no mission in Washington Territory. An effort was made to establish a mission in Astoria, but the disturbed state of public opinion has made it impossible to accomplish any thing of a permanent character there.

Portland is the only point where substantial and permanent work is being done. Here they are meeting with success. In the day-school the average attendance is 30, and in the Sunday-schools 20. The pupils have contributed \$276 25 for the support of teachers and incidental expenses.

With respect to this work the Puget Sound Conference reports as follows:

This little society, located at Portland, Oregon, and a part of our mission work among the Asiatics on this coast, appears as one of the charges on the Olympia District, with Chan Hon Fan as assistant pastor. Despite the excitement of a dreadful agitation, its church life has been steadily maintained, with some growth both in grace and numbers. Public services for preaching and Bible exposition, with regular class and prayer-meetings, have been kept up; the members have contributed freely of their means, small as they are, for the maintenance of the preacher and the school, and on church benevolences have done handsomely; while the devotion of these converts to the Christian cause indicates both the continued existence and enlargement of the little society. Under favorable conditions we may reasonably look for a considerable increase in the numbers and influence of this mission Church in the near future.

III. NEW YORK CITY.

Commenced in 1879.

THE General Committee renewed its appropriation of \$500 to the Chinese work in New York City.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

California.	Oregon.	Puget Sound.
Chinese Mission..... \$7,500	Chinese Mission..... \$1,800	Chinese Mission..... \$1,200
	Missions, 8; Money, \$10,000	

IV. JAPANESE.

Commenced in 1877.

Japanese work in San Francisco was started in 1877, when two Japanese, K. Mieyama and K. Nonaka, were brought under Dr. Gibson's instruction and finally joined the Church. At that time only 50 or 60 Japanese resided in this city and neighborhood. Now there are upward

of 800. Of these over 125 have been brought under our immediate influence, while 70 are members of our Mission Church. The majority of these young men come here to acquire an English education. Nine Japanese are members of Methodist universities and seminaries, on this coast. Twenty-five are studying in the public schools, and others are taking advantage of our night schools to learn the rudiments of the English language. A large number of Japanese are also members of Eastern Methodist Colleges. Taking into consideration the growing importance of the Japanese work in this city, the increasing immigration to these shores, our inability to speak and teach in the Japanese languages, as well as the impossibility of fusing two such heterogeneous elements as Chinese and Japanese in one Church, last year's Conference recommended the division of the Chinese and Japanese work.

During the early part of the year, the Sunday and week-day services were conducted much as in former years, two services a week being in the English language, attended by Chinese and Japanese together. This arrangement was found to be very unsatisfactory, some of the brethren staying away because they were unable to understand sufficient English, while the missionary found the English of the first reader a poor medium for religious instruction.

On the first of December last the house at 920 Washington Street was secured as a temporary Japanese Mission, at a rental of \$70 per mensem, the Japanese Gospel Society undertaking to contribute \$50 each month toward the rent. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Japanese have paid the sum of \$500 toward the rent of their mission-house during the past 12 months. The house was only rented temporarily, the intention being to secure more convenient quarters later in the year in another part of the city. The premises at present occupied have answered our purpose, being used for the Sunday services, school-rooms, library and reading-room, as well as a meeting-place for the Gospel Society on Saturdays. The services have been conducted in the Japanese language by Brother Miyama, and the missionary has given weekly religious instructions in English.

Early in the year the brethren received the announcement that the Rev. M. C. Harris, then of Tokyo, had been selected to take charge of this work. The Japanese of all classes, Christian and non-Christian, expressed their gratification that so successful and well known a missionary and so able a Japanese scholar had been appointed to labor among them. Brother Harris arrived and was warmly welcomed on the 9th of June last, since which time the work has been under his charge.

The year's review is encouraging. Thirty-one adults have received Christian baptism. After the usual probation they were received into the Church, having given satisfactory evidence of the sincerity of their profession. Thirteen have also been received by letter. On the other hand we have lost 18, removed by letter; one has been expelled, and one has died, namely, Brother Mori, late a student at the University of the Pacific, who died in the faith of Christ the 6th of February last.

A few of our members have shown a factious spirit during the last six months, which has caused us trouble and anxiety ; but we have gathered comfort from the steady faith, integrity of life, and unshaken loyalty of the large majority of our members, who have walked with even footsteps from the day of their conversion until now. Brother K. Mieyama, one of the first Methodist converts in San Francisco, and now a preacher under our Conference, has earned a good degree by his unflinching loyalty to our Church, its doctrines and discipline, and his indefatigable toil during the year.

We have given K. Mieyama some help in his theological studies four mornings a week, and have also conducted a junior theological class in afternoons.

Mrs. J. J. Cleveland and Mr. Hasegowa have rendered faithful service in the Japanese evening school, where we have an average attendance of 20 scholars.

Our work among the Japanese here has been carried on with considerable success. The school has been ably taught by Miss Ida Kelsey, and between 30 and 40 Japanese have been under our instruction. The religious services have been in charge of our devoted brother Sunamoto, whose faithful labors have been rewarded in the conversion of a large number of scholars in our school. We have found sometimes as many as 35 young men present on Saturday evenings. A revivalistic spirit has been stirring our little church from time to time, calling forth thrilling testimonies to the power of God's grace. Brother Sunamoto is a man of deep piety and singularly blameless life, and is an instance where spiritual gifts can more than compensate for a lack of culture, and where personal testimony has been more powerful than learned sermons.

In conclusion, what will be the result of our Asiatic work on this coast ? It cannot be the building up of a large and permanent Church in this country so long as these people continue to migrate to and fro. The permanent results of our work are not to be sought here, but in their own lands. Year after year the sons of "Far Cathay," who have been brought under our influence and instruction, and have come in contact with the religion, science, and civilization of the West, are returning to their native lands, bearing with them the light of a new age, the principles of free institutions, and the seeds of God's imperishable truth, which will be planted there and take root and spread, and become a power for good long after our work is done and our name forgotten.

Rev. M. C. Harris gives a separate report of this mission. He says:

"I arrived in San Francisco the 9th of June last, and at once took charge of the Japanese work, which, up to that time, had been under the efficient direction of Mr. Masters. Since that time the work of the two branches, San Francisco and Oakland, has been carried forward with the able assistance of Rev. K. Mieyama and the loyal brethren of the Japanese Church. A Sunday-school has been organized at each place, and there is

considerable interest manifested in the study of the word of God. The services are conducted both in Japanese and English, and the attendance has been good. There have been three baptized since I came, and we report some probationers. I am happy to announce that we have secured a fine location for our Japanese Mission. The trustees of Central Church have leased to the mission their chapel and parsonage for a term of five years, at a rental of \$100 per month. The location is central; and the buildings, with some changes, will suit our purposes admirably. We hope to occupy the premises about the middle of October. The Japanese now in the city number over 800; and nearly every steamer brings additions. The object of their coming hither is to learn English, acquire an education, and master the secret of the powerful civilization of Christendom. Most of the young men connected with our mission are of this class. Fully one half of them belong to the Samurai or soldier-gentry class. The earnestness of purpose and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by these young men to acquire truth should appeal with power to the sympathy and good will of the Christian people of America.

Some of the Japanese converted and trained through the labors of Dr. Gibson have already returned to Japan, where they are doing most effective work for God in connection with the mission of our Church. The reflex influence of the San Francisco mission promises to be very large. America is to the youth of Japan a land of Canaan, and they have a strong desire to dwell for a while within its borders, and carry back to Japan something of its spirit with which to quicken the life of their own people.

The financial ability of our mission and the Japanese Gospel Society must not be overestimated. They are nearly all poor students, who work for a living and study in the meantime. They are, however, very willing to contribute all they can. They will be able to contribute during the next year from \$60 to \$75 per month, and the amount will, we hope, increase with an increase of numbers. As a proof of their liberal spirit, I submit a report of their gifts to various purposes during the past year:

Benevolent purposes.....	\$240 50
School tuition.....	63 00
Class money.....	93 65
Rent of mission building.....	520 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	547 85
Church benevolences, etc.....	77 00

\$1,542 00

STATISTICS FOR 1885-86, OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE MISSION.

Missionaries.....	1
Assistant Missionaries.....	2
Native helpers.....	2
Members.....	136
Probationers.....	14
Adults baptized.....	41
Infants baptized.....	5
Received by letter.....	16
Dismissed by letter or gone away.....	36

Excluded	5
Deceased.....	2
Number of evening schools.....	5
Teachers.....	9
Scholars enrolled.....	330
Average attendance.....	125
Sunday-schools.....	6
Teachers.....	12
Average attendance.....	130
Mission buildings.....	2
Estimated value.....	\$25,000

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

California.

Japanese Mission	\$8,500
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ARIZONA.

Commenced in 1869.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP MALLALIEU.

Missionaries.

G. H. ADAMS, *Superintendent*. (Post-office, Tucson, Arizona.)

Benson, E. W. Morrison; *Flagstaff and Holbrook*, N. L. Guthrie; *Globe*, D. W. Calfee; *Mineral Park*, W. G. Blakely; *Nogales*, D. McFawn; *Phoenix Circuit*, O. S. Frambes; *Pinal*, J. H. Gill; *Prescott*, J. G. Eberhart; *Tombstone*, G. L. Pearson; *Tucson*, F. W. Downs; *Verde Circuit*, Z. L. Kay.

Our Annual Meeting has just closed, and was an occasion of unusual interest under the genial presidency of Bishop Warren. The preachers were all there, with two exceptions, in spite of the great distances to be traveled and heavy expense incurred. The reports were brought in with a promptness that was highly commendable, and all the vital, moral, and religious questions of the day were handled with a vigor and earnestness which showed a thorough comprehension of their importance and a determination to do their whole duty as ministers in preaching a true Gospel and working for the welfare of the people. Especially the subject of temperance received merited attention, in the shape of an able, ringing report; and although the paper was so admirably prepared by the committee as to leave no room for amendment, the question was discussed with spirit by so many of the brethren that a large part of one session was consumed in its consideration. The time thus spent was deemed well occupied, not only because of the general importance of the subject, but because it is especially prominent in Arizona. This Territory seems particularly cursed with rum and its influence. The fact was developed in the discussion that there were not less than 1,000 places in Arizona where liquors are sold, and this in a population of perhaps not more than 50,000, or an average of one for every 50 of our people!

Surely it is time to awake on this question. The voice of our mission has been heard in tones that are unmistakable, and the people know that we are determed to wage an unrelenting war of extermination on this giant evil.

The question of Sabbath-breaking also, so very prevalent in this Territory, received proper attention in a strong, terse report, that will be sure to make itself felt all over our field of toil.

In the matter of conversions, which is the end we all seek in all our labors, the report was not so satisfactory as we could have wished. Still the year was not without its fruit in this respect. Something more than 40 conversions have been reported in the various fields, and the signs are hopeful for a larger ingathering in the year to come. This is the burden of complaint by the preachers in the mission. They have been accustomed to see souls saved as the fruit of their labor in the ministry elsewhere, and the apparent barrenness of this prime result is a matter of great regret and pain to them. It was referred to in our Conference love-feast on Sunday morning in a way that showed an agony of soul for more direct results in the way of salvation to the people.

While we do not desire to magnify our difficulties, we find that "holding a fort" in this field is a soldierly achievement fully equal to "taking a city" in many other places. The preachers seem fully alive to the importance of striving harder than ever before to this end.

Due attention is being given to the payment of our church and parsonage indebtedness. Most of these obligations are due the Church Extension Society, whose assistance has been invaluable to us in this new Territory. In the main these debts are being paid at maturity. In only two instances are they behind in small sums, and it is thought by January, 1887, they will, in every case, meet the payments that are then due, as well as all arrears. Payments were made last year under great financial burdens which this year will not be in the way.

A new church was built last year at Wilcox, of handsome design, and will soon be ready to occupy. It will be entirely free from debt other than the \$250 loaned by the Church Extension Society, which can easily be met in the easy installments of \$50 per year granted us by the Board. An addition was built to the parsonage at Flagstaff and paid for. Extensive repairs were made in the Pinal church and no debt incurred.

A lot has been secured at Nogales, and a stone foundation built 50x30 feet, ready for the walls of a new church, which we hope to build during this year.

In the matter of property we challenge competition as a mission. Our churches and parsonages are well built, admirably located, and are worth, at a low estimate, at least \$40,000.

The most important work we have undertaken during the year is that of our school enterprise. Methodism has felt the need of a school for the academic education of the sons and daughters of our people ever since the organization of our mission by Bishop Bowman five years ago. The distance is so great both to the east and west, where such institutions are

established, that our young people are denied the privileges of education higher than the common school, unless they go at great expense to other States or attended the Catholic schools at Tucson. Action was taken at our annual meeting last year, but nothing definite was accomplished until in January.

The superintendent then bargained for a beautiful site of ten acres, within a thousand feet of the city limits of Phoenix, at a cost of \$1,000. The people responded to his appeal for the money to pay for it, and now one of the finest sites possible to obtain is in our hands. Professor O. S. Frambes and wife are to be on the ground soon to start the school in temporary quarters until a suitable building can be erected. We shall start on a modest scale and pay as we go. We are now poor, but we have faith to believe that God will consecrate to himself some heart that in turn will consecrate its money to build up a school of just the character and proportions needed as the population shall increase.

The school was located at Phoenix because of several reasons. It is near the geographical center of the Territory. It will, without question, some day in the near future become the Territorial capital. It is in a growing region of unsurpassed fertility and productiveness. There are not less than 15,000 people in the valley now, and the time is not far distant when the population of the valley will reach 50,000. The town of Phoenix has a population of about 4,000 now, and is rapidly increasing. The school could not have been better located, and no more beautiful site could have been selected than the ten acres secured. The need was imperative, and we have undertaken the enterprise, having faith in its triumph because we believe it is on the line of duty. We have no use for parish schools in Arizona as in some of the neighboring Territories. We have here a good public school system, modeled on the New York plan and presided over by a superintendent of public instruction, who devotes all his time to the work of public education. Every town and village and neighborhood has its school free to all, as in the older States of the East. So the parish school of other mission fields is not necessary to our work. Indeed, they would be a hinderance rather than otherwise. But an academy was a necessity forced upon us. We have undertaken it in the name of the Lord, and we believe Methodist zeal and Methodist energy and Methodist money will make it a success.

Arizona is entering on a new career of prosperity that will bring a steady growth of population. The Indian depredations, which have left a fearful trail of blood and savage barbarity, have for five years deterred many from coming. The savages, numbering never perhaps more than 200 warriors at a time, have slain at least 1,000 defenseless people during that time. During the last year one of our ministers shouldered a gun, and with other volunteers pursued the hostiles, who had butchered several families within five miles of the town, and drove them out of the Territory into Mexico. Another of our preachers, while traveling his circuit, encountered a band of savages in the mountains, but having a fleet horse escaped. The same man rode continuously for twenty-four hours on the

line of the San Pedro River warning the settlers of the coming foe, and the people flocked together to places of safety till the danger was past. Happily, that is all ended now, and Arizona will start on a new era of peace and prosperity. As the population enlarges we shall endeavor to see in its growth simply enlarged opportunities to work for the Master.

The superintendence of so large a field is no trifling matter. One circuit of the Territory is an experience of fatigue and labor such as the average Eastern minister knows absolutely nothing of. The distances are immense. The modes of travel are the most exhausting. I have often wished some of our Eastern men could have one ride across the two hundred miles of desert and mountain between Maricopa and Flagstaff, which I am expected to travel from six to eight times in each year on a jolting stage by day and by night; or to cross the great Pinal range of mountains by a narrow trail on the back of a mule, as the only possible method of reaching my appointment at Globe from that direction; or to lie all night, as I was compelled to last winter, on the bare ground without covering, after forty hours of continuous riding on a buckboard, and sleep, from sheer exhaustion, with the snow all around me. If about 5,000 of our preachers in the East could have one taste of such experiences, I believe the million dollars for missions could be raised readily. I have sometimes wished the annual report could contain my picture as I am dressed in my traveling-suit of overalls and blankets and slouch hat for these laborious trips through a Territory embracing 113,000 square miles. It would be an embellishment that would startle many of the readers by its unique novelty, at least as the traveling-garb of a minister in this south-western corner of the United States. A trip round the vast Territory requires more time than a quite extensive trip to Europe from New York city, while it is much less interesting and more laborious. To fully do the work expected requires the Superintendent to be almost a stranger to his own home, necessitating an absence from his family of nearly 300 days in the year. Fortunately some new lines of railroad are being projected from north to south which will very much facilitate traveling; but these new roads will multiply the towns. New churches must then be built, and our hearts and hands will still be full of work for the Saviour's cause. And we *want* our hands full. We are never so happy as when driven with work by day and by night for the progress of our beloved Church and the good that its success always brings to the world. We sometimes "grow weary" and lonesome, but by God's grace we will "faint not," believing in the veracity and power of Him who has said, "My word shall not return unto me void."

Having implicit faith in the Captain of our salvation, the members of the Arizona Mission go out this year to new toil and with greater zeal to work in the appointments assigned them by Bishop Warren, as follows:

G. H. ADAMS, *Superintendent.* (P. O., Tucson.)

Benson, to be supplied; *Clifton*, to be supplied; *Flagstaff and Holbrook*, N. L. Guthrie; *Globe*, D. W. Calfee; *Mineral Park*, W. G. Blake-

ley; *Nogales*, D. McFawn; *Phænix*, to be supplied; *Phænix Circuit*, O. S. Frambes; *Pinal*, J. H. Gill; *Prescott*, J. G. Eberhart; *Prescott Circuit*, to be supplied; *St. Johns*, to be supplied; *Tombstone*, G. L. Pearson; *Tonto Basin*, to be supplied; *Tucson*, F. W. Downs; *Verde Circuit*, Z. L. Kay; *Wilcox*, to be supplied; *Yuma*, to be supplied.

STATISTICS OF ARIZONA.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Missionaries.	Ordained Preachers.	Unordained Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during the Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Church's & Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Parsonages, etc.	Estimate Value of Parsonages.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Coltd for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	
Tucson.....	1	..	..	30	2	50	3	..	1	80	1	\$9,000	1	\$6,000	\$1,000	\$65	\$500	\$420		
Tombstone.....	1	..	3	20	3	75	..	2	4	1	40	1	4,000	1	1,000	100	45	450	275	
Prescott.....	1	..	1	25	2	60	5	..	8	1	75	1	4,000	1	3,500	350	50	150	200	
Prescott Circuit..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pinal.....	1	..	..	2	..	75	3	..	3	2	90	1	3,000	..	..	..	30	250	150	
Phœnix.....	1	..	1	89	11	100	10	8	7	1	45	1	5,000	1	1,500	350	45	250	250	
Phœnix Circuit..	1	..	..	9	13	75	15	..	7	4	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	
Flagstaff.....	1	..	..	9	..	60	..	..	2	60	..	..	..	1	350	..	80	100	150	
Benson.....	1	..	..	10	27	50	10	..	2	75	1	2,500	..	..	..	10	65	1,100	..	
Nogales.....	1	..	..	8	..	25	..	2	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	10	25	250	..	
Globe.....	1	..	..	14	..	50	..	..	1	50	1	4,000	..	..	..	..	200	..	..
Mineral Park..	1	..	..	10	..	40	..	..	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	16	50	2,795	..	
Conference Miss. collection.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
Total.....	11	..	5	181	58	660	46	10	26	18	730	7	31,500	5	12,350	1,800	376	2,085	5,590	

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$1,200 00	Traveling expenses of Superintendent.....	\$355 05	Tombstone.....	\$600 00
Mineral Park.....	100 00	Pinal.....	300 00	Nogales.....	700 00
Flagstaff.....	650 00	Globe.....	150 00	Quiljota.....	100 00
Prescott.....	700 00	Tucson.....	600 00	Traveling expenses of Missionaries.....	205 20
Phænix.....	600 00	Benson.....	800 00	Missions, 12; Money, \$6,735 25	
Phænix Circuit.....	175 00				

BLACK HILLS.

Commenced in 1878.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP WALDEN.

Missionaries.

JAMES WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*. (P. O., Deadwood, Dakota.)

Central and Lead, to be supplied. *Crook and Sturgis*, D. W. Atwater. *Custer*, H. A. James. *Deadwood*, J. O. Dodson. *Hermosa*, Victor Charroin. *Hot Springs and Buffalo Gap*, Simon Stephens. *Minnesela*, E. B. Cummings. *Pottsville*, to be supplied. *Rapid City*, S. S. Hunt. *Spearfish*, to be supplied. *Sun Dance (Wy.)*, to be supplied.

Black Hills is a little nation by itself, far from other centers of population, with vast plains and mountains and government reservations shutting them off from the rest of the world. They are 350 miles from the nearest college, and pleaded importunately with the General Committee to aid them in founding a school; but, with convictions that this is a most important measure, it was manifest that the Missionary Treasury could not be drafted on for this purpose. It is, nevertheless to be hoped that private benefactions will lay the foundations of the much-needed school.

The Superintendent says:

Our Annual Meeting was held August 19, 1886, when our increased appropriation of \$4,500 became available. Three men left the mission. We increased our charges to eleven, so that seven new men had to be supplied. With God's blessing every one of the charges was supplied October 1, so that we now have twelve men at work in the Master's cause, and are hopeful, if they can be sustained, that the advance of the work shall be marked during the year.

Work has been resumed on the Minnesela Church since the Annual Meeting, and a church is being built at Hot Springs; also one at Sturgis, the two latter on the Church Extension plan, No. 19 A. Since August parsonages are building at Rapid City, Spearfish, and Sun Dance. When these are completed it will give us church and parsonage at Deadwood, Central City, Sturgis, Rapid City, and Custer. Church only at Hot Springs, Crook City, Minnesela, and Lead City. Parsonage only at Spearfish and Sun Dance.

Since my last annual report the F. E. & M. V. R. R. has made its terminus at Rapid City, but will probably move on to the North Hills in the spring.

All the missionaries are working on *very* small salaries, but we feel that our work is a most important one, both for the present and future. The Black Hills is so situated that in any closely contested political issue it holds the balance of power in the Territory. The liquor interests are strong here. Our voting population is very large in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

When the prohibition question becomes an issue in this coming State, the whiskey element are depending on this section to turn the tide in their favor. The Church is the only hope for defeating this expectation.

We need to-day not less than four more preachers than we are able to support. But we realize the importance of the issue, and the Gospel trumpets give no uncertain sound on this important question.

Yet, unless our hands are strengthened, I sometimes fear this section may be able to defeat prohibition in the State Constitution.

I submit the following statistics as they were at our Annual Meeting in August:

	1886.	1885.
Members, with probationers.....	360	327
Baptisms.....	46	38
Churches.....	8	6
Probable value.....	\$20,700	\$20,400
Parsonages.....	4	4
Probable value.....	\$3,100	\$2,800
Paid for building.....	\$817	\$6,247
Paid on indebtedness.....	\$3,115	\$297
Present indebtedness.....	\$3,346	\$3,865
Local ministerial support.....	\$3,853	\$3,478
Benevolent collections.....	\$391	\$228
Sunday-schools.....	20	15
Membership of schools.....	861	681
Expenses of schools.....	\$364	\$454

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$800	Rapid City.....	\$450	Minnesela.....	\$600
Central and Lead.....	250	Battle Creek.....	450	Deadwood.....	300
Crook and Sturgis.....	350	Custer.....	400	Missions, 7; Money, \$3,600.	

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Commenced in 1879.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP BOWMAN.

S. SNYDER, *Superintendent*. (P. O., Grand River, Indian Territory.)

The work in this field is evidently growing, and is destined to become important. As we have often said, it is with colored people as well as Indians. The report of the Superintendent which follows leaves nothing necessary from our pen.

Mr. Snyder says:

We began the present year with eight charges. These were supplied as follows: Wyandotte and Prairie City Charges, by Rev. J. Welch, of the St. Louis Conference; Spring River and Russel Creek, by Rev. M. F. Tipton, of the South Kansas Conference; Pawhuska, by Rev. W. F. Bowden, of the Arkansas Conference; Pawnee, under the auspices of the W. H. M. S., Mrs. F. T. Gaddis, in charge; Island Ford, by George B. Duffin, local preacher; Snow Creek and Panther Creek Charge, by A. Riley, also a local preacher, the last-named two brethren being colored men. All the charges, with possibly one exception, have been blessed with some revival spirit, and report some accessions.

Our statistics will show some increase in membership, yet will not show all the results of our work, as a number who have been converted at our altars have found their home in other religious bodies. Notably was this the case at Wyandotte (which, by the way, is the only place in

our mission where we have any real, organized competition). Here, after a gracious revival, the Quakers came in for a share of our converts, as did another society on the border of the State of Missouri. This, added to the fact that nine of our members moved away from the Territory and five died and one withdrew during the year, will account somewhat for our small increase.

Self-support. In this matter we have done but little this year, owing to several causes, among which may be named imperfect organization of some of the charges, and the very few white members in the mission. The Indians have never been taught self-support, and learn it very slowly; yet, where they are able and understand the plan, do very well. The colored people would have done better but for the severe drought which prevailed through almost the entire season, destroying the entire crop in some sections. Some of our people will be obliged to live on short rations until another crop can be made. Some will actually suffer for food. A little forethought and prudence would have greatly relieved some of these cases. But we must remember that the Indian has never been taught to care for himself, and the negro only a few years since began to solve the same problem. Consequently the pastors get but little from the charges, and will be obliged to rely almost entirely on the appropriations made to the work, for their support for the year to come, and these in every case are too small to meet their necessities.

Extension of the work. We have added several new charges for the year to come, but have been obliged to hold back from entering open and inviting doors for want of men and means. South and west of us are whole tribes, aggregating from 20,000 to 25,000 Indians, among whom there is little, and in some cases no missionary work done. To enter some of these fields we have been urged, and invitations have been sent us, but we are unable to do so with our limited means. There is no more needy people in the world than these "lost tribes." It was well said this past summer by one of our Bishops who visited the mission: "It does seem to me that while the Church is doing so much abroad we ought to crush out this idolatry in our own land and among our own people." So we who are in the field have thought; but yet it is not done. It is the deliberate judgment of some of the brethren along the border, who are acquainted with our needs, that at least \$5,000 ought to be expended here this year.

Our reports will be imperfect. Some of the brethren have just taken charge of their fields, and have not as yet organized their charges, while two others have failed to report. I shall, therefore, be obliged to depend somewhat on our reports of last year and my own knowledge of the work.

Spiritual condition. It is not too much to say that all who are employed at present in the mission are earnest, hard-working, self-sacrificing men and women. Prayer and class-meetings are generally well attended, and the mission, as a whole, is alive to the necessities of the work. Some notable conversions have taken place during the year. I will mention but one. "Lone Chief," a Pawnee, an untutored blanket savage, accepted

Christ as his Saviour. He died April 25, leaving a precious testimony of the fact that "God is no respecter of persons." I was, in company with Mr. Gaddis, the missionary at Pawnee, present with him in his last hours. I think about the last thing he said was, pointing upward, "Ateis, ateis," ("God, God.") Others might be mentioned, for which we are grateful to God.

Church building. Not very much has been done this year. Some improvements have been made, and two or three churches are in contemplation for the coming spring.

Sabbath-schools. Considerable attention has been given to these recruiting-posts of the Church. We have been aided considerably by our Sunday-School Union, also by the A. B. Society. Yet our supply of books and periodicals is far from meeting our need. A large donation will be sought in the coming year.

Literature. Very few Church papers are taken in the mission. Some of the people feel too poor, while many are unable to read them if they had them. We are endeavoring to supply our people with the best and most suitable that we can get.

My own labor. Since January 1, 1886, I have traveled by steam 3,340 miles, which, with one trip I have to make yet, will complete 3,400 miles. I have preached from two to four times per week on an average; have enjoyed excellent health and a goodly degree of grace. I wish to record my thanks to the members of the mission who have so nobly worked with me during the year, and my gratitude to God for his sustaining grace. Our charges for the year 1887 are as follows: 1. Bartlesville; 2. Blue Jacket; 3. Island Ford; 4. Pawnee; 5. Pawhuska and Kaw; 6. Panther Creek; 7. Prairie City; 8. Snow Creek; 9. Shawnee; 10. Tusloa; 11. Wyandotte; 12. Spring River. These are all supplied but one for the year 1887, and we expect a man for that soon. In some cases we have had to unite two charges, as on account of our small appropriation it was impossible to support the men.

I herewith submit my financial report for the year 1886.

RECEIVED BY DRAFT.

For first year	\$250
" second year	250
" third	250
" fourth	250
Special draft for relief of Pawhuska	100

\$1,100

DISBURSED AS PER RECEIPTS.

Wyandotte and Prairie City	\$178
Spring River and Russell Creek	138
Snow and Panther Creek	36
Island Ford	48
Pawhuska	100
Superintendent	600

\$1,100

STATISTICS OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Missionaries, Assistant Missionaries, Home Missionaries, W. H. M. Society, Ordained Preachers, Unordained Preachers, Other Helpers, Members, Probationers, Average Attendance on Sunday Worship, Conversions during Year, Adults Baptized, Children Baptized, Sabbath-schools, Sabbath Scholars, Churches and Chapels, Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels, Parsonages, or "Homes," Estimated Value of Par- sonages, or "Homes," Collected for Missionary Society, Collected for other Be- nevolent Societies, Collected for Self-sup- port, Collected for Church Building and Repairing, Contributed for other Local Purposes.
Wyandotte and Prairie City.....	1 1 .. 1 1 .. 38 10 75 20 .. 13 1 .. 1 .. \$600 1 \$800 \$15 .. \$19
Spring River and Russel Creek.....	1 1 .. 1 .. 23 .. 80 1 6 1 3 80 20 ..
Snow Creek.....	.. .. 2 .. 51 9 70 3 .. 3 100 24 .. 500 60 \$12 ..
Panther Creek.....	.. .. 1 .. 16 6 40 2 .. 1 33 1 100 29 ..
Island Ford.....	.. .. 2 .. 16 .. 33 .. 3 2 1 30 15 ..
Pawhuska.....	1 1 .. 1 .. 16 .. 150 3 3 2 1 175 110 ..
Pawnee Agency....	1 1 1 1 180 8
Totals.....	4 4 1 4 4 1 159 25 400 30 9 14 11 600 4 \$1,200 1 \$800 \$1 \$2 50 \$248 \$12 \$12

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$600	Spring River & Russel Ck	\$133	Snow Creek.....	\$86
Wyandotte & Prairie City	178	Island Ford & Ft. Gibson.	48	Missions, 5; Money, \$1,000.	

MONTANA.

Commenced in 1864.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP NINDE.

Missionaries and Appointments.

F. A. RIGGIN, *Superintendent*. (Helena.)

HELENA DISTRICT, F. A. Riggin, P. E.

Helena, R. E. Smith; *Helena Circuit*, E. A. Stickelman; *Horse Plains* and *Flat Head Lake*, to be supplied; *Missoula*, Wilder Nutting; *Philipsburg* and *Drummond*, H. D. Wadsworth; *Stevensville*, G. J. Munroe; *Townsend*, J. H. Hosking.

BUTTE DISTRICT, Hugh Duncan, P. E.

Anaconda, G. C. Stull; *Butte*, William E. King; *Blackfoot* (Idaho), E. J. Bickel; *Dillon*, W. A. Shannon; *Eagle Rock*, to be supplied; *Salmon City* (Idaho), O. W. Mintzer; *Pocatello*, to be supplied; *South Butte*, to be supplied; *Turn Bridges*, J. D. Phinney; *Walkerville*, J. W. Bennett.

BOZEMAN DISTRICT, George Comfort, P. E.

Bozeman, M. J. Hall; *Billings*, J. L. Guiler; *Benton*, Joel Orgus; *Great Falls*, to be supplied; *Gallatin Valley*, E. M. Tower (Bozeman); *Glendive*, F. G. Boylan; *Livingston* and *Upper Yellowstone*, William B. Coombe and William Hall; *Lewistown*, W. W. Van Orsdel; *Miles City*, S. E. Snider; *Sun River*, J. H. Little; *Virginia City*, G. D. King; *White Sulphur Springs*, Jacob Mills.

The following report from the Superintendent will be all-sufficient to exhibit the present condition of the mission. The Superintendent says :

Our appointments cover all parts of the settled portion of the Territory of Montana and several stations in Idaho.

If I could lay before you the character of these appointments, what they embrace from a social and commercial stand-point, the size of various circuits, the cities with their population, and the rapidity of the development of all the region covered by our mission, the importance of our work would more clearly appear, and the wisdom of the investment of mission funds in mission fields would need no further argument. I doubt if there be any portion of the great West that is developing more surely and steadily than Montana and Idaho.

Two great trans-continental lines of railroads traverse the central and southern portions of the mission, and have centralized the business of large areas in cities of various sizes, from 20,000 to 300 inhabitants, which are permanent and prospering. These we make the headquarters of our work, and I know of but one center in all the area embraced in the mission which we have not entered with the idea of permanency, and that one we are now about to enter ; but there are large sections of agricultural areas in addition to these cities which we are occupying, and others developing which we ought to occupy, in order properly to develop the work.

Besides the N. P. R. R. and the U. P. R. R., the St. Paul and Manitoba and the Montana Central are about to enter from the North, and, connecting with the Canadian Pacific, will open up a large section of the hitherto undeveloped portion of the mission. Erelong this whole region will be teeming with business activities unparalleled in the development of any mountainous region.

I am traveling incessantly and have been ever since I came to the Rocky Mountains, fourteen years ago, and yet such changes are taking place in the outgrowth of various localities that the grandest conceptions I have been able to form of their development have been transcended time and again. During my short experience in this region the population has sextupled. Cities that were small collections of unimportant log-cabins and temporary structures, with a few score or hundreds of inhabitants, have grown to 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.

Our missionaries are trying to keep pace with the development of the country. In most new localities the people are very worldly. Their minds are centered upon wealth. Every inducement to backslide is offered to new-comers, and the young men and women from Christian homes are here in great danger. If it were not for the work of the Church in this mountain-land, there is no telling the downfall of human character.

Nor is our work without results. We have more than \$100,000 worth of church property, and are constantly adding to it ; more than the Missionary Society has invested in the salaries of the missionaries and the Board

of Church Extension has expended. The people are becoming more liberal and appreciative, and it is my firm belief that when we get a church and suitable parsonage in any locality, and paid for, our work in that locality will be self-supporting.

Some of our circuits are sixty miles long, and the itinerants who travel them are college graduates, and all the travel is by horseback or buggy; other charges are reached by the cars; but in almost every locality we are watching diligently the necessities of our work.

Last year we built new churches at Blackfoot, Brother Morris, pastor, and Junction, Idaho, Brother Mintzer, pastor; Twin Bridges, Brother Boylon, pastor; Meadow Creek, Brother Folawith, pastor; Walkerville, Brother Bennett, pastor; White Sulphur Springs, Brother Mills, pastor; and Lewistown, Montana, Brother Van Orsdel, pastor; a parsonage at Anaconda, Brother Stickelman, pastor; and another at Walkerville was added to the list, and we have already several others under way for this new year. We reached the million line for missions and are ready for advance. We raised our apportionment for Church Extension, and the people contributed, perhaps \$30,000, or more, to all purposes; and I want to say that were it not for the mission funds and aid of the Church Extension, these grand results would be impossible. We have several self-supporting charges that pay their pastors \$1,200 a year, and parsonages, and there are more to follow. Soon we will have a vigorous Conference.

If we had for a few years additional means and men with which to occupy new fields, to procure real estate at a nominal figure for proper church sites, we could do much more efficient work. Ground in our large cities is now very valuable, and other places are fast becoming like them.

Bishop Harris planned wisely for this new year. The Superintendent will be able to visit every charge in the mission. Two others, as presiding elders, are helping to maintain the time-honored customs of the Church, and every Sunday we now hold three quarterly meetings. Our visitations take us weeks, and even months, from our families, but God's presence abides with us in our work, and many indications of deep spirituality are seen in the mission.

Bishop Harris was the first of the Board of Bishops to visit Montana, ten years ago. That trip involved 500 miles of staging and return. Our field then was young and unpromising. Now, he comes by rail all the way, and witnesses developments that gladden his heart. We hope he will be spared many years to aid us in our further development.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent	\$400	Blackfoot and Eagle Rock.	\$300	Fort Benton.....	\$300
Helena District.....	400	Butte.....	200	Gallatin Valley.....	400
Helena Circuit.....	400	Salmon City and Junction.	800	Glendive.....	350
Missoula.....	200	South Butte.....	860	Judith Basin.....	740
Phillipsburg and Drummond.....	300	Twin Bridges and Fish Creek.....	300	Livingston.....	600
Stevensville.....	330	Walkerville.....	300	Miles City.....	850
Townsend.....	300	Bozeman District.....	620	Sun River.....	300
Butte District.....	500	Billings.....	400	Virginia City.....	300
Anaconda.....	500	Bozeman.....	200	White Sulphur Springs.....	300
				Missions, 26; Money, \$10,000.	

STATISTICS OF MONTANA.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.																					
<i>Helena District.</i>																					
Billings.....	1	..	15	..	..	..	8	1	80	1	\$1,500	..	..	1	\$2,000	..	\$10 00	\$4 00	\$40 05	\$900	\$8 00
Bozeman.....	1	..	58	..	..	..	4	1	96	..	8,000	..	..	1	1,500	..	15 00	86 50	456 25	400	75 00
Fort Benton.....	1	..	42	12	..	..	11	2	104	..	8,000	..	..	..	600	..	55 00	44 00	418 80	20	147 00
Gallatin Valley.....	1	..	60	8	..	..	9	4	204	..	8,000	..	..	..	600	..	28 00	8 65	137 65	700	79 00
Glendive.....	1	..	23	8	..	..	7	2	85	1	8,000	..	..	..	2,500	..	18 00	9 00	561 00	100	..
Helena.....	1	..	124	7	..	..	8	7	280	1	1,500	..	..	..	680	..	70 00	42 60	1,240 00	788	419 00
Judith Basin.....	1	..	37	25	..	..	6	5	88	1	1,200	..	..	..	1,250	..	25 03	15 15	242 27	1,880	16 00
Livingston and Upper Yellowstone.....	2	..	21	25	..	..	1	1	100	1	8,000	..	..	..	1,250	..	21 00	26 00	256 58	15	26 15
Miles City.....	1	..	34	8	..	..	1	1	88	1	4,000	..	..	..	425	..	240	17 55	660 50	281	80 00
Sun River.....	1	..	20	8	..	..	1	2	76	1	5,000	..	..	..	588	..	16 00	5 00	284 00	619	6 05
Townsend.....	1	..	22	8	..	..	2	3	80	1	8,000	..	..	..	600	..	17 00	56 00	504 90	2,581	47 00
White Sulphur Springs.....	1	..	14	6	..	..	1	1	88	1	8,400	..	..	..	1,200	..	57 00	..	469 05	..	..
Presiding Elder.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Butte District.</i>																					
Anaconda.....	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,807	9 00	..	..	147 30	857	48 00
Bannack.....	1	..	23	6	..	..	4	1	58	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackfoot and Eagle Rock.....	1	..	95	7	..	..	15	1	193	1	8,500	..	..	..	1,500	95 00	91 00	86 50	447 00	2,350	36 50
Butte.....	1	..	79	24	..	..	1	1	90	1	12,000	..	..	..	2,830	88 00	82 00	523 00	1,325 00	800	523 00
Dillon.....	1	..	85	7	..	..	1	1	90	1	2,500	..	..	..	445	41 00	71 00	192 60	1,294 50	895	192 60
Fish Creek.....	1	..	22	1	..	..	1	1	60	1	2,000	..	..	..	500	27 00	..	..	350 75	1,178	..
Glendale.....	1	..	25	7	..	..	1	1	60	1	2,500	..	..	..	200	12 00	..	..	116 25	50	..
Meadow Creek.....	1	..	29	6	..	..	1	1	60	1	2,000	..	..	..	1,000	26 00	18 00	89 00	800	800	..
Missoula.....	1	..	13	22	..	..	1	1	162	1	2,500	..	..	..	..	25 00	10 00	526 00	95	85 00	
New Chicago and Phillipsburg.....	1	..	38	1	..	..	4	2	75	1	4,700	..	..	..	..	17 40	5 00	345 80	..	70 00	
Salmon City Junction.....	1	..	68	9	..	..	2	1	42	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	16 00	..	610 00	850	..	
Stevensville.....	1	..	46	13	..	..	3	8	120	2	7,000	..	..	..	..	10 00	..	104 00	65	..	
Virginia City.....	1	..	24	..	..	..	7	8	220	2	4,500	..	..	..	1,500	28 00	49 00	208 00	..	..	..
Walker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presiding Elder.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	29	988	2,372	25	35	100	54	2,372	11	\$15,887	\$11,123	\$635 43	\$482 45	\$11,591 90	\$16,217	\$1,849 25					

NEW MEXICO.

Commenced in 1850. Organized in 1884.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP BOWMAN.

Missionaries.

S. W. THORNTON, *Superintendent*. (P. O., Las Vegas, N. M.)

Albuquerque, J. S. Smith (Kansas); *El Paso*, G. B. M. Rogers (Colorado); *Kingston*, W. W. Chase (Colorado); *Las Vegas*, W. R. Kistler (Kansas); *Santa Fe*, O. J. Moore (Colorado); *Raton*, J. W. Sinnock (Colorado); *Silver City*, A. A. Kidder (Colorado); *Socorro*, A. R. Jones (New England); *Springer*, S. W. Thornton (Colorado).

This is wholly an English-speaking mission. The New Mexico Spanish covers the same territory, but has only Spanish-speaking workers and worshipers. Superintendent Thornton has been very diligent in manning his field. The following extract from his report represents the work. He says :

It has been a year of toil and sacrifice on the part of our missionaries. Much that we hoped for has not been realized, yet I rejoice that, in a good degree, the work of the Lord has prospered in our hands. In every way there has been a decided gain over the previous year.

Fully one third more people attend church regularly, and our churches have increased their moral force in the community. One new prosperous mission has been taken up, more money has been raised for all purposes, and, best of all, God has blessed us with revival power, wherein precious souls have been soundly converted to God.

Our reports do not show our actual increase in membership, for while we have gained fully fifty accessions, yet we refuse to report longer a large number of names of persons long absent and not reporting.

In the matter of benevolent claims but two of these were formerly presented to the people, namely, missions and Church Extension; but this year our preachers have presented all the claims of the Church, and the reports will show creditably on all claims, while for missions we are glad to report \$216 on an actual membership of 185; which is \$1 16 per member, and \$30 beyond our assessment on the million-dollar line. You will also see that our entire collections aggregate \$150 per member, and this really collected from the people.

Other items of interest will be shown as I name the charges.

Albuquerque. Rev. J. S. Smith, the pastor, has been abundant in labors during the year. All the interests of the Church are cared for; there are no blanks in his report, and the charge is in good condition.

Hillsborough. This is the county-seat of Sierra County, and the circuit includes Kingston and Lake Valley.

Rev. R. L. Choate supplied the circuit for some months, then went away. Rev. A. R. Jones was secured for the work, but so late in the

year that it was thought best for him not to go to the charge. This is an important circuit, and an "open door" is set before us. Kingston has, during the year, enjoyed a great "boom" in silver mining, over \$300,000 having been taken from one mine within six months. It has a present population of about 1,200, Hillsborough 200, and Lake Valley 250, and not a preacher of the Gospel living in the county. We have a man for the place, ready to go at once.

Raton. Rev. J. W. Sinnock is pastor, and he has performed faithful work, and maintained good congregations and good Sunday-schools. The burdensome debt reported last year has been relieved, the Board of Church Extension loaning \$1,000, and the Church has paid off all debts in excess of this amount.

Santa Fe. Supplied by Dr. Stoughton, of the Rock River Conference; until then by Rev. O. J. Moore, of Madison, N. J. Brother Moore found the condition of the charge about as low as it could possibly be, but now we have abundant cause for rejoicing in the gratifying news of genuine revival that has resulted from his labors.

Brother Moore, believing that God had sent him there to seek the salvation of lost souls, bent every energy in this direction, and he believed God.

Five weeks ago special services were begun, and now twenty conversions are reported, and the Church greatly strengthened. The good work still goes on, and the fallacy is rebuked that has too often been uttered, that "God cannot convert souls in New Mexico.

Las Vegas. Rev. W. R. Kistler has served through the year. An average congregation of 87; all collections taken, over a dollar per member for missions, and the largest salary of the whole mission paid up, all indicate the work of the year.

Socorro Rev. N. W. Chase closes his second year with excellent reports, considering the peculiar difficulties he has met. We have neither church nor parsonage, but by the courtesy of our brethren of the Spanish Mission our pastor has lived in their parsonage and had their church to preach in on Sabbath evenings.

Brother Chase has published the *New Mexico Methodist*, often doing the work of an entire issue. We have a small membership, but good congregation and Sunday-School.

Silver City. Rev. H. C. Coats resigned and removed early in the year. Then Rev. H. Wright, a local preacher, served the church for two months. I then employed Rev. A. A. Kidder, of Madison, N. J., who has been in charge since April. This changing of pastors causes our reports to be smaller than they would be with regular pastoral care. Yet Brother Kidder brings up a good report. The work is in good condition, and the future bright with promise.

Springer. Springer is the county-seat of Colfax County. Your superintendent has charge. We have no organization, but the appointment should be sustained. I have preached there through the year as I had opportunity.

El Paso, Texas. This is a city of growing importance, but a few miles from the New Mexico line. The population is 7,000, and increasing rapidly.

Five railroads center there, and others projected. For years we were urged to plant our Methodism in El Paso, but it did not seem practicable. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, occupied the place, and it was a question whether there was a demand for the two Churches. Then, too, El Paso was too far from the Austin Conference for them to supply it easily. Finally, in March last, Bishop Bowman, after receiving urgent appeals, authorized me to take up El Paso into the New Mexico Mission, and supply it with a preacher. Accordingly, Rev. G. B. M. Rogers was assigned to the charge, and entered upon the work in May. At first Las Cruces was connected with El Paso, but the importance of the latter place made it necessary for him to confine his work wholly to that place. We are now able to record such gratifying results as prove that our Church has a work to do in that city. We have organized a Church with twenty-three members, a good live Sunday-school, have class and prayer-meetings, and large congregations attend our services. At present we occupy the county court-room, and must build a good church at once.

Magdalena and Carthage. These places were entered upon our plan last Conference to be supplied, but before we could get to them they were taken up by other denominations.

Other important places are inviting our occupancy, but it is impossible without increased appropriation.

We are glad to report that some of our best charges have grown strong enough so that we can now reduce the mission appropriation, thus taking a step toward self-support, which happy result we hope to reach in the near future.

This has to me been the best of my life. The work is heavy. I have traveled 24,108 miles, besides all other work, but God has been with us in rich blessing. O, for the outpouring of the Spirit on this entire field.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Albuquerque.....	\$800	Raton	\$600	Socorro	\$600
Hillsborough	800	Santa Fe.....	800	Springer	600
Las Vegas.....	500	Silver City.....	600	Superintendent.....	800

Missions, 8; Money, \$5,600.

STATISTICS OF NEW MEXICO.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

	Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.
Albuquerque.....	1	1	83	4	..	1	..	6	1	60	1	\$5,000	..	....	\$400	\$46	\$19 50	\$463 00	\$960	\$350
Las Vegas.....	1	1	46	9	..	8	1	5	1	75	1	3,500	1	\$1,500	400	48	18 00	891 00	30	164
Raton and Blossburg.....	1	1	36	1	..	1	..	9	2	123	1	6,000	..	....	1,000	39	3 00	540 00	....	80
Santa Fe.....	1	1	11	15	..	20	..	..	1	35	1	5,000	1	1,000	1,000	23	7 00	990 00	80	50
Socorro.....	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	78	..	....	..	....	....	17	5 00	225 00	....	60
Silver City.....	1	1	19	5	..	..	8	5	1	30	1	5,000	1	1,800	....	23	7 00	710 00	70	....
Springer.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	....	..	....	....	9	..	..	....	....
El Paso, Texas.....	1	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	....	..	....	....	8	..	..	....	....
Lake Valley.....	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	....	..	....	....	8	..	..	....	....
Totals.....	9	9	185	84	..	25	4	21	10	491	5	\$24,500	8	\$4,300	\$2,800	\$216	\$59 50	\$9,189 00	\$490	\$714

NEW MEXICO SPANISH.

Commenced in 1850. Organized in 1884.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP BOWMAN.

Missionaries.

THOMAS HARWOOD, *Superintendent*. (P. O., Tiptonville, N. M.)

Albuquerque, David Alva; *Albuquerque Circuit*, Theodocia Charvez; *Anton Chico*, Epifonio Flores; *Chilili*, Juan Garcia; *Costilla*, to be supplied; *Conejos*, Albert Jacobs; *Dona Ana*, Sylvestre Garcia; *Espanola*, Octaviano Torres; *Hillsborough*, to be supplied; *La Joya*, Christoval Salazar; *Las Cruces and El Paso*, Marcos Barela; *Limita*, to be supplied; *Mesilla Valley*, Pamfilio Gonzales; *Peralta*, F. N. Cordova; *San Antonio*, to be supplied; *San Pedro*, to be supplied; *Santa Fe*, to be supplied; *Socorro*, F. Cordova; *Socorro Circuit*, Thomas F. Harwood; *Springer*, Juan Sandoval; *Taos*, Alexander Marchand; *Taos Circuit*, Lauriano Vagas; *Tiptonville*, Lachoneos Frampton; *Val Verde*, B. Gu-
tierres; *Wagon Mound and Gallina*, Benito Garcia.

Our veteran superintendent gives in the following pages a very full and fair exhibit of the work on his very important charge. He says:

In presenting this annual report of the seventeenth year of my labors in New Mexico, I pause to express something of my thankfulness to the great Head of the Church for his sustaining grace and protecting power, and for new evidences of the truthfulness of his promise, "Lo, I am with you alway." We are joyful over our past successes, and hopeful for greater victories in the future. The long meter doxology is appropriate to our feelings.

Let me speak first of evangelical work and then of our school work. We have occupied, during the past year, 21 places. These, with little exception, might be termed centers, but about 60 other of our preaching-places lie adjacent to some of the above.

The first group of places of which I will speak lies north of Las Vegas and west of the main mountain range—Tiptonville, Coyote, Gallina, Wagon Mound, and Springer—and have been in charge during the past year respectively of O. Torus, L. Frampton, E. Flores, B. Garcia, and J. Sandaval. These places have, in the main, done well, gaining a little in number, but more in character and influence.

The second group of appointments lies north of Santa Fe and west of the aforesaid mountain range, and are Espinola, Tass, Costella, and San Pedro, in charge respectively of F. E. Montoya, L. Vargas, A. Jacobs, and Alexander Marchand.

Brother Jacobs reports 23 conversions, Brother Vargas 40, and Brother

Alexander 59 accessions to the Church in full connection and on probation. Brother Alexander Marchand is a Frenchman by birth and education. He came to us from the Roman Catholic Church. He taught our mission school at Costilla during the winter, and since April first has been in charge of our new work at San Pedro. Brother Marchand was educated in France and graduated in a medical college, and followed his profession in his own country a few years; was then employed and became professor in a theological school for some seven or eight years, during which time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. He came to New Orleans, remained a year, thence to Denver, thence to San Pedro, where he was when he came to us. He gives evidence so far as being a man of God, strong in the faith, a bold and fearless defender of the faith.

Our third group lies south of Santa Fe and mostly on the Rio Grande, and includes Albuquerque, Albuquerque Circuit, Peralta, Chilili, La Joya, Socorro, Socorro Circuit, and Val Verde, in charge respectively of D. Alva, Theodosio Charvez, F. N. Cordova, J. Garcia, Christoval Salazar, J. F. Cordova, T. M. Harwood, and Blas Gutierrez. This work has done well as a whole, but with a variety of success as to the individual places. Albuquerque is quite a large central place, and a strong point for Romanists. It is said there are now 24 Jesuit priests living in the old town of Albuquerque. Mr. Alva is an Alabamian by birth. He came to us a local preacher from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and from Texas. He has had a few accessions to the Church, and is hopeful for the future. Chilili lies east, and in and beyond the Manzano range of mountains. The work includes several small mountain towns. At La Joya we dedicated a church during the past year. Socorro Circuit reports 28 conversions. T. M. Harwood, the preacher in charge of the last-named place, has been one of the publishers of the *New Mexico Methodist*, a monthly, published in English and Spanish. He has, in connection with his circuit work, done the work of publishing an equivalent to 30,000 pages of Spanish literature during the past year.

Our fourth and last group lies in the south part of the Territory, and includes Las Cruces, Dona Ana, La Mesilla Valley, and Palomas Circuit. The circuit lies west of the Rio Grande, and embraces Hillsborough, Colorado, Palomas, Santa Barbara, etc. Brother Barela, in charge of the circuit in connection with his work at Las Cruces, reports 26 conversions during the past year. We have a beautiful site for a church building at Dona Ana, also at Taos, and had hoped to be able to have two more new church buildings up during the year; but we feel that we cannot build without aid from abroad. The Board of Church Extension has offered to aid us at both of these places, on condition that we raise in cash at each place \$500. These conditions are too hard for our poor Mexican people. We cannot meet them. We are anxious to build; we feel that we must build; but how can we with such conditions? We are doing all we can to enlighten our native people on the line of benevolence, but we must avoid the risk of putting burdens upon these "priest-ridden" people

heavier than those borne by them under Romanism, or we shall defeat ourselves at the threshold of our work.

Thus we have given a brief outline of our work. The statistics show an increase in nearly all departments. For instance, we have crossed the million line in the missionary collection by \$7; and a dollar with us is more than a thousand in some of the Conferences. We show an increase in our membership of 121, and 103 in our list of probationers. And these, in this Roman Catholic country, speak well for our hard-working Spanish-speaking preachers.

Our late Annual Meeting was one of unusual interest. The two missions held their meetings conjointly at Albuquerque. Bishop Warren endeared himself to us all by his wise counsels, kind words, and masterly sermons and discourses. The Sabbath was a high day. The bishop ordained, on Sunday morning after love-feast, nine deacons, as follows: Thomas M. Harwood, J. F. Cordova, O. Tores, S. Garcia, Leo Chanz, Christobal Salazar, D. Alva, Alexander Marchand, and Epifanio Flores; and at night, after his sermon, through an interpreter, he ordained seven elders, as follows: Albert Jacobs, Juan Garcia, Lauriano Vargas, Marcas Barela, David Alva, Alexander Marchand and A. A. Kidder. The last named belongs to the American work.

OUR SCHOOL WORK.

In addition to our regular mission work we have had mission schools at the following named places, each held eight months of the year, and with number of scholars named; namely, Tiptonville, 65; Coyote, 25; Peralta, 30; Upper Cerro, 40; Red River, 20; Costilla, 45.

These schools have cost the Missionary Society \$1,000, less a little unintentional overdraft last year. The people have paid about the same amount. These schools are mostly on a small scale, but they meet the case quite well; and in a country and with a people where public schools are not always possible or practicable, these mission schools nicely meet the case, and are a great auxiliary to our mission work. These schools have had a good influence upon the public in several places, and through them public schools have been opened, as at Val Verde, Wagon Mound, etc.

We need for our Spanish work in this mission a better educated ministry. We are educating our Protestant people. Public schools in many places, the railroads, and the influx of American people, all bear along the line of general intelligence. We must have better advantages for those who seek our ministry. Those we now have are doing well, and will likely serve their day creditably; but some of them are showing age, and will soon be called out of the ranks of labor to their reward.

The superintendent of this mission is still an American, and thinks it not too much to hope that right here in this hardy, pushing, vigorous South-west, in the midst of these mingling American and Spanish elements, a better type of Spanish-speaking ministers could be trained to enter the opening doors of Spanish-speaking countries than could be trained anywhere else. For the present, and to meet the demand as far as

we can, though on a small scale, we have opened a biblical department in our "Kit Carson Seminary," and also in the "Socorro Academy."

These two places are so far from each other that schools of the grade we contemplated for said places cannot interfere with each other. Taos is central to a Spanish population of some 60,000 souls, and Socorro of not less than 80,000. While these figures show up better than ever before for our work, they do not tell all the truth.

The figures tell nothing of long trips across mountains, plains, deep cañons, swollen streams; of broken wagons; of preaching and visiting from house to house, forcing your way against strong opposition, against threats of violence and threats of life, and in the sight of pistols, etc. The figures tell nothing of long nights of religious services, followed with answering Romish quibbles and questions, and meeting objections, sometimes into the deep hours of the night. The writer himself has often retired, after midnight, from these weary, Spanish battles of words without ideas, to toss and tumble on a narrow bed in the same room, and dream, perhaps, of "four-footed beasts" and "creeping things" and "wild beasts," etc. He might have thought of "killing," but not of "eating," as Peter did.

Neither do our figures tell of an old man who became angry because we could not give them a school and let his uneducated son teach it, and how he left us, and took with him 20 others, and built a public road across the site he had deeded us for a church building. Neither do they tell how sixteen of our Protestants, including children, were last year gathered to their home above; nor how in this number an old lady, about ninety years of age, at our last quarterly meeting at Las Cruces came tottering to the communion, full of the divine presence, kneeled and partook of the emblems of her dying Lord, and in her feebleness had to be lifted up from the altar, and in a few days after that was lifted up by the angels to her home on high.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Albuquerque.....	\$100 00	La Joya.....	\$250 00	Taos Circuit.....	\$450 00
Albuquerque Circuit...	250 00	La Gallina.....	200 00	Tiptonville.....	450 00
Chilili.....	300 00	La Mesilla.....	100 00	Val Verde.....	450 00
Costilla.....	800 00	Palomas Circuit.....	55 00	Wagon Mound.....	450 00
Coyote.....	800 00	Peralta.....	15 00	" " Rent.....	62 50
Dona Ana.....	250 00	San Pedro.....	800 00	Superintendent's Salary.....	1,200 00
" " Rent.....	50 00	Springer.....	250 00	Traveling Expenses.....	442 93
Espanola.....	250 00	Socorro.....	800 00		
Las Cruces.....	450 00	Socorro Circuit.....	450 00	Total for Missions..	\$8,678 43

SCHOOLS.

Socorro, J. F. Cordova.....	\$187 50	Red River, E. Flores.....	\$85 00
Tiptonville, E. J. Harwood.....	180 00	Books.....	15 75
Peralta, M. E. Allison.....	155 00	Interest on over-paid schools.....	8 12
Coyote, W. H. H. Allison.....	155 00		
Cerro, R. Oakly.....	185 00	Total for Schools.....	\$921 87
Costilla, Alex. Marchand.....	185 00	Missions, 21; Money,	\$9,594 80

STATISTICS OF NEW MEXICO SPANISH.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

CIRCUIT OF STATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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UTAH.

Commenced in 1870.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP WARREN.

Missionaries.

T. C. ILIFF, *Superintendent*, (P. O., Salt Lake City.)

Salt Lake City, S. J. Carroll. *Ogden*, G. E. Jayne. *Provo Circuit*, T. W. Lincoln. *Tooele Circuit*, J. D. Gillilan. *Park City Circuit*, G. M. Jeffrey. *Heber Circuit*, W. W. Glanville. *Beaver Circuit*, D. J. Frew. *Murray Circuit*, F. Brock. *Financial Agent of Salt Lake Seminary*, J. J. Garvin. *Chaplain U. S. Army, Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City*, J. W. Jackson. *Mount Pleasant Circuit*, J. P. Morris. *Oxford Circuit*, J. E. Turner. *Logan Circuit*, Alonzo Hoover. *Salt Lake City Circuit*, A. R. Archibald.

Scandinavian Work.

Salt Lake City, P. A. H. Franklyn and N. Christopherson. *Cache Valley Circuit*, M. Nelson. *Richfield Circuit*, M. Anderson. *Ephraim Circuit*, Emil Mörk and Hans Hammer. *Spanish Fork Circuit*, Herrick Johnson. *Brigham City Circuit*, Hans Nielson.

Missionaries of the W. H. M. S.

Salt Lake City, Miss Martha A. Locke. *Ogden*, Mrs. Martha Skewes. *Provo*, Miss Mary H. Walters.

SCANDINAVIAN WORK.

San Pete Valley, Miss Lisa Saugstad. *Salt Lake City*, Mrs. N. Christopherson.

Teachers.

Salt Lake Seminary, R. C. Story, Principal; Miss M. A. Locke, Miss C. S. Burnett, Miss E. E. Holding, Miss Lee Carpenter, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. Manor; Mrs. R. C. Story, Preceptress; J. J. Garvin, Financial Agent. *Ogden*, Mrs. Martha Skewes, Miss Eliza Dowdell. *Provo*, T. W. Lincoln, Miss Jennie Lincoln, Mrs. Ida Lincoln. *Tooele*, Miss Venora Bridwell, Miss H. Ella Young. *Beaver*, C. E. Copeland, D. J. Frew, Miss S. E. Christian. *Heber*, W. W. Glanville, Miss Mary Glanville. *Murray*, F. Brock, Mrs. F. Brock, *Ophir*, Miss Jennie McCord, Dr. Simms. *Stockton*, Lewis Gillilan, Miss Franklin. *Oxford*, J. E. Turner, Miss Van Wormer. *Grantville*, to be supplied. Chapel just completed and school to be opened January 3, 1887.

Scandinavian Schools.

Salt Lake City, Miss C. M. Halversen, Miss Harper. *Mount Pleasant*, Miss Christine Larsen, Miss Mary Helgesen, Miss Petria Larsen. *Santaquin*, Miss Ella Johnson. *Moroni*, Miss Emily L. Anderson. *Spanish Fork*, Miss Bessie Helgesen. *Ephraim*, to be supplied; school to open

January 3, 1887. *Richfield*, to be supplied; chapel nearly completed, and school to open January 3, 1887. *Elsinore*, to be supplied; chapel nearly completed, and school to open January 3, 1887.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The day of prosperity has come to this mission. In almost every department there is a steady growth. We have now nearly \$100,000 of church property, and \$12,000 of parsonage and "Home" property, and a force of over 20 missionaries and 30 to 40 teachers and workers of the W. H. M. Society. The following table shows a most encouraging advance, and we invite its careful perusal; clear indications of prosperity are so manifest in the separate reports of the several fields which follow the tabulated statement prepared by the superintendent.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Increase over 1885.	Decrease.
Missionaries.....	11	14	18	22	4	.....
Teachers.....	24	26	30	36	6	.....
Members in full connection...	172	224	278	301	23	.....
Probationers.....	41	73	101	147	46	.....
Average attendance on Sunday worship.....	450	614	1,010	1,381	371	.....
Day schools.....	8	12	16	13	3	.....
Day scholars.....	580	948	991	1,028	37	.....
Children of Mormon parentage	350	412	502	569	67	.....
Sabbath-schools.....	8	14	17	20	3	.....
Sabbath scholars and teachers.	591	1,019	1,107	1,147	40	.....
Church buildings.....	7	9	14	23	9	.....
Probable value.....	\$66,000 00	\$68,100 00	\$75,000 00	\$96,750 00	\$21,750 00	.....
Parsonages.....	8	4	4	6	2	.....
Probable value.....	\$1,650 00	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$2,600 00	\$600 00	.....
"Homes,".....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Probable value.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,200 00	\$10,500 00	\$10,500 00	.....	.....
Value of schools, including fur- niture, etc.....	2,975 00	3,500 00	3,800 00	4,240 00	440 00	.....
Raised for missions.....	147 56	126 00	270 00	383 25	113 25	.....
Raised for other benevolent societies.....	77	103 00	521 90	475 00	.....	\$46 90
Collected for self-support.....	1,242 00	1,418 00	1,385 50	2,131 00	295 50	.....
Collected from tuition of pupils in day schools.....	1,184 00	2,145 00	2,147 00	2,268 00	116 00	.....
Raised for repairs, churches, schools, etc.....	4,265 00	4,185 00	5,900 00	8,544 00	.....	2,356 00
Paid on indebtedness.....	2,600 00	1,870 00	1,606 00	2,250 00	644 00	.....
Collected for current expenses for church.....	1,386 00	1,390 00	1,400 00	1,976 00	576 00	.....

The past year has been the most successful in the history of our work in Utah. We have reached the summit, and while there are many obstacles and difficulties yet in the way, the outlook brightens all along the line. From every valley the Macedonian cry sounds in our ears. In a hundred towns and settlements I am appealed to for help. The need has existed for years, but the glory of the Pauline message never awakened enthusiasm and faith in preachers and people until now. It is no longer a may be; *there is power in the Gospel to save Utah*. Methodism is specially adapted to this peculiar population. The earnest faith, the fiery zeal, and the quickening power of Methodist work amuses, interests, awakens, convicts, and converts this deluded, heterogeneous population.

With fifty Holy Ghost revived Gospel preachers to go up and down these valleys and "cry aloud and spare not," "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" a revolution would come to Utah in five to ten years such as is not common anywhere in these times. The general government is doing, and must and will continue to do, its part vigorously. The laws of our land must hold supreme. The officers must be sustained by the prayers and the faith and the loyalty of our preachers and people in the faithful discharge of their sworn duties. So far as I know this is being done, and with a degree of wisdom and earnestness deserving the commendation of both Church and State. Our missionaries and teachers are true to God and home and country.

Salt Lake City. First Church, S. J. Carroll, pastor.

The year has been one of toil, but toil encouraged by good success. Improvements in church and church lot have been made to the extent of about \$150. A new library has been added to the Sunday-school, the gift of H. W. Knight, ex-Mayor Booth, and others of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. The school has increased in attendance. Average last quarter, 120. I have received on probation 41, and many more have asked prayers, while quite a number professed conversion who were not received on probation.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP.

In full connection.....	136
On probation.....	47
Total.....	183

Amount of money raised for all purposes, in round numbers, \$1,650.

All claims have been met, and the church will enter with good heart and hope the work of another year.

The church imperatively needs a parsonage. If twenty-five towns were carved out of this city we would hear the trumpet call to enter them with the Gospel. The city extends from one and a half to two miles in three directions from the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Raised for missions, \$125; Church Extension, \$25.

Ogden City, G. E. Jayne, pastor.

The work at Ogden has not been altogether unsatisfactory nor unpromising. The interest in the public services has been growing, and congregations are fair, varying from 40 to 90, while on special occasions we have more than we can accommodate. This was especially true on Children's Day. The Sunday-school has been in a flourishing condition during the whole year, the enrollment being over 100, and, after paying all its expenses, has paid \$33 of the missionary collection. The prayer and class-meetings are well attended. The church has paid all its current expenses and has \$25 in the treasury.

The ladies have recarpeted the whole audience-room, while the whole improvements have been \$200.

The Church contributes : For missions, \$57 ; for Church Extension, \$10 ; for Freedmen's Aid, \$12 ; for education, \$7 ; for Church expenses, \$150 ; for repairing, \$200 ; for superintendent, \$10 ; for Sunday-school expenses, \$25 ; on Church debt, \$200 ; on pastor's salary, \$300 ; on insurance, \$45 ; for moving expenses, \$20 ; for last year's expenses, \$25.

The Church is in a very good spiritual condition, and looking hopefully to a great increase in the year to come.

Murray Circuit, F. Brock, pastor.

The work here is encouraging. Sunday-school members, 40 ; day-school, 45. A chapel was dedicated June 20. Total cost, including lot, furniture, etc., \$900.

Raised for missions, \$10 ; Church Extension, \$5.

Beaver Circuit, D. J. Frew, pastor.

The first six months C. E. Copeland was pastor. Both the Sunday-school and day-school have been larger than for some years. Congregations have increased.

Raised for Missions, \$15 ; Church Extension, \$5.

Heber Circuit, W. W. Glanville, pastor.

Good congregations, growing Sunday-school and day-school, and an encouraging outlook. Every department of work from twenty to fifty per cent. in advance of last year, except the membership.

Raised for Missions, \$5 ; Church Extension, \$5.

Park City Circuit, G. M. Jeffrey, pastor.

The past year has been one of steady advance in every department of the work. The amount assessed the charge for the support of pastor and for missions has been fully met.

For Missions, \$25 ; for Church Extension, \$3.

Morning preaching was introduced early in the year and has been kept up with increased attendance.

The congregations at evening services have increased 50 per cent.

In all, 24 accessions. Sunday-school is flourishing, with an average attendance of 100. The school is supplied with our own publications.

We have also a second Sunday-school at the Ontario Mine, with an average attendance of 20. Notwithstanding the various difficulties, the outlook is encouraging.

Provo Circuit, T. W. Lincoln. In general, ours has been a year of prosperity, but our church is in a poor location, which fact necessitates our moving or building ; this we expect to do this fall.

Membership	31
Additions during the year.....	10
Congregations.....	150
Raised on pastor's salary.....	\$115
Raised for Mission.....	15
Raised for Church Extension.....	3

The Sabbath-school has an enrollment of 90, with an average attendance of 50. The enrollment of the day-school is 72.

Tooele Circuit, J. D. Gillilan, pastor.

The past year has been one of much encouragement both in numerical and spiritual growth. Almost immediately following the adjournment of the Annual Meeting of 1885 I organized a class of seven members at Stockton. This class was augmented during a most gracious revival last January to 23. On the whole circuit, present membership, 20 probationers, 16 full members. Prayer-meetings have been faithfully maintained at both Stockton and Tooele during the whole year.

Public preaching has been maintained at Tooele, Stockton, and Ophir; also Sunday-schools and day-schools are being kept at each of these points, with a total attendance of some 130. A new chapel was dedicated at Grantsville in November and one at Stockton in August, each free of debt.

Missionary collections, \$46 25; Freedmen's Aid Society, \$5; Education, Children's Day, 90 cents; Sunday-School Union and Tract Society, Good Tidings Day, \$1 20; Church Extension, \$10.

Oxford Circuit, J. E. Turner, pastor. Work commenced here in June. Since then a substantial church has been built, costing some \$1,600, including lot, seats, bell, etc. A successful Sunday-school and day school have been organized. In every department the work at Oxford is very hopeful.

SCANDINAVIAN WORK.

Salt Lake City. P. A. H. Franklin, pastor, reported at the last Annual Meeting 19 members and 9 probationers. Raised for self-support, \$50; for missions, \$15; for Church Extension, \$12; and for improvements of school building, \$24. The enrollment in the day-school was 91, of whom 50 were from Mormon families and 26 from families of dissenters from Mormonism. Brother Franklin urged the need of a central church as absolutely essential to the prosperity of our Scandinavian work in Salt Lake City, and he was authorized to go East to raise the necessary funds for that purpose. By his persistent labor about \$7,000 has already been secured, and the foundation for the new church will be laid early in the spring. During the pastor's absence Brother N. Christophersen has charge of the work and is laboring faithfully.

Brigham City Circuit, H. Nielsen Staalberg, in charge. This is a new and important field. Brigham City has a population of over 2,000, and of these two thirds are Scandinavians. Several of the neighboring towns are also largely Scandinavian. The Church Extension Society made a grant of \$750 to this place, and property has been bought and fixed up for a Mission Hall. The outlook is very hopeful.

Logan Circuit, Martinus Nelson, pastor. This work was begun last year, and until recently Brother Nelson has been the only Methodist preacher in Cache Valley, with its 20,000 people. Logan is the principal town, with a population of over 4,000, of whom about one half are Scandinavians. Other towns, such as Hyrum, Milville, and Smithfield, are also largely Scandinavian. Protracted meetings were held at Logan last win-

ter, and attentive congregations assembled night after night for three weeks. Interesting meetings were also held at Hyrum. At the latter place a good lot has been purchased "on faith." Suitable church buildings are very much needed, both at Hyrum and Logan, as well as two or three other places.

Spanish Fork Circuit. E. Mark, pastor till June 18, reported at the Annual Meeting that a class of six probationers and full members had been organized at Santaquin, and that the chapel there, costing about \$500, had been paid for. At the Annual Meeting Brother H. Johnson, a convert from Mormonism, was appointed to this work. Since that time a chapel has been erected at Spanish Forks, costing about \$1,300, including lot, fence, and furnishings. The school at Santaquin is well attended, and a promising school has been opened at Spanish Fork.

Mount Pleasant and Ephraim Circuit. This circuit had no regular pastor last year, and was supplied with preaching as often as possible by the superintendent and several of the preachers of the mission. Since the Annual Meeting Brother E. Mark has had charge, and, assisted by Brother H. Hammer, is pushing onward to victory. A beautiful chapel, costing about \$2,400, has been built at Mount Pleasant, partly by the W. H. M. S. Following the dedication, early in February, a gracious revival resulted from special services, led by the superintendent, adding nineteen persons to the church. A chapel has been erected at Maroni, the gift of Mrs. Gurley, in memory of her husband, the late Dr. Gurley, of Ohio, and a lot has been secured at Spring City, and a chapel is being built. We have good schools at Mount Pleasant and Moroni, and expect to soon open a school at Ephraim. We are planning to enter Manti, where a Mormon "temple" is now nearing completion.

Richfield Circuit. Brother M. Anderson has charge of this work. Richfield, in Sevier Valley, is about 175 miles south of Salt Lake City, and has a population of about 1,700, of whom two thirds are Scandinavians. Brothers Franklin, Anderson, and Nelson visited the place two years ago. They slept the first night in a barn. Now the Methodist preacher has not only numerous friends in Richfield, but the people have built him a good parsonage. Mrs. Palen, of Philadelphia, donated \$500 last year to buy a saloon and fit it up for a preaching place. The congregations are large and attentive, and we have 15 probationers and 2 full members. But the work demanded a new church. The people bought additional ground for \$100, and by further aid from Mrs. Palen, a liberal grant from the Church Extension Society, and \$400 subscribed by the people, we have now a neat brick church costing over \$2,000, including lot. At Elsinore a small chapel or "Home" has been built by the W. H. M. S. of Columbus, Ohio. Schools will be started both in Richfield and Elsinore soon after New Year's.

EDUCATIONAL.

The higher education needed by the children of Utah will be largely supplied through our Church seminaries and colleges. When the inev-

itable break-up comes, our seminary and college will be taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demands of our people. The boarding department of our seminary is now filled, and the demand is for more accommodations.

The following schedule shows the statistics of the seminary, taken from the records, December 8, 1886:

	Roll.	Per Cent. of Attend- ance.	Mor- mons.	Apos- tates.	Full pay.	Half pay.	Less.	Free.	Calls.
Primary Department....	30	75	3	5	4	6	3	17	25
Intermediate Dep't.....	30	64	3	2	10	6	4	13	11
Grammar Department....	30	66	2	3	16	7	.	7	30
College Department.....	6	90	..	5	5	..	1	..	18
Art Department.....	29	..	..	..	29	..	.	..	..
Total.....	125	295	8	15	64	19	8	37	84

Our teachers are laboring earnestly and untiringly to give their pupils thorough, practical training, and to build this upon the solid rock of Christian character. The outlook of the seminary is, indeed, hopeful.

All our schools are doing earnest, faithful, necessary work. Over a thousand pupils are enrolled, about one half the number of Mormon parentage.

Special mention should be made of the important work being done by the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Already they have 7 workers in the field, and, beginning with January 1, 1887, the force will be increased to 12. Three of the "Homes" or chapels, opened the past year, were built by this Society, and they propose to erect five or more the coming year. To support these 12 workers and build these chapels will necessitate an outlay of \$9,000 at least.

The Board of Church Extension here, as in other home fields and frontier work, has proved an important and helpful agent the past year. The \$5,000 granted has aided in establishing comfortable chapels and churches in eight settlements.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$1,500	Brigham City Circuit,	Heber.....	\$400	
Traveling expenses.....	100	Scandinavian.....	\$550	" for supplies.....	50
Salt Lake City: 1st. Ch.	600	Richfield Circuit, Scand'n.	550	Santaquin.....	400
Ogden.....	650	Spanish Fork Circ't, Scan-		" for supplies.....	50
Provo.....	600	dinavian	550	Mount Pleasant.....	300
Logan.....	800	Oxford.....	600	Spanish Fork.....	300
Park City.....	550			" for supplies.....	50
Mount Pleasant Circuit..	600	Total for Missions..	\$11,650	Logan.....	400
Tooele Circuit.....	500			Ophir.....	200
Beaver Circuit.....	500	SCHOOLS.		Salt Lake: Eleventh Ward.	450
Murray Circuit.....	400	Salt Lake Seminary.....	\$2,700	Second Ward.....	450
Heber Circuit.....	250	Ogden	600	Rent.....	100
Ogden, Church Debt.....	200	Provo	400	Supplies.....	100
Salt Lake, Scandinavian..	650	Tooele	300		
Ephraim Circuit, Scand'n.	550	Beaver.....	200	Total for schools..	\$7,900
" (Supply).....	250	Murray.....	400	Missions, 16; Money,	\$19,550.
Cache Valley Circ't, Scan-	700	" for supplies.....	50		
dinavian					

STATISTICS OF UTAH.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Missionaries.																			
	Assistant Missionaries.																			
	Missionaries, Woman's Home Miss. Society.																			
	Workers of Woman's Home Miss. Society.																			
	Unordained Preachers.																			
	Teachers.																			
	Members.																			
	Probationers.																			
	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.																			
	Conversions during the Year.																			
	Adults Baptized.																			
	Children Baptized.																			
	No. of Day Schools.																			
	No. of Day Scholars.																			
	No. of Sabbath schools.																			
	No. of Sabbath Scholars.																			
	No. of Churches and Chapels.																			
	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.																			
	No. of Halls and other rented Places of Worship.																			
	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."																			
	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."																			
	Debt on Real Estate.																			
	Collected for Missionary Society.																			
	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.																			
	Collected for Self-support.																			
	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.																			
	Contributed for other Local Purposes.																			
Beaver Circuit.....	1	1	2	50	2	1	73	1	55	1	\$2,000	1	\$200	...	\$15.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$100	\$50	
Hobart Circuit.....	1	1	2	60	4	1	76	1	65	1	1,400	1	5.00	5.00	...	100	60	
Lugin Circuit (new work).....	1	1	...	50	
Mc. Pleasant Cir. (new work).....	1	1	...	140	1	1	8	
Murray Circuit.....	1	1	2	89	2	1	46	1	40	1	900	1	10.00	7.00	10.00	200	...	
Ogden Circuit (new work).....	1	1	1	12	2	1	95	1	2	2	9,000	1	500	\$1,000	10.00	122.00	800.00	200	400	
Park City Circuit.....	1	1	2	33	12	...	85	1	45	1	1,600	5.00	6.00	800.00	600	200	
Provo Circuit.....	1	1	2	2	2	7	10	12	200	2	2,000	1	15.00	48.00	115.00	75	135	
Salt Lake City—First Church.....	1	1	1	8	3	2	5	6	12	1	2,000	1	1	10,500	120.00	287.00	800.00	100	500	
Salt Lake City Cir. (new work).....	1	1	1	125	19	4	12	1	130	3	4,000	1	40.00	16.00	200.00	1,125	70	
Tooele Circuit.....	1	1	
Scandinavian Work.																				
Bingham City Cir. (new work).....	1	1	...	30	1	800	1	200	...	10.00	5.00	...	40	10	
Cannon Valley Cir. (new work).....	1	1	...	60	400	20.00	10.00	...	50	185	
Ephraim Circuit.....	2	1	1	91	15	14	89	8	105	4	5,400	1	250	...	20.00	10.00	...	80	25	
Richfield Circuit.....	2	1	...	60	12	2	110	1	20	2	2,500	1	5.00	5.00	50.00	500	15	
Salt Lake City.....	2	2	1	45	6	4	1	1	40	2	2,500	15.00	12.00	50.00	24	73	
Spanish Fork (new work).....	1	1	...	65	4	2	48	2	40	2	1,850	5.00	2.00	...	20	20	
Superintendent.....	1	1	
Total.....	22	19	5	636	301	147	1,381	119	1,010	157	25,915	19	1,028	20	\$96,753	7	\$11,950	\$1,220	\$8,404	
Last year.....	15	14	3	330	275	101	1,010	157	1,107	14	23	1,147	23	1,107	75,000	5	11,900	2,150	6,650	

NEVADA.

Organized in 1864.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF BISHOP FOWLER.

Missionaries.

REV. GEORGE W. DE LA MATYR, *Superintendent.*

*Adin and Fall River, Cal., to be supplied; Alturus and Davis Creek, Cal., to be supplied; Austin, J. A. Brady, (Michigan.); Bishop Creek, Cal., Charles L. Logan; Bodie and Bridgeport, Cal., George B. Hinkle; Carson, E. W. Van Deventer; Cedarville, Cal., G. H. De La Matyr; Coleville, Cal., to be supplied; Eureka and Ruby Hill, A. C. Dutton, one to be supplied; Eureka Mills, Cal., and Johnsonville, to be supplied; Genoa, C. H. Gardner; Greenville, Cal., John W. Pendleton; Hawthorne, Cal., to be supplied; Independence, Cal., to be supplied; Lake View, Ore., and Goose Lake, to be supplied; Lovelock, A. J. Polglase; Loyalt-
ton, Cal., Warren Nims; Quincy, Cal., O. L. Barstow; Reno, T. P. Bradshaw; Susanville, Cal., E. McEvers; Truckee, Cal., A. J. Coe; Virginia, Henry Aston; Winnemucca, T. E. Sison.*

This mission is not confined to Nevada, but, as will be seen, has fourteen appointments in California. In other words, the work of the mission is about equally divided between the two States. Bishop Warren presided over the Annual Meeting, held August 20, 1886, at Virginia City, and the brethren went hopefully out again to their appointed fields. The statistics show the result of last year's toils:

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent of Miss'n.	\$500	Eureka and Ruby Hill...	\$150	Schools.	
Carson.....	150	Bodie	100	Inyo Academy.....	\$300
Genoa.....	150	Mason Valley.....	100	Agent.....	200
Sierra Valley.....	200	Truckee	150	Northern and Central	
Quincy.....	200	Lovelock.....	200	schools	500
Surprise Valley.....	200	Fall River, Alturas, and		Missions, 17; Money, \$4,000	
Susanville.....	100	Goose Lake.....	300		
Independence	200				

STATISTICS OF NEVADA.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.																						
Adin and Fall River.....	1	1	1	..	88	5	..	..	10	..	8	72	1	\$1,400	..	1	\$400	..	..	..	..
Alturas and Davis Creek.....	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	8	..	1	40	1	1,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	..
Austyn.....	1	..	..	..	84	2	..	..	1	..	1	120	1	6,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	..
Bishop Creek.....	1	..	..	2	25	9	..	..	2	..	2	60	1	2,000	..	1	800	..	45	..	..
Bodie and Bridgeport.....	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	75	1	1,200	1	1	400	810	15	..	..
Carson.....	1	..	..	..	65	6	..	..	1	..	1	125	1	10,000	..	1	1,000	..	20	..	..
Cedarville.....	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	5	..	1	80	2	8,000	1	2	500	..	50	..	..
Coleridge.....	1	..	..	..	66	5	..	..	4	..	2	21	3	8,000	..	1	1,500	..	60	..	..
Concha and Kibby Hill.....	1	..	..	..	33	7	..	..	4	..	1	80	2	8,000	..	1	1,500	..	10	..	..
Concha Mills and Johnville.....	1	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	2	..	2	100	2	2,000	..	1	1,000	20	45	..	..
Genoa.....	1	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	4	..	8	100	1	2,000	..	1	1,000	..	5	..	..
Greenville.....	1	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	8	..	1	60	1	2,500	..	1	800	..	..	..	..
Independence.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	100	2	8,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	..
Lakeview and Goose Lake.....	1	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	8	..	1	150	2	3,000	..	1	800	..	..	..	..
Lovelock.....	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	111	1	1,200	..	1	700	..	21	..	..
Loyalton.....	1	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	8	..	1	120	1	1,200	..	1	800	..	10	..	..
Quincy.....	1	..	..	..	67	16	..	..	6	..	1	130	1	2,500	..	1	1,500	..	100	..	..
Reno.....	1	..	..	..	49	2	..	..	6	..	1	86	1	2,000	1	1	800	..	40	..	..
Shoshone.....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	40	1	500	..	1	600	..	..	..	..
Truckee.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	75	1	600	..	1	500	..	..	..	..
Tuscarora.....	1	..	1	..	10	6	..	..	1	..	2	243	1	10,000	..	1	1,400	7,000	87	..	..
Virginia.....	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	1	79	1	8,000	..	1	1,300	..	5	..	..
Winnemucca.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	79	1	8,000	..	1	1,300	..	..	..	..
Total.....	23	5	2	73	72	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	\$45,000	8	24	\$18,000	\$10,350	\$406	\$312	\$14,919	\$4,216
Last year.....	20	5	2	716	77	86	80	82	2,003	81	60,500	..	18	10,820	4,031	306	180	8,962	2,038

* No Missionary appropriation.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCES.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Alabama.		Huntsville and Hindsville	\$25	Henderson	\$70
Birmingham District	\$244	Marble City	80	Leicester	98
Birmingham Circuit	60	Mountain Home	40	Murphy	60
Briley	25	Mason Valley	10	Pigeon River	144
Kelley's Creek	56	Polk Bayou	40	Pisgah	40
Rocky Mount	75	Portia	80	Pryon Mountain	90
East Alabama District	244	Rogers	150	Webster	63
Pleasant Grove	60	Siloam Springs	250	Missions, 32; Money, \$3,500.	
Gatesville	30	Salem	100	California.	
Wedowee	20	Salem Springs	20	Trinity	\$200
South Alabama District	244	Wheeler	50	Kentucky Street	225
Tabernacle	50	Wild Cherry and Newburg	25	Pacific Grove	175
Ozark	68	West Fork & Prairie Grove	40	Pescadero	100
Rose Hill	60	Yellville	20	Redwood City	200
Lake View	48	Missions, 52; Money, \$5,000.		Colusa and Williams	100
Mount Union	76	Austin.		Orland	150
Vera Cruz	48	Austin District	\$200	Redding	200
Yellow River	64	Austin Central Church	650	Yreka	100
West Alabama District	244	Harrisburgh	200	Oroville	100
South Lowell	40	Mason	200	Briggs and Gridley	100
Tuscaloosa	90	San Antonio	800	Florin	100
Marion	90	Dallas District	200	Vallejo	200
Franklin	50	Denison	200	Cloverdale	200
Morgan Valley	46	Gainesville	600	San Rafael	100
Madison Mission	170	Lawrence	400	Fairfield	100
Missions, 24; Money, \$2,202.		Fort Worth District	200	Lower Lake & Kelseyville	150
Arkansas.		Fort Worth	150	Sonoma	150
Little Rock District	\$450	Alma and Garrett	400	Berkeley	200
Ada	40	Clarendon and Mobee	500	Livermore	200
Amity	40	Clarendon and Mobette	200	Valley Springs and West	109
Alston and Green Point	63	Assistant Pastor	150	Point	250
Atkins	40	Decatur	500	Visher Church	250
Argenta and Hazen	250	Denton	100	West End and Temescal	200
Bradford	20	Eastland	650	Missions, 23; Money, \$3,550.	
Center Valley	20	Waco	100	Central Alabama.	
Caglesville	20	For New Work	\$305	Ashville District	20
Conway and Greenbrier	40	Missions, 19; Money, \$6,000.		Ashland	25
Copeland	35	Blue Ridge.		Ashville	30
Charleston	20	Statesville District	20	Birmingham	20
Chickelah	20	Alexander	60	Blount Springs	25
Cedar Glades	20	Anjloch	60	Blountsville	25
Dayton	225	Forsythe	75	Centre	25
Edsworth	40	Gastonla	60	Oxford	25
Ebenezer	225	Harker's Island	100	Collinsville	30
Hackett City	150	Mocksville	70	Enon	30
Hot Springs	240	Mont Mitchell	90	Gadsden	20
Judsonia	150	Oonacoke	100	Howell's Cross Roads	25
Little Rock Circuit	80	Stanley	50	Talladega	20
Main Street	225	Troy	70	Village Springs	20
Magazine	90	Wilkesborough	65	Wedowee	20
Point Cedar	40	Yulki	60	Dadeville District	325
Rondo	75	Bakersville District	350	Alexander City	25
Russellville	225	Bakersville	100	Dadeville	40
Scandinavian Mission	225	Boone	15	Predonia	15
Texarkana	60	Catawba	50	Montgomery	60
Van Buren and Fort Smith	450	Jefferson	50	New Style	20
Waldron and Danville	40	New River	50	Pine Grove	25
Rogers District	30	Red Hill	100	Roanoke	25
Aurora	20	Toe River	30	Socconatoy	10
Clear Creek	20	Ashville District	500	Tallassee	20
Curia	260	Asheville	25	La Fayette	25
Cedarville	200	Asheville Circuit	140	Huntsville District	325
Eureka Springs	250	Franklin	25	Athens	25
Green Forest	250		60	Cedar Grove	25
Harrison	250				

Courtland.....	\$20	Platteville.....	\$12	Twinbrooks.....	\$100
Decatur.....	20	Rawlins.....	200	Wilmot.....	150
Guntersville.....	80	Windsor.....	220	Westport.....	150
Huntsville.....	30	Southern District.....	320	Webster.....	100
Madison.....	25	Alma and Fairplay.....	140	Warner.....	150
Oakland.....	20	Aspen.....	180	Waverly.....	100
Scotsborough.....	50	Beckwith Street, Denver.....	200	Aberdeen District.....	580
Stevenson.....	20	Buena Vista.....	180	Altoona.....	80
Tiama.....	40	Castle Rock.....	240	Arlington and Volga.....	100
Marion District.....	325	Del Norte & Monte Vista.....	200	Blunt.....	140
Brewton.....	15	Delta.....	100	Brookings.....	160
Choctaw.....	25	Durango.....	200	Clark.....	100
Mobile.....	65	Florence and Coal Creek.....	200	Clark County Circuit.....	100
Old Town.....	15	Gunnison.....	200	Cavour.....	100
Selma.....	105	Mesa: Pueblo.....	200	Clear Lake & Castlewood.....	100
Shiloh.....	15	Montrose.....	100	De Smet.....	100
Tuscaloosa.....	30	Salida.....	160	Doland and Frankfort.....	100
E law.....	20	Te lucide.....	200	Gary and Canby.....	100
Gainesville.....	15	Trinidad.....	200	Hand County Circuit.....	100
Clinton.....	15			Henry.....	100

Missions, 49; Money, \$2,510.

Central Tennessee.

Adamsville.....	\$75
Cairo and Friendship.....	90
Camden.....	90
Carroll.....	90
Erin.....	105
Savannah.....	90
Huntingdon and Hollow Rock.....	90
Nashville District.....	400
Bedford.....	60
Chifton.....	60
Cypress.....	100
Dickson.....	150
Farrington.....	80
Lawrenceburg.....	40
Linden.....	20
Mission Ridge.....	40
Nashville.....	300
Shawnette.....	40
Unionville.....	120
M'Minnville District.....	350
Bloomington.....	50
Dowelltown.....	60
Hollow Springs and Short Mountain.....	80
Laurel Hill.....	60
M'Minnville.....	80
Miranda.....	80
Monroe.....	80
Red Boiling Springs.....	50
Sherwood.....	80
Lexington.....	105
Sardis and Decatur.....	140
Shiloh.....	90
Edgar and Bradford.....	90
Huntingdon District.....	275
Sparta.....	65
Tullahoma.....	200
Watertown.....	45

Missions, 37; Money, \$4,000

Colorado.

Northern District.....	\$200
Arvada and Hugo.....	200
Black Hawk.....	220
Denver: North Denver.....	100
Simpson Chapel.....	160
Erie and Louisville.....	250
Evans.....	200
Evanston.....	200
Fort Collins Circuit.....	160
Idaho Springs.....	120
Lander.....	80
Loveland.....	170
Morrison.....	160

Columbia River.

Adams.....	\$100
Alba.....	50
Dayton.....	150
Echo.....	50
Falling Springs.....	150
Pendleton.....	100
Pilot Rock.....	50
Prescott.....	125
Wallula.....	100
Cheney and Sprague.....	150
Colfax.....	175
Davenport.....	160
Endicott.....	190
Oaksdale.....	240
Palouse.....	160
Rockford.....	100
Spokane Circuit.....	185
Arlington.....	200
Bickleton.....	50
Columbus.....	100
Dufur.....	100
Ellensburg.....	145
Heppner.....	150
Moro.....	60
North Yakima.....	300
Prineville.....	40
Hood River.....	50
Waldron and Fossil.....	100
Wasco.....	125
Asotin.....	125
Colton.....	165
Ilia.....	80
Lewiston.....	200
Moseow.....	170
Pataha.....	8
Pomeroy.....	100

Missions, 86; Money, \$4,500.

Dakota.

Aberdeen.....	\$100
Andover.....	100
Athol.....	100
Bangor and Bowdel.....	300
Big Stone and Albans.....	200
Bath and Ordway.....	100
Beothia.....	50
Britton.....	150
Columbia.....	200
Ellendale.....	50
Paulkton.....	200
Frederick.....	75
Groton.....	100
Ip-wich and Roscoe.....	175
Ludden.....	100
Milbank.....	160
Northville and Mellette.....	100
Canton.....	136
Dell Rapids.....	200
Elk Point.....	140
Elk Point Circuit.....	80
Egan.....	160
Flandrau.....	100
Flandrau Circuit.....	80
Gayville.....	124
Hartford.....	140
Hurley.....	120
Lennox.....	100
Lodi.....	100
Madison.....	120
Montrose.....	100
Parker.....	64
Palisade.....	80
Prospect.....	120

Knoxville: Asylum St.	\$200	Prestonburg	\$40	Strawberry Circuit	\$15
Emert	50	Pikeville	40	Taylorville Circuit	15
Newport	50	Russell	40	Bowling Green District	845
Morristown District	200	Salisbury	40	Cane City Circuit	80
Clinton	50	Shelby	40	Morgantown Circuit	20
Coal Creek and Newcomb	70	Barboursville District	225	Webster Circuit	30
Maynardville	40	Bangor	50	Vine Grove Circuit	30
Morristown	300	Barboursville	50	Litchfield	15
Morristown Circuit	20	Booneville	50	Smithland Circuit	15
Panther Springs	20	Campton	75	Eddysville Circuit	15
Rogersville	30	Harlan	65	Ohio District	200
Rutledge	20	Irvine	50	Aberdeen Circuit	20
Sneedville	35	Jeffersonville	65	Batavia Circuit	25
Speedwell	40	London	75	Cadiz Circuit	25
Tazewell	45	M'Kee	50	Cheviot Circuit	30
Tarrottsville	50	Watt's Creek	50	Cleveland	80
Missions, 50; Money, \$3,500.		Williamsburg	100	Cumminsville Circuit	25

Idaho.

Boise Valley	\$75	Concord	100	Louisia Circuit	10
Caldwell	150	Crittenden	100	Mayslick Circuit	20
Challis	100	Fleming	80	Marion Circuit	25
Emmett	150	Foster	50	New Richmond Circuit	50
Hailey	20	Ludlow	50	Indiana District	161
Jordan Valley	150	West Covington	275	Bloomington	30
Mountain Home	50	Greenville District	50	Carmi Circuit	25
Payette	300	Birmingham	45	Cleves Circuit	25
Salubria	100	Cave Spring	80	Evansville	50
Shoshone	400	Earlinton	50	Greencastle	40
Soldier	200	Elmwood	45	Indianapolis Mission	10
Alder	300	Greenville	25	Lawrenceville Circuit	25
Baker City	300	Hopkinsville	50	Liber Circuit	25
Harney City	100	Marion	35	Madison Circuit	35
John Day	100	Owensborough	200	Memphis Circuit	25
La Grande	825	Paducah	25	Newbury Circuit	35
Long Creek	100	No Creek	250	Terre Haute Circuit	25
Malheur City	200	Lexington District	90	Shelbyville Circuit	15
North Powder	150	Columbia	100	Princeton Circuit	20
Pine Valley	100	Cumberland City	80	Rockport Circuit	25
Summerville	200	Harrodsburg	85	Watson Circuit	25
Missions, 21; Money, \$3,750.		Highland	85	Missions, 62; Money, \$2,700.	
		Mintonville	80		
		Mansville	60		
		Somerset	275		
		Louisville District	110		

Kansas.

Kansas City:					
St. James	\$50	Bowling Green	40	Little Rock District	\$600
Wood Street	80	Caneyville	60	Carlisle	70
Highland Park	120	Hannsburg	40	Forrest City	60
North Lawrence	80	Litchfield	40	Helena	93
Rosedale	40	Oldham	100	Little Rock Station	25
Carbondale	100	Scottsville	80	" " Mission	48
Lowman Chapel	100	Shelbyville	75	Lonoke Mission	40
Osage and Burlingame	100	Tompkinsville	50	Mariana Mission	56
Mount Olive	50	Vine Grove	60	Marvel Mission	63
Topeka: Asbury	50	Woodsonville	20	Palestine Mission	50
Industry	40	Missions, 66; Money, \$5,000.		Saulsburg Mission	20
Milford	60			Pine Bluff District	520
Woodbine and Enterprise	60			Texarkana, 1st and 2d	60
Manhattan and Wamego	100			Lewisville	50
Muscotah	50			Pine Bluff Station	100
Troy	50			Fulton Station	30
Onaga	80			New Edinburg	50
Randolph	40			Garden Station	20
Ilana	60			Garland City	80
Oketo	40			Watson Station	30
Clay Center (Col.)	150			Paytonville Station	20
Missions, 21; Money, \$1,500.				Van Buren District	500

Kentucky.

Ashland District	\$250	Louisville District	280	Atkins District	20
Blaine	40	Bedford	15	Augusta Mission	80
Catlettsburg	80	Chaplin Circuit	20	Beebe and Searcy Missions	30
Coalton	40	Bardstown Circuit	20	Conway Mission	30
Flat Gap	38	Eminence Circuit	15	Cloverbend Mission	30
Greenup	80	Jericho Circuit	20	Fort Smith Mission	200
Lawrence	36	Lebanon Junction Circuit	18	Morilton Mission	40
Louisa	50	Louisville Mission	20	Newport and Jacksonport	50
Olive Hill	36	Mt. Washington Circuit	20	Missions	
Paintsville	20	Warsaw Circuit	25	Missions, 30; Money, \$3,000.	

Louisiana.					
New Orleans District....	\$740	Sangatusck.....	\$25	Springfield.....	\$125
Ames.....	700	Grand Haven.....		Pipestone.....	170
Amite and Tangipahoa....	26	Cassopolis.....	75	Janesville.....	50
Camp Parapet.....	25	Dayton.....	50	Lake Benton.....	200
Cushman Chapel.....	30	Breckenbridge.....	50	Adrian.....	75
Haven Chapel.....	30	Fowler.....	50	Rushmore.....	100
Franklinton.....	32	Sickles.....	50	Salaton.....	100
Gretna.....	40	Coleman.....	50	Heron Lake.....	90
Kenner and Freetown.....	25	Chase.....	100	Hastings.....	75
Malden Chapel.....	30	Free Soil.....	60	Farmington.....	75
Mallaleu Chapel.....	30	Gladwin.....	100	Dundas.....	50
Mandeville and Bayou La	35	Harrison.....	60	Medford.....	50
Combe.....	25	Hesperia.....	40	Duluth R. R. Mission...	180
Pearl River and Slidell...	32	Pentwater.....	140	Lake City.....	50
Pleasant Plains.....	30	Stanwood.....	40	Grace Church, Duluth...	130
Shady Grove.....	32	Fremont.....	50	Asbury Church, St. Paul.	100
Springfield and Poncha-		Howard City.....	50	Tower.....	50
tonia.....		Crystal Valley.....	50	Caledonia.....	60
St. Matthew.....	30	Sanford.....	50	Dodge Center.....	60
Waggaman Circuit.....	16	Reed City.....	100	Eyota.....	50
La Teche District.....	700	White Cloud.....	40	Grand Meadow.....	120
Sorrell.....	15	Inland.....	25	Granger.....	80
Baton Rouge District....	700	Beilaire.....	80	Lan-sborough.....	100
Plaquemine.....	70	Cadillac.....	100	Pine Island.....	80
Myrtle Grove.....	10	Cadillac Circuit.....	40	Jackson.....	170
Jackson.....	10	Cross Village.....	50	Lone Tree.....	90
State Line.....	15	Frankfort.....	80	Beaver Falls.....	100
Lake Providence.....	10	Kalkaska.....	50	Hebron.....	50
Union Chapel.....	15	Lake City.....	50	Edgerton.....	90
Mount Carmel.....	15	Mancelona.....	75	Fulda.....	200
Rosedale.....	15	Sherman.....	40	Glenville.....	80
Comite.....	10	Monroe Center.....	150	Morristown.....	50
Bayou Letsworth.....	10	South Arm and East Jor-		Waterville.....	50
Stony Point.....	10	dan.....	80	Anoka Circuit.....	50
Sweet Home.....	15	Ironton.....	50	Sauk Rapids.....	50
New Roads.....	10	Spencer Creek.....	40	Clear Water.....	50
Musson.....	15	Traverse City Circuit...	75	Delano.....	50
Mt. Pleasant.....	15	Norwich.....	40	Beaver Creek.....	80
Macedonia.....	15	Williamsburg.....	40	Litchfield.....	200
La Fayette.....	20	Big Rapids District....	255	Forest City.....	50
Waxia.....	20	Missions, 42; Money, \$2,700.		Paynesville.....	100
Ville Platte.....	20			Champlin.....	50
Cottonport & Evergreen...	15	Minnesota.		Pleasant Hill.....	50
Borlison & Moreauville...	15	Appleton.....	\$100	Rice Lake.....	50
Bunkie.....	15	Argyle.....	100	Spring Valley.....	80
Bayou Du Lac & Marksville	15	Ada.....	140	Wesley.....	120
Stuart Chapel and Le	15	Aitkin.....	80	Missions, 81; Money, \$7,000.	
Compte.....	15	Ashby.....	100		
Spring Creek & Moreland.	15	Barnesville.....	150	Mississippi.	
Hubertville.....	10	Brainerd.....	100	Greenwood District....	\$625
La Fourche District....	700	Dawson and Madison...	100	Carthage.....	25
Bayou Goula.....	20	Brown's Valley & Beards-		Durant.....	80
Du Lac.....	20	ley.....	80	Dixon.....	20
Centerville.....	15	Herman.....	80	French Camp.....	24
Morgan City.....	20	Hutchinson.....	80	French Camp Mission...	23
Winsted.....	20	Shakopee.....	80	Green Hill.....	28
Terrebonne.....	15	Hector.....	50	Kosciusko.....	80
St. John.....	15	Fertile and Liberty....	50	Goodman.....	16
St. Charles.....	20	Glencoe Circuit.....	80	Lexington.....	23
Shreveport District....	750	Renville.....	80	Lodi.....	31
Allen.....	15	Granite Falls.....	80	Roseneath.....	25
Campite.....	15	Ortonville.....	80	Vaiden.....	16
Robiline.....	15	Paddock & Park Rapids.	80	Winona.....	20
Columbia.....	15	Outertail City.....	80	Yazoo City Circuit....	25
Pleasant Hill.....	15	Osakis.....	70	Louisville.....	24
Minden Mission.....	15	Eagle Bend.....	80	Gulf District.....	552
Mansfield.....	15	Long Prairie.....	100	Augusta.....	30
Grand Cane.....	15	Melrose.....	80	Brookhaven & Hazlehurst	20
Cane River.....	15	Little Falls.....	100	Columbia.....	40
Chopin.....	15	Verndale.....	100	China Grove.....	80
		Wadena.....	100	Fayette.....	40
		Pelican Rapids.....	100	Fayette Circuit.....	30
Missions, 67; Money, \$5,500.		Fisher.....	75	Georgetown.....	20
		Red Lake & St. Hilaire..	100	Hattiesburg.....	20
Michigan.		Perham and N. Y. Mills.	25	Liberty.....	40
Cooper Street and Haven		Detroit.....	60	Meadville.....	30
Churches.....		Hawley.....	20	Poplarville.....	30
Douglass.....	\$50	Glenwood and Villard...	15	Pass Christian.....	20
Schoulercraft.....	50	Walnut Grove.....	75	Summit and Magnolia...	80

Union Church.....	\$20	Wellsville & Montgomery	\$150	Hinsdale.....	\$50
Vernie.....	50	Canton.....	50	125 Chesterfield.....	40
Holly Springs District.....	540	Greenwood.....	50	50 Grantham.....	12 50
Holly Springs Circuit.....	22	Granger.....	28	75 North Grantham.....	12 50
Abbeville.....	28	Macon.....	28	175 South Acworth.....	25 00
Orion.....	28	Mian.....	28	190 East Lumpster.....	25 00
Oxford Circuit.....	24	Shelbina & Shelbyville.....	24	100 Peterborough.....	75 00
Ehjah.....	24	Unionville.....	24	125 New Ipswich.....	40 00
Hernando.....	24	Auburn.....	24	40 Wilnot.....	40 00
Batesville.....	28	Bowling Green.....	28	40 Goshen.....	25 00
Elliott.....	28	Columbia.....	12	40 Tuftonboro Circuit.....	50 00
Bellefontaine.....	12	Fulton.....	12	50 Moultonville.....	50 00
Greensborough.....	14	Hannibal Circuit.....	14	300 Milton Mills & North	
Cumberland.....	40	Moberly.....	40	50 Wakefield.....	50 00
Banksston.....	40	St. Charles.....	40	75 Raymond.....	50 00
Jackson District.....	550	Sebrey.....	550	30 Dury.....	50 00
Cinton.....	25	Shannondale.....	25	50 East Kingston.....	50 00
Edwards.....	24	Louisiana Circuit.....	24	75 Woodsville.....	80 00
Hickory.....	25	East Kingston.....	25	60 Pittsburgh.....	50 00
Lake.....	30	Missions, 34; Money, \$3,500.		West Thornton.....	50 00
Jackson Circuit.....	20			Gilmanston.....	50 00
Madison.....	25			Lake Village.....	50 00
Mayersville.....	25	Nebraska.		Landaff.....	40 00
Pelohatchie.....	20	Beatrice District.....	\$100	Switwater.....	30 00
Steen's Creek.....	20	Adams and Cortland.....	75	Piermont.....	20 00
Trenton.....	24	Crete.....	50	50 South Columbia.....	20 00
Vicksburg.....	300	Dorchester.....	40	40 East Colebrook.....	10 00
Vicksburg Circuit.....	25	Liberty.....	75	75 Lyman.....	10 00
Canton Circuit.....	20	Odessa.....	75	75 Weirs.....	20 00
Meridian District.....	500	Odell.....	75	75 East Tilton.....	10 00
Doer Brook.....	25	Strang.....	75	75 Stark.....	10 00
Daleville.....	25	Tobias.....	50	Missions, 32; Money, \$1,200.	
De Kalb.....	25	Wymore.....	75		
Enterprise.....	25	Cedar Bluffs.....	50		
Enterprise Circuit.....	24	Greenwood.....	50	North Carolina.	
Lauderdale.....	25	Lincoln, Second Church.....	50	Raleigh District.....	\$250
Garlandsville.....	25	Lincoln Circuit.....	50	Center.....	50
Heidelberg.....	24	Manley.....	35	Deep River.....	25
Meridian Circuit.....	25	Palmyra.....	50	East Randolph.....	80
Mushulaville.....	25	Bennett.....	50	Oberlin.....	40
Pauldiner.....	25	York District.....	100	Oxford.....	100
Philadelphia.....	24	Arberville.....	60	Madison.....	65
Quitman.....	25	Aurora.....	100	Raleigh.....	200
Shubuta Circuit.....	25	Aurora Circuit.....	50	Townesville.....	20
Shuqualak.....	25	Bradshaw & Hampton.....	60	Wesley Chapel.....	40
Waynesborough.....	28	Germanatown.....	60	Western District.....	300
Okolona District.....	500	Marquette.....	80	Alexander.....	75
Buena Vista.....	20	York Circuit.....	60	Cleveland.....	25
Booneville & Corinth Ct.....	25	Hastings District.....	100	Lenoir.....	40
Columbus Circuit.....	20	Alexandria.....	40	Lincoln.....	25
Houston.....	20	AY.....	40	M'Dowell.....	75
New Albany.....	20	Blue Hill.....	40	Rutherford.....	30
Okolona Circuit.....	18	Carleton.....	40	Wilkes.....	40
Pontotoc.....	20	Chester.....	50	Wilmington District.....	250
Ripley.....	20	Clay Center.....	75	Anson.....	25
Tampico.....	20	Cowles and Bladen.....	50	Columbus.....	25
Tapelo.....	20	Doniphan.....	60	Fayetteville.....	125
Smithville.....	20	Glenville.....	40	Goldsborough.....	100
Webster.....	20	Guide Rock.....	50	Haulet.....	40
West Point Circuit.....	16	Harvard.....	40	Kingston.....	60
Caledonia.....	16	Hastings.....	160	Moore.....	75
Missions, 91; Money, \$5,750.		Hebron.....	40	Wilmington.....	150
		Juniata.....	40	Winston District.....	200
Missouri.		Kenesaw.....	40	Charlotte.....	100
Chillicothe.....	\$40	Nelson.....	40	Concord.....	25
Hamilton.....	200	Red Cloud.....	40	Iredell.....	25
Kingston.....	80	Red Cloud Circuit.....	30	Jonesville.....	40
Lindley.....	50	Reynolds and Hubbell.....	40	Kenersville.....	40
Princeton.....	50	Phillips and Huntington.....	40	Mount Airy.....	120
Spickards.....	40	Superior.....	40	Mount Tabor.....	25
Utica.....	40	Brownville & Nemaha.....	60	Piney Grove.....	40
Craig and Milton.....	75	Elk Creek.....	50	Red Bank.....	30
St. Joseph: Fifth Street.....	200	DuBois.....	50	Thomasville.....	40
Stanberry.....	75	Syracuse.....	100	West Randolph.....	25
Tarkio.....	100	Missions, 51; Money, \$3,000.		Missions, 39; Money, \$3,000.	</

Casselton.....	\$90	Coleridge	\$60	North-west Kansas.	
Coal Harbor.....	170	Decatur.....	50	Belleville.....	\$80
Elliott.....	100	Homer.....	50	Jamestown.....	60
Gladstone.....	170	Humphrey.....	50	Omio and White Rock..	40
Hoskins.....	100	Madison.....	60	Rice.....	80
Jamestown Circuit..	150	Norfolk.....	120	Scottsville.....	60
La Moure.....	110	Bancroft.....	40	Solomon Rapids.....	40
Lisbon.....	160	Ponca.....	100	Ada.....	40
Mandan.....	300	Wakefield.....	80	Lincoln.....	40
Milnor.....	175	Wisner.....	60	Mentor.....	40
Ripon.....	90	Stanton.....	50	Miltonvale.....	80
Steele.....	135	Concord.....	60	Monroe.....	40
Sterling.....	170	Hawkeye.....	60	North Saline.....	40
Tower City.....	215	Omaha District.....	200	Pottersburg.....	40
Valley City.....	285	Omaha Circuit.....	150	Sahna: 2d Church.....	100
Wahpeton.....	300	Hanscom Park.....	150	Victor.....	80
Yorktown.....	100	Scribner.....	60	Ellsworth District.....	500
Grand Forks District..	400	Kennard.....	50	Bunker Hill.....	50
Acton.....	100	Herman.....	40	Collyer.....	50
Bathgate.....	50	Missions, 53; Money, \$4,500.			100
Church's Ferry.....	150	North-west Iowa.			
Devil's Lake.....	875	Alden.....	\$50	Ellsworth Circuit.....	80
Elgin.....	200	Bancroft.....	50	Grainfield.....	100
Grafton.....	220	Britt.....	50	Hays City.....	150
Grand Forks.....	125	Clear Lake Circuit.....	50	Hoxie.....	200
Grandin.....	100	Dows.....	50	Milbrook.....	120
Hamilton.....	50	Eagle Grove.....	75	Oakley.....	100
Hillsborough.....	80	Forest City.....	50	Paradise.....	100
Hope.....	225	Garner.....	75	Plainfield.....	50
Inkster.....	225	Goldfield.....	50	Stockton.....	100
Lakota.....	200	Lake Mills.....	50	Wa-Keeney.....	100
Langdon.....	100	Laverne.....	75	Wallace.....	100
Larimore.....	250	Rutland.....	50	Bristow.....	40
Minot.....	150	Wesley.....	50	Cedarville.....	100
Ojata.....	150	Whitemore.....	75	Delhi.....	40
Pembina.....	125	Woolstock.....	50	Gaylord.....	100
Rugby.....	220	West Bend.....	50	Judson.....	75
Saint John.....	140	Webster City.....	75	Kirwin Circuit.....	75
Saint Thomas.....	75	Ashton.....	50	Lebanon.....	60
Wahalla.....	120	Curlew.....	50	Pleasant Plain.....	60
Wests.....	100	Estherville.....	125	Salem.....	60
Missions, 43; Money, \$7,500.		Estherville Circuit.....	50	Reamsville.....	40
North Nebraska.		Pauline & Sutherland.....	50	Smith Center.....	80
Elkhorn Valley District..	\$450	Inwood and Beiot.....	125	Norton District.....	250
Battle Creek.....	20	Marathon.....	100	Achilles.....	100
Clear Water.....	50	Milford.....	65	Atwood.....	100
Chambers.....	40	Peterson.....	40	Bird City.....	150
Creighton.....	80	Pringhar.....	40	Celia.....	100
Creighton Circuit.....	20	Sheldon.....	75	Colby.....	150
Ewing.....	100	Sioux Rapids.....	50	Cumberland.....	100
Elgin.....	50	Spencer Circuit.....	100	Dickerville.....	40
Emerick.....	40	Deloit.....	100	Jackson.....	100
Middlebranch.....	60	Early.....	100	Lenora.....	100
Neligh.....	50	Ellsworth.....	100	Logan.....	100
North Neligh.....	80	Fonda.....	50	Long Island.....	100
Niobrara.....	70	Galva.....	50	Marvin.....	40
O Neil and Inman.....	150	Gowrie.....	50	Noreator.....	100
Oakdale.....	50	Grant City.....	80	Norton.....	83
Paddock.....	60	Lake City.....	50	Oberlin.....	120
Plainview.....	50	Lohrville.....	50	Phillipsburg.....	50
Pierce.....	80	Newell.....	80	Slate.....	80
Starr.....	60	Pomeroy.....	80	Voltaire.....	150
Grand Island District..	250	Vall.....	55	Missions, 60; Money, \$5,500.	
Beaver Valley.....	40	Wall Lake.....	50	Oregon.	
Central City Circuit.....	100	Belvidere.....	50	Astoria.....	\$180
Cedar Rapids.....	100	Charter Oak.....	60	Oregon City.....	40
Clark's.....	40	Danbury.....	60	Oswego.....	75
Columbus.....	170	Meriden.....	60	St. Helen's.....	110
Fullerton.....	70	Merrell.....	80	Salem Circuit.....	80
Howard.....	40	Onawi.....	60	Scio.....	100
Genoa.....	80	Pierson.....	70	Sellwood.....	160
St. Edward.....	80	Rensen.....	50	Tillamook.....	100
St. Paul.....	70	Seney.....	60	Eugene City District ..	200
Elba.....	20	Smithland.....	50	Albany.....	100
Scotia.....	70	Whitefield.....	60	Empire City.....	50
Wood River.....	70	Sioux City Circuit.....	90	Grant's Pass.....	100
Norfolk District.....	250	Missions, 55; Money, \$3,500.			100
				Jacksonville.....	100
				Lowell Circuit.....	75
				Roseburg.....	60

Springfield..... \$50
 Yaquina Bay..... 140
 Missions, 17; Money, \$1,750.

Puget Sound.

Olympia District..... \$300
 Aberdeen..... 120
 Bay Center & Oysterville..... 160
 Centralia..... 120
 Chehalis and Winlock..... 200
 Cowlitz..... 120
 Elma..... 120
 La Camas..... 180
 Oakland..... 140
 Pioneer..... 120
 Salkum and Toledo..... 180
 Silver Lake..... 60
 Skamokawa..... 180
 Tumwater..... 180
 Yelm..... 50
 Seattle District..... 200
 Falls City..... 150
 Houghton..... 200
 La Conner..... 200
 Lopez Island..... 160
 Nootsack..... 100
 Puyallup..... 15
 Quillate..... 160
 San Juan..... 180
 Semiahmoo..... 150
 Skagit..... 140
 Snohomish..... 200
 South Prairie..... 140
 Vashon..... 150
 West Tacoma..... 130
 Whatcom..... 180
 Whidby's Island..... 50
 White River..... 100
 Missions, 38; Money, \$4,970.

Saint John's River.

East Florida District..... \$475
 Datona..... 150
 Indian River..... 200
 Jacksonville Circuit..... 75
 Lake George and Welaka..... 150
 Orange City..... 150
 Palmer and Kingsley..... 50
 Sharon..... 150
 Windsor..... 150
 Eustis District..... 850
 Mount Dora and Seneca..... 200
 Gardena..... 150
 Okdale..... 50
 Missions, 13; Money, \$2,300.

Saint Louis.

Carondelet..... \$100
 Water Tower..... 100
 St. Luke..... 200
 Tower Grove..... 200
 Goode Avenue..... 50
 Bloomfield..... 50
 Farmington..... 75
 Crystal City and Zion..... 50
 Perryville..... 75
 Ironton and Piedmont..... 75
 Marshall..... 200
 Montgomery Street..... 100
 Schell City..... 70
 Eldorado Springs..... 70
 Lowry City..... 50
 Huntingdale..... 50
 Tipton..... 50
 East Side..... 200
 Independence..... 50

Adrian..... \$50
 Liberty Street..... 100
 Rich Hill..... 100
 East Lynne..... 100
 Bolivar..... 75
 Cuba..... 85
 Dickson..... 75
 Eminence..... 15
 Hermitage..... 28
 Houston..... 25
 Marshallfield..... 100
 Mountain Grove..... 25
 Salem..... 75
 Seymour and Ava..... 25
 West Plains..... 100
 Cartersville & Webb City..... 120
 Joplin..... 200
 Marionville..... 120
 Pierce City..... 120
 California..... 40
 Bridgeton & Rock Springs..... 50
 Rolla..... 50
 Lebanon..... 50
 Elliott Avenue..... 55
 Springfield Circuit..... 65
 Neosho..... 40
 Joplin..... 50
 Greenfield..... 40
 Arrow Rock..... 30
 Butler..... 30
 Dresden..... 30
 Georgetown..... 40
 Holden..... 40
 Warrensburg..... 50
 Clinton..... 50
 Missions, 54; Money, \$4,000.

Savannah.

Atlanta District..... \$150
 East Atlanta..... 100
 Chapel Street..... 150
 Douglass..... 80
 Fairburn..... 80
 Heard..... 40
 La Grange Circuit..... 80
 Decatur..... 40
 South Atlanta..... 40
 Whiteburg Mission..... 25
 Griffin District..... 150
 Culloden..... 40
 Greenville..... 30
 Barnesville..... 60
 Macon District..... 200
 Macon..... 200
 Eastman..... 40
 Munnerlynn..... 30
 Bullock..... 50
 Augusta..... 120
 Columbus..... 150
 Juliet..... 80
 Rome District..... 250
 Adairsville..... 80
 Cartersville..... 40
 Duluth..... 30
 Roswell..... 30
 Elberton..... 80
 Coosa..... 40
 Gainesville..... 50
 South Rome..... 40
 White..... 40
 Franklin..... 40
 Temple..... 60
 Savannah District..... 200
 Savannah..... 100
 Savannah Circuit..... 50
 Montgomery..... 40
 Appling..... 40
 Jessup..... 40

Waynesville..... \$40
 Valdosta..... 140
 St. Mary's..... 60
 Missions, 48; Money, \$3,150.

South Carolina.

Charleston District..... \$500
 Cedar Swamp..... 20
 Charleston: Old Bethel..... 140
 Foreston..... 40
 Georgetown..... 100
 John's Island..... 40
 Kingstree..... 40
 North and South Santee..... 20
 St. Mary's..... 40
 St. John's..... 23
 St. Stephen's..... 28
 Florence District..... 500
 Cheraw..... 20
 Chesterfield..... 40
 Darlington..... 40
 Florence..... 40
 Horry..... 60
 Lynch's River..... 40
 Marion..... 60
 Maysville..... 20
 New Hope..... 40
 Pee Dee..... 30
 Shiloh..... 20
 Greenville District..... 500
 Anderson..... 40
 Anderson Circuit..... 30
 Belton..... 82
 Clover..... 30
 Gaffney..... 35
 Greenville Circuit..... 35
 Greenwood..... 40
 Greers..... 82
 Liberty..... 40
 Mulberry..... 30
 Newberry..... 40
 Pendleton..... 30
 Piedmont..... 82
 Rock Hill..... 40
 St. Mark's..... 32
 Seneca..... 85
 Spartanburg Circuit..... 32
 Walhalla..... 35
 Welford..... 30
 Williamston..... 40
 Yorkville..... 30
 Yorkville Circuit..... 30
 Orangeburg District..... 500
 Columbia..... 150
 Lexington..... 82
 Longtown..... 88
 Pineville..... 60
 Rock Spring..... 82
 Smithville..... 40
 Sumter..... 82
 Wedgefield..... 16
 Zion..... 24
 Port Royal District..... 500
 Aiken..... 150
 Allendale..... 15
 Appleton..... 15
 Bamberg..... 30
 Barnville..... 20
 Beaufort..... 100
 Cattle Creek..... 32
 Colleton..... 25
 Combahee..... 23
 Hickory Hill..... 20
 Hilton Head..... 23
 Midway..... 125
 Reevesville..... 60
 Ross..... 24
 Ridgeville..... 20

Summerville	\$65	Moran	\$40	Memphis Circuit	\$40
Toogood	24	Neosho Falls	50	Middletown and Ebenezer	36
Varnville	16	North Ottawa	220	Pleasant Grove	26
Walterborough	20	Oswatimie	50	Sharon	36
Wesley Grove	32	Welda	40	Tennessee River District	240
Yemassee	36	Missions, 33; Money, \$2,400.			
Missions, 78; Money, \$5,500.				Lawrenceburg	25
				Waynesborough	31
				Clifton	18
				Linden	30
				Cumberland Furnace	30

Southern California.

Santa Barbara District ..	\$100
Arroyo Grande	125
Ballard	100
Cambridge	50
Creston	175
Paso Robles	75
Hueneme	160
Santa Maria	100
Goleta	75
Santa Paula	100
Fresno District	350
Fresno Circuit	150
Hanford	200
Kernville	100
Lemoore	150
Merced	150
Plano	100
Selma	50
Tehachapi	100
Traver	100
Visalia	150
Alosta	100
Anaheim	100
Lancaster	100
Grace	200
University Circuit	100
Mason and Providencia ..	50
Newhall	50
Newport	100
Monte Vista	100
Munrovia	100
San Diego District	200
Colton	150
Cucamonga & Sierra Vista	100
Escondido	150
National City	150
Poway	150

Missions, 37; Money, \$4,500.

South Kansas.

Dunlap	\$70
Dunlap Circuit	40
Emporia: West Street ..	250
Fall River	50
Hartford Circuit	50
Lebo	60
Matfield Green	50
Quenemo	100
Race	50
Girard Circuit	80
Hallowell	40
La Cygne	40
Osage Mission	120
Reidfield	40
Weir City	160
Xenia	100
Chetopa Circuit	100
Dennis	80
Elk City	80
Grenola	40
Independence: 2d Church	80
Independence Circuit ..	50
Longton	50
Peru	60
Waneta	50
Iola	80
Lane	50
Le Roy	40

South-west Kansas.

Garden City District ..	\$600
Ashland	100
Chinaron	60
Dighton	60
Fowler	100
Greely and Wichita ..	140
Hugonia	100
Jetmore	100
Keroma	100
Lakin	200
Meade Center	100
Ness City	100
Syracuse	200
Ulysses	100
Brown's Grove	100
Florence	40
Garfield	100
Kinsky	200
Pawnee Rock	100
Rush Center	100
Douglas Circuit	50
Latham	50
Cheney	40
Greensburg	100
Maxville	50
St. John	100
Stafford	50
South Wichita	150
Attica	100
Avilla	100
Caldwell	100
Coldwater	100
Freeport	50
Kiowa	100
Lake City	100
Perth	60
Missions, 36; Money, \$4,000.	

Texas.

Houston District	\$475
Brazoria and Columbia ..	30
Oyster Creek and Sandy	
Point	25
Pittsville	30
Hockley Circuit	25
Harrisburg	20
St. James	50
Sloan Street	50
Spring Circuit	40
Oak Hill	10
Dallas St. & West Chapel	10
Palestine District	500
Buffalo	15
Butler	15
Cotton Gin	25
Crockett and Ainswell ..	30
Franklin Circuit	15
Fairfield Circuit	20
Hawkins and Center ..	25
Jacksonville Circuit ..	25
Leona and Hopewell ..	25
Mineola and Quitman ..	40
Madison Circuit	25
St. Augustine	40
Navasota District	450
Bellville Circuit	25
Bryan Circuit	30
Bryan	75
Hearne	25
Hempstead Circuit	35
Iola Circuit	20
Milican	20
Courtney	25
Plantersville	20
Prairie Plains	20
Marshall District	455
Bonham and Brookston ..	75
Dangerfield	25
Jefferson Circuit	30
Mallallen Chapel	75
Pittsburg	100
Queen City	25

Charleston	\$55	Augusta	\$108	Litchfield	\$80
Marshall Circuit	50	Forest Hill	40	Delight and Arnold	80
Huntsville District	450	Highland	90	Loup City	80
Beaumont and Hardin	55	Lewisburg	100	Ord	75
Cold Springs	20	Pendleton	20	North Loup	100
Corrigan and Woodville	40	Pocahontas	100	Aradia	80
Groveton Circuit	25	Pott's Creek	50	Sargent	80
Huntsville Circuit	25	Roneoverte	130	Westerville	80
Jasper and Bevelport	30	Abingdon District	337	Taylor	80
Liberty Circuit	20	Abingdon	100	Plaine Valley	60
Livingston and Moscow	15	Bristol	100	Merna	60
Loveady	15	Lee	100	Ravenna	100
Montgomery and Conroe	25	Mineral City	100	Ansley	60
Newton Circuit	25	New Garden	95	Indianola District	400
Town Bluff	25	Nicholsville	85	Alma and Alma Circuit	75
Walker Circuit	20	North Fork	100	Arapahoe & Arapahoe Ct.	75
Wilks	20	Russell	100	Asi Grove	50
Wallaceville	20	Scott	75	Axtell	75
		Smythe	85	Benkleman	80
		Tazewell	85	Beaver City and Circuit	75
		Wise	100	Bartley	15

Missions, 60; Money, \$4,000.

Vermont.

Bethel Gilead	\$50
Corinth and West Corinth	50
Granville and Hancock	40
Worcester	25
Stoney Brook	50
Stowe	25
Topsham and E. Orange	50
Cambridge	40
Colchester	40
Isle La Motte	20
Johnson	50
Milton	40
Montgomery	40
Sheldon	50
Underhill	40
Canaan	40
Glover	40
Greensborough and Stand- nard	40
Jay	54
East Lyndon	16
South Troy	50
Wheelock	40
Bondville	50
Jacksonville	40
Landgrove	40
Perkinsville	40
Putney	50
South Reading	30
Williamsville and East Dover	50

Missions, 29; Money, \$1,200.

Virginia.

Alexandria District	\$200
Berryville	75
Fairfax	130
Falls Church	175
Herndon	200
Manassas	250
Falmouth	30
Old Point	240
Norfolk	20
Roanoke District	250
Alleghany and Auburn	100
Bedford Mission	80
Bland	120
Eagle Rock	100
Floyd	100
Franklin	150
Grayson	150
New River	80
Roanoke	200
Roanoke Circuit	100
Rockbridge	120
Wythe	80
Greenbrier District	240

Missions, 44; Money, \$5,500.

Washington.

Hagerstown	\$90
Gettysburg	60
Waugh Chapel	60
Liberty	60
Lancaster	25
Lynchburg Dis rict	150
Richmond	40
Norfolk	40
Leesville	47
Northern Neck	40
Leesburg	32
Charlottesville	45
Motley	40
Staunton District	160
Hedgesville	35
Jefferson	25
White Hall	25
New Market	30
Mount Vernon	20
Highland	20
Talcott	20
Union	20
Frankfort	20
Hillsborough	21
Wheeling District	20
Moorefield	264
Keyser	40
Grafton	40
Clarksburg	24
Buchanan	40
Point Pleasant	40
Huntington	40
Warren M. E. Church and Mansfield	80
Wytheville District	240
Mount Airy	20
Glade Spring	20
Bristol	20
Draper's Valley	20
Christiansburg	20
Salem	25
Fincastle	20
Roanoke	20
Thaxton's Switch	25
Franklin	23
Giles	23
Thompson's Valley	20
Tazewell	25
Pocahontas	20
Rocky Mount	80
Missions, 49; Money, \$2,300.	
West Nebraska.	
Kearney District	\$250
Broken Bow	60
Litchfield	80
Delight and Arnold	80
Loup City	75
Ord	100
North Loup	80
Aradia	80
Sargent	80
Westerville	80
Taylor	80
Plaine Valley	60
Merna	60
Ravenna	100
Ansley	60
Indianola District	400
Alma and Alma Circuit	75
Arapahoe & Arapahoe Ct.	75
Asi Grove	50
Axtell	75
Benkleman	80
Beaver City and Circuit	75
Bartley	15
Bertrand	75
Bloomington	75
Cambridge	75
Culbertson	75
Curtis	100
Franklin	75
Holdredge	75
West Buffalo	60
Gothenburg	80
Cozad	80
Ringold	125
Plum Creek	50
Elm Creek	100
Armada	80
Pleasant Hill	80
Hartwell	100
Gibbon	100
Shelton	100
Long Pine District	650
Long Pine	80
Bassett and Newport	90
Ainsworth	100
Springview	60
Valentine and Norden	60
Pine Glen	60
Gorden	100
Rushville	100
Hayes Spring	70
Chadron	200
Dawes City	80
Crawford	80
Summit	80
Atkinson and Circuit	100
Hayes Center	75
Imperial	100
Indianola	75
Indianola Circuit	75
McCook and McCook Ct.	75
Macoon	100
Minden	75
Orleans	80
Oxford	100
Riverton	10
Republican City	80
Stockville	75
West Beaver	95
Wilsonville	80
Sidney District	600
Sidney	150
Kimball	100
Lodge Pole and Chappel	100
Denver Junction	60
Big Springs	100
Ogallala	80
Grant	80
Paxton	80
Camp Clark	100
Livingston	90
Hemingsford	80

Nonpareil..... \$100
Missions, 83; Money, \$8,500.

West Texas.

Austin District..... \$450
Austin: Simpson..... 20
Austin Circuit..... 40
Belton and Lampasas..... 50
Burnett and Liberty Hill..... 40
Cedar Creek..... 40
Cunningham and West Point..... 30
Davilla and Temple..... 50
Georgetown and Round Rock..... 30
Giddings and M'Dade..... 40
Gatesville & Cedar Creek..... 50
Monroe Circuit..... 30
Port Sullivan and Milam Grove..... 50
Smithville..... 30
San Antonio District..... 500
Belmont..... 30
Cuero, New Hope, and Spring Creek..... 30
Floresville & Riddleville..... 40
Goifad and Corpus Christi..... 40
Gonzales..... 30
Hallettsville..... 60
Hondo & Fredericksburg..... 20
Lavernia & Mt. Pleasant..... 40
Morales and Edna..... 40
Mount Vernon..... 40
Mission Valley and Centerville..... 40
Nockernut and Leesville..... 40
Pleasanton and Rossville..... 40
San Marcos..... 40
Seguin and Kingsbury..... 80
Columbus District..... 450
Alleyton and Toland..... 50
Caney and Providence..... 80
Columbus Circuit..... 20
Ellinger and Industry..... 40
Eagle Lake and Reeves Bend..... 40
Flatonia and Schulenburg..... 50
La Grange..... 40
La Grange Circuit..... 40
Lockhart..... 40
Wadler and Peach Creek..... 60
Weimar..... 60
Wellersburg..... 60
Waco District..... 450
Bremond and Fish Creek..... 40
Dallas and Fort Worth..... 70
Denison, Sherman, and Pilot Point..... 75
East Waco and Bosque..... 40
Horn Hill Mission..... 40
Kosse and Long Branch..... 40
Marlin and Big Creek..... 40
Marlin Circuit..... 40
Milford & Chambers Creek..... 85
Spring Hill and Antioch..... 40
Waco Mission..... 40
Missions, 55; Money, \$4,000.

West Virginia.

Burton..... \$100
New Martinsville Station..... 50
New Martinsville Circuit..... 50

Pleasant Grove..... \$40
Deer Park..... 75
Randolph Mission..... 60
Hamilton..... 50
Cranesville..... 25
Pine Grove..... 50
Worthington..... 40
Logansport..... 50
Salem..... 50
Bellington..... 40
Canaan..... 40
Webster..... 40
Glad..... 30
Glenville..... 50
Charleston District..... 60
East Charleston..... 30
Mill Creek..... 40
Raymond City..... 50
Ripley..... 50
Jackson..... 50
Walton..... 50
Pleasantons..... 30
Volcano..... 50
Guyandotte District..... 30
Barboursville..... 30
Cassville..... 40
Ceredo..... 40
Coal River..... 25
Fairfields..... 40
Guyandotte..... 30
Hamlin..... 60
Laurel..... 20
St. Albans..... 40
Winfield..... 40
New River District..... 150
Raleigh..... 200
Pleasant Retreat..... 50
Elk River..... 20
Logan..... 30
Flat Top..... 20
Concord..... 50
Clay..... 50
Fayette..... 40
Hinchman..... 100
Boone..... 80
Oceana..... 40
Ophelia..... 40
Mountain Cove..... 25
Quinnimont and Hinton..... 55
Missions, 52; Money, \$3,000.

West Wisconsin.

Durand..... \$100
Cadott..... 150
Areadia..... 50
Secherville..... 50
Eau Claire Circuit..... 100
Whitehall..... 40
Merrillan..... 40
Eau Claire District..... 100
Superior..... 200
Clear Lake..... 75
Cumberland..... 90
Ellsworth..... 60
St. Croix..... 50
Alabama..... 50
Prairie Farm..... 40
Rice Lake..... 70
Menomonie..... 40
Osceola..... 40
Shell Lake..... 50
Tomah..... 160
Elroy..... 75
Wonewoc..... 75

Chaseburg and Newton.. \$65
Bloomington..... 100
Itewey..... 40
Ashland..... 200
Bayfield..... 75
Spencer and Marshfield.. 60
New Lisbon..... 90
Plainfield..... 60
Medford..... 60
Reedsburg..... 40
Westfield..... 40
Strong's Prairie..... 80
South Baraboo..... 180
Big Spring..... 85
Avoca..... 60
Boaz..... 60
Homer..... 50
Wauzeka..... 60
Missions, 84; Money, \$8,000.

Wilmington.

Accomac Missions..... \$625
Cape Charles City Mis'ns..... 225
To be administered by the
presiding elder of Salisbury
District for other
new works in Virginia. 150
Missions, 3; Money, \$1,000.

Wisconsin.

Abrams..... \$50
Amherst..... 50
Clintonville..... 50
Gibson..... 50
Green Bay..... 50
Kaukauna and Wrights-
town..... 150
Manitowoc..... 40
Maple Valley and Oconto
Falls..... 45
New London and North
Port..... 50
Oconto and Couillardville.. 40
Peshtigo..... 50
Seymour and Black Creek..... 50
Shawano..... 50
Sturgeon Bay..... 100
Sheboygan..... 100
Campbellsport..... 100
Oakfield..... 50
West Bend..... 50
Jefferson and Johnston's
Creek..... 100
Watertown..... 100
Deerfield, London, and
McFarland..... 50
Burlington and Paris..... 50
Palmyra Circuit..... 75
Waterford and English
Settlement..... 75
Sherman Street..... 425
Eureka..... 30
Kingston..... 60
Montello..... 50
Poysippi..... 60
Princeton..... 60
Stockbridge and Brother-
town..... 80
Wautoma..... 80
Waupaca Circuit..... 40
Weyauwega..... 90
Missions, 84; Money, \$2,500.

Receipts of the Society from the Beginning.

DATES.	Contributions by Conferences.	Lagacies.	Sundries.	Total.	Bible Society.
Received during the year 1820	.....	.....	.....	\$823 04	
" " 1821	.....	.....	.....	2,828 76	
" " 1822	.....	.....	.....	2,647 89	
" " 1823	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14	
" " 1824	.....	.....	.....	8,589 92	
" " 1825	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16	
" " 1826	.....	.....	.....	4,964 11	
" " 1827	.....	.....	.....	6,512 49	
" " 1828	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17	
" " 1829	.....	.....	.....	14,176 11	
" " 1830	.....	.....	.....	18,128 63	
" " 1831	.....	.....	.....	9,950 57	
" " 1832	.....	.....	.....	11,879 66	
" " 1833	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05	
" " 1834	.....	.....	.....	35,700 15	
" " 1835	.....	.....	.....	30,492 21	
" " 1836	.....	.....	.....	59,517 16	
" " 1837	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05	
" " 1838	.....	.....	.....	96,087 86	
" " 1839	.....	.....	.....	182,480 29	
" " 1840	.....	.....	.....	136,410 87	
" " 1841	.....	.....	.....	139,925 76	
" " 1842	.....	.....	.....	139,473 25	
" " 1843	.....	.....	.....	144,770 80	
" " 1844	.....	.....	.....	146,578 78	
" " 1845	.....	.....	.....	94,562 27	
" " 1846	.....	.....	.....	89,528 26	
" " 1847	.....	.....	.....	75,982 73	
" " 1848	.....	.....	.....	51,600 84	
" " 1849	.....	.....	.....	84,045 15	
May 1, 1849, to April 30, 1850	.....	.....	.....	104,579 54	\$200 00
" " 1850, " 1851	.....	.....	.....	126,471 31	1,000 00
" " 1851, " 1852	\$183,284 41	\$2,804 68	\$9,393 38	150,482 48	500 00
" " 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853	298,473 30	21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	1,500 00
Jan. 1, 1854, " 1854	211,952 01	4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	2,100 00
" " 1855, " 1855	201,464 86	6,924 17	6,515 01	2,820,404 04	3,000 00
" " 1856, " 1856	199,996 59	7,754 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	1,100 00
" " 1857, " 1857	247,753 13	8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	8,300 00
" " 1858, " 1858	220,987 64	8,813 55	15,423 42	255,224 61	8,000 00
" " 1859, " 1859	243,863 44	8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	5,500 00
" " 1860, " 1860	236,239 21	10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	6,000 00
" " 1861, " 1861	222,709 23	10,051 44	13,864 21	246,124 93	4,250 00
" " 1862, " 1862	241,247 29	12,874 78	11,026 64	265,148 71	7,875 00
" " 1863, " 1863	388,109 18	16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	12,975 00
" " 1864, " 1864	497,567 17	22,172 98	29,953 16	549,693 26	9,000 00
" " 1865, " 1865	557,569 41	12,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	11,000 00
" " 1866, " 1866	641,450 32	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	4,000 00
" " 1867, " 1867	558,520 85	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	5,500 00
" " 1868, " 1868	575,624 90	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	8,500 00
" " 1869, " 1869	576,397 48	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	16,477 50
" " 1870, to Oct. 31, 1870	576,174 10	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	8,207 50
Nov. 1, 1870, " 1871	603,421 70	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	6,462 50
" " 1872, " 1872	627,641 60	10,364 16	3,250 84	661,056 60	5,270 00
" " 1873, " 1873	647,103 76	15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	9,650 00
" " 1874, " 1874	613,004 99	47,603 87	9,471 96	670,080 82	12,640 00
" " 1875, " 1875	613,927 12	35,123 15	13,435 02	662,455 89	10,536 00
" " 1876, " 1876	533,594 45	51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	6,500 00
" " 1877, " 1877	566,765 66	39,616 74	22,594 85	628,971 25	8,709 00
" " 1878, " 1878	477,166 15	41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	6,000 00
" " 1879, " 1879	480,423 80	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	1,300 00
" " 1880, " 1880	500,182 46	34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	2,000 00
" " 1881, " 1881	570,965 77	38,565 26	20,832 86	629,663 89	4,800 00
" " 1882, " 1882	621,381 08	48,605 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	4,100 00
" " 1883, " 1883	650,771 54	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	2,200 00
" " 1884, " 1884	652,133 99	49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	4,100 00
" " 1885, " 1885	694,034 95	101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	4,200 00
" " 1886, " 1886	836,592 37	133,935 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	*6,825 00

Between 1836 and 1849 an aggregate of \$2,875.89 had been granted at various dates by the Bible Society to the Missionary Society.

* In the Treasurer's Report this amount is included under the head of sundries, and goes toward making the grand total, \$992,128 47.

SUMMARY OF THE

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Local Preachers, Other Helpers, etc.	Members.	Probationers.	Adherents.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during Year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Theological Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Students.	No. of High Schools.	No. of Teachers in same.	No. of Pupils.	No. of other Day Schools.	No. of other Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	
Africa	4	4	3	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
So. America.*	4	4	3	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Poochow	6	5	3	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Central China	10	8	2	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
North China	2	2	2	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
West China	2	2	2	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Germany	1	1	1	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Switzerland	1	1	1	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Sweden	1	1	1	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Norway	1	1	1	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
Denmark	1	1	1	25	27	3	3	57	2,490	166	437	461	2,130	157	101	185	1	1	25	120	25	120	25	120		
North India	23	17	16	282	41	129	630	11	66	3,324	3,102	5,071	7,541	1,183	1,114	431	1	4	55	8	66	1,091	459	13,761	545	
South India*	28	17	8	8	4	56	6	6	61	1,337	646	146	1,189	132	82	211	2	1	4	20	1	7	220	17	772	61
Bulgaria	4	4	1	2	4	6	6	1	3	65	24	117	151	9	9	14	1	4	20	1	3	29	2	35	5	
Italy	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	944	137	2,020	951	94	94	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Japan	14	12	12	15	6	33	8	5	15	1,734	450	450	450	450	660	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
Mexico	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	732	715	4,745	1,919	50	63	96	1	3	16	1	3	67	27	1,125	22	
Korea	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grand total	118	76	57	37	328	413	759	31	498	41,213	14,266	36,557	68,776	8,632	2,486	3,426	8	23	167	17	100	1,639	598	18,683	1,511	
Last year	116	72	68	331	309	406	691	16	250	36,950	12,625	33,363	55,441	2,777	1,532	2,333	10	29	136	15	90	1,500	517	16,327	1,427	

NORW.—By Foreign Missionaries is meant American missionaries sent out from the United States. By Assistant Missionaries is meant the wives of Foreign Missionaries; the wives of Native Preachers are not here reported. In Schools, Pupils, all Properties, and the Value thereof, and Collections, are included those also of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. "Other Helpers" embraces Bible Readers, Colporteurs, Chapel Keepers, and wives of natives specifically employed. By Adherents is meant the Christian community belonging to us, in addition to the Members and Probationers.

* Statistics for last year.

SUMMARY OF THE

MISSIONS.

	Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Missionaries of Wom. Home Miss. Soc.	Native Workers of Wom. Home Miss. Soc.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Other Teachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Conversions during the year.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day Schools.
American Indians .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1,614	244	..	..	49	154	..
Welsh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	115	9	..	..	4	6	..
French .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	76	26	..	..	74	4,658	..
German .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	46,145	5,829	..	..	6	1,627	..
Scandinavian .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10,512	1,841	..	..	..	..	..
Holstian .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese and Japanese .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	136	14	..	..	41	5	..
Arizona	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	58	660	46	10	26	..
Black Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	46	..	..
Indian Territory .....	..	4	1	..	4	4	1	..	..	159	25	400	80	9	14	..
Montana	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	235	..	..	35	100	..
New Mexico	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	281	5,727	201	10	4	..
New Mexico Spanish	4	..	..	..	15	2	4	..	..	301	147	1,381	119	13	55	..
Utah	22	19	5	4	..	..	36	..	..	733	72	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,661	210,486	32,844	..	14,273	8,231	..
English-speaking Conferences	2,493	2,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	2,598	2,074	6	4	19	22	42	39	3,347	218,925	41,159	..	421	14,565	14,945	..

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

No. of Orphanas.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.	Volumes Printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.
27	36	\$27,610	31	1	\$150	\$14,000	\$652 00	\$4 00	\$37 00	\$1,687 00	\$2,503 00	\$240 00	....	....
7	5	64,000	31	1	16,000	1,500 00	419 00	444 00	5,753 00	2,991 00	2,950 00	2,950 00	....	....
6	36	14,872	25	25	1,623	100	276 92	128 02	930 48	39 53	435 01	92,400	13,103,600	....
4	7	5,500	14	9	38,000	28,550	30 00	105 00	17 20	30 00	526 70	....	....	....
18	10	15,100	7	15	42,800	14,800	647 70	382 14	290 29	45 98	....	....	....	....
63	243	289,739	35	35	64,456	186,683 00	891 10	2,462 60	20,741 66	5,131 93	7,308 25	....	....	....
23	66	189,299	5	5	1,876	93,312 00	792 63	342 30	15,576 66	2,782 03	4,187 46	....	....	....
75	16	177,774	9	9	8,174	6,973 45	3,097 99	111 48	4,984 60	10,101 70	13,987 45	86,255	5,707,400	....
31	15	113,399	1	1	1,876	31,116 60	982 48	858 40	2,556 16	3,246 82	5,956 70	87,323	4,376,116	....
8	5	98,478	5	5	3,618	10,146 21	560 67	296 40	1,954 25	781 22	1,408 34	8,000	1,257,000	....
49	80	102,404	37	80	122,443	156,550	2,973 00	903 00	4,768 05	701 00	40,445 85	40	3,156,000	....
17	5	94,949	14	5	34,174	6,400	11,247 00	874 00	24,274 00	9,447 00	6,327 00	....	163,000	....
1	4	1,200	5	4	11,250	6,500	466 81	77 21	30 62	97 57	4 70	....	....	....
4	19	86,700	5	19	10,500	....	4,700 00	....	....	894 00	....	....	5,100	692,000
16	7	9,114	7	7	1,249	....	....	13 00	48 00	1,373 00	901 00	605 00	3,400	470,000
44	21	74,600	12	12	62,600	86,350	914 22	462 75	2,352 10	2,070 45	647 38	226,850	2,458,210	....
789	232	\$1,320,556	574	232	\$431,913	\$316,150	\$4,832 01	\$9,796 89	\$5,380 37	\$92,490 02	\$41,128 36	\$82,975 12	504,963	31,423,336
675	225	1,061,455	561	225	406,036	337,593	264,392 00	9,283 00	5,228 00	74,347 00	54,180 00	74,871 00	961,190	42,137,791

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Halls and other Printed Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages, or "Homes."	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Contributed for other Local Purposes.
99	998	28	\$46,475	..	13	\$8,150	....	\$2,075	\$242	\$252	\$5,511	\$1,861	\$519
2	125	1	2,800	..	..	..	....	....	22	15	..	30	104
846	48,470	724	2,392,325	388	518,649	518,649	142,841	21,022	34,395	283,395	107,087	43,084	75
164	8,358	167	443,759	76	95,215	95,215	59,550	7,902	4,818	56,769	41,499	15,023	....
18	730	7	31,500	..	5	12,350	....	1,890	876	..	2,085	5,590	....
20	861	8	20,700	..	4	3,100	....	3,346	..	891	..	817	....
54	600	44	1,200	..	1	800	....	..	1	2	248	12	12
11	2,372	25	90,400	..	11	15,337	....	11,123	635	482	11,591	16,217	1,849
10	491	5	21,500	..	3	4,300	....	2,800	216	59	3,189	490	714
20	322	11	19,100	..	13	11,200	\$3,000	152	121	42	720	135	6
16	1,147	23	36,750	..	7	11,950	....	1,320	384	475	2,131	3,494	2,176
32	2,011	30	65,800	3	21	18,900	....	10,330	496	312	14,919	4,216	....
....	....	....	3,998,474	..	740	447,003	....	301,007	22,589	21,698	560,147	3,952,27	58,494
....	....	....	\$5,177,983	..	1,284	\$1,147,059	....	\$536,244	\$64,054	\$63,145	\$940,613	\$891,175	\$111,656

Contributions and Average for Ten Years.

THE following table shows the membership, including probationers, as given in the General Minutes, the contributions as reported by the Treasurer, and the average per member for each Conference each year.

ALABAMA.				BLUE RIDGE—Continued.				CENTRAL ILLINOIS.			
Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.	
1877	5,080	\$34 05	\$0 00.6	1883	4,537	\$118 00	\$0 02.60	1877	21,201	\$10,843 88	\$0 51.1
1878	5,183	.....	.....	1884	5,524	184 08	0 03.30	1878	23,706	8,977 41	0 37.8
1879	4,512	40 35	0 00.8	1885	5,859	402 25	0 06.87	1879	23,757	9,294 06	0 39.7
1880	4,710	88 80	0 01.8	1886	6,773	242 74	0 03.40	1880	23,097	9,040 99	0 39.1
1881	4,272	68 75	0 01.5	BULGARIA.				1881	21,990	10,702 94	0 48.6
1882	4,052	146 20	0 02.9	1877	44	.....	.....	1882	26,197	11,621 20	0 44.3
1883	5,036	97 75	0 01.5	1878	38	10 34	0 27.2	1883	25,723	11,847 52	0 57.1
1884	6,661	123 85	0 01.8	1879	22	29 75	1 35.2	1884	22,584	10,965 84	0 48.5
1885	6,157	133 16	0 02.6	1880	23	40 78	1 77.3	1885	23,119	13,185 00	0 57.0
1886	6,736	254 46	0 03.7	1881	27	.....	.....	1886	25,206	14,101 02	0 55.9
ARIZONA.				1882	35	41 92	1 20.0	CENTRAL NEW YORK.			
1880	57	1 50	0 02.6	1883	39	30 69	0 78.7	1877	20,964	7,996 59	0 38.1
1881	.....	350 00	6 14.0	1884	76	43 33	0 57.0	1878	20,973	8,570 66	0 40.8
1882	199	200 00	1 25.7	1885	60	41 36	0 68.9	1879	21,166	8,581 42	0 40.5
1883	143	210 00	1 46.8	1886	89	69 53	0 78.1	1880	30,614	11,104 00	0 35.9
1884	155	250 00	0 16.1	CALIFORNIA.				1881	30,049	12,487 28	0 41.0
1885	145	346 00	2 29.0	1877	8,088	4,093 36	0 50.6	1882	29,515	14,382 36	0 48.0
1886	239	376 00	1 57.2	1878	8,179	2,145 25	0 26.2	1883	29,251	13,807 30	0 47.2
ARKANSAS.				1879	8,195	1,866 93	0 22.7	1884	31,465	12,997 00	0 41.8
1877	4,519	401 60	0 13.2	1880	7,844	3,303 65	0 42.1	1885	31,647	14,338 14	0 45.8
1878	4,518	372 80	0 08.8	1881	8,229	2,892 50	0 35.1	1886	33,632	15,885 13	0 47.7
1879	3,025	250 15	0 08.2	1882	8,539	2,689 93	0 31.5	CENTRAL OHIO.			
1880	3,437	273 73	0 08.2	1883	8,808	5,433 79	0 61.7	1877	23,860	11,256 08	0 47.1
1881	3,643	323 86	0 07.9	1884	10,073	3,871 00	0 38.4	1878	24,099	9,549 92	0 39.0
1882	3,950	266 55	0 08.8	1885	10,082	4,500 45	0 44.6	1879	24,281	10,538 65	0 43.4
1883	3,576	191 18	0 05.3	1886	10,706	6,706 54	0 62.6	1880	24,854	10,427 80	0 41.9
1884	5,523	336 68	0 06.0	CENTRAL ALABAMA.				1881	24,727	12,605 03	0 50.9
1885	5,597	291 10	0 05.2	1877	5,369	99 30	0 04.0	1882	25,620	13,269 65	0 51.8
1886	5,241	531 50	0 10.1	1878	6,178	21 85	0 04.9	1883	26,837	12,783 23	0 46.1
AUSTIN.				1879	6,901	30 70	0 04.0	1884	30,695	12,059 91	0 39.2
1877	400	87 15	0 21.7	1880	6,126	62 65	0 00.2	1885	30,450	11,915 00	0 39.1
1878	536	92 25	0 17.2	1881	6,255	16 80	0 00.2	1886	32,026	13,123 81	0 40.9
1879	947	299 65	0 31.6	1882	6,508	19 25	0 00.3	CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.			
1880	913	143 80	0 15.7	1883	7,024	83 25	0 01.2	1877	34,840	16,595 79	0 47.6
1881	1,098	201 00	0 18.3	1884	6,759	89 90	0 01.4	1878	33,990	15,186 56	0 44.7
1882	919	412 85	0 44.9	1885	7,181	96 90	0 00.8	1879	34,274	15,824 97	0 44.7
1883	1,004	490 50	0 48.8	1886	7,424	99 30	0 01.3	1880	34,189	17,581 87	0 51.4
1884	1,351	579 60	0 42.9	CENTRAL CHINA.				1881	34,758	20,180 61	0 58.1
1885	1,372	696 90	0 50.8	1877	31	.....	.....	1882	35,567	23,126 18	0 65.0
1886	1,321	1,191 90	0 90.2	1878	48	.....	.....	1883	36,175	25,581 70	0 62.4
BALTIMORE.				1879	49	.....	.....	1884	43,026	27,794 97	0 64.6
1877	29,569	26,068 94	0 81.3	1880	52	\$131 53	\$3 53.0	1885	44,822	25,987 30	0 57.9
1878	30,322	23,135 27	0 75.0	1881	57	.....	.....	1886	47,009	34,696 80	0 73.8
1879	32,025	21,024 73	0 65.0	1882	56	7 23	0 13.0	CENTRAL TENNESSEE.			
1880	33,784	22,740 11	0 67.0	1883	68	26 00	0 32.9	1878	4,408	27 30	0 06.1
1881	33,251	25,746 86	0 77.0	1884	212	35 00	0 16.0	1879	4,613	260 31	0 05.6
1882	22,674	26,590 63	0 81.3	1885	128	18 20	0 14.2	1880	5,070	272 30	0 05.8
1883	32,802	26,161 76	0 79.7	1886	445	11 75	0 02.6	1881	4,723	707 67	0 14.9
1884	36,803	27,097 78	0 73.6	CENTRAL GERMAN.				1882	4,828	.....	.....
1885	37,551	26,832 80	0 71.3	1877	11,225	6,079 41	0 54.1	1883	4,576	401 89	0 08.8
1886	39,040	37,739 39	0 99.2	1878	11,322	5,797 72	0 51.2	1884	4,668	365 00	0 07.8
BLACK HILLS.				1879	11,360	6,374 70	0 56.1	1885	4,916	333 29	0 06.8
1880	95	.....	.....	1880	11,515	6,802 58	0 59.0	1886	5,138	347 42	0 06.7
1881	150	.....	.....	1881	11,828	7,732 62	0 65.2	CHICAGO GERMAN.			
1882	141	.....	.....	1882	12,048	7,938 24	0 63.9	1877	6,029	2,901 85	0 48.1
1883	143	25 00	0 17.1	1883	12,326	8,357 11	0 67.8	1878	5,130	2,853 89	0 55.6
1884	206	79 10	0 33.3	1884	13,084	7,442 50	0 53.2	1879	5,262	3,448 34	0 65.5
1885	206	135 13	0 65.6	1885	13,974	6,902 67	0 49.4	1880	5,389	3,447 35	0 62.8
1886	360	233 00	0 64.0	1886	13,922	7,206 92	0 51.7	1881	5,431	3,656 66	0 67.8
BLUE RIDGE.								1882	5,687	4,002 58	0 70.8
1880	.....	.....	.....					1883	5,795	2,730 97	0 46.5
1881	4,575	55 95	0 01.7					1884	7,219	4,192 00	0 58.1
1882	4,495	65 15	0 01.4					1885	7,219	3,429 00	0 47.5
								1886	7,516	3,658 00	0 47.4

CINCINNATI.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1877	34,330	\$17,801 14	\$0 51.8
1878	33,348	15,264 39	0 43.1
1879	35,486	14,743 05	0 41.5
1880	35,690	13,447 64	0 37.6
1881	35,648	16,488 60	0 46.2
1882	36,391	17,985 27	0 49.3
1883	36,118	18,702 93	0 51.3
1884	39,840	18,710 87	0 46.9
1885	38,838	20,175 26	0 51.9
1886	43,503	21,833 50	0 50.1

COLORADO.

1877	1,916	1,157 30	0 60.4
1878	2,035	1,248 78	0 61.3
1879	2,623	1,584 90	0 60.4
1880	2,963	1,888 61	0 63.9
1881	3,253	2,366 30	0 72.1
1882	3,611	2,471 47	0 68.6
1883	3,767	2,532 23	0 66.8
1884	4,182	2,174 83	0 52.0
1885	4,193	2,372 06	0 56.6
1886	5,190	3,536 33	0 68.1

COLUMBIA RIVER.

1877	1,587	652 30	0 41.1
1878	1,714	143 00	0 08.3
1879	1,983	1,575 32	0 79.4
1880	2,169	870 10	0 40.1
1881	2,517	883 25	0 31.1
1882	2,730	960 65	0 35.0
1883	2,732	1,101 35	0 40.3
1884	2,713	583 07	0 21.4
1885	2,965	1,008 59	0 34.0
1886	3,239	1,194 50	0 36.8

DAKOTA.

1881	1,175	.....	.....
1882	1,433	288 35	0 20.1
1883	2,477	357 54	0 14.4
1884	4,101	512 45	0 12.4
1885	4,166	1,449 69	0 34.8
1886	6,597	2,072 31	0 31.4

DELAWARE.

1877	12,658	693 64	0 05.4
1878	13,359	727 74	0 05.4
1879	13,112	471 53	0 03.5
1880	13,986	900 00	0 06.4
1881	13,315	966 69	0 07.2
1882	13,526	720 56	0 05.3
1883	14,108	1,285 78	0 09.1
1884	15,573	1,195 44	0 07.6
1885	16,583	1,668 00	0 10.0
1886	16,739	1,810 09	0 10.8

DENMARK.

1877	608	369 25	0 60.7
1878	618	350 00	0 56.6
1879	626	296 37	0 43.3
1880	...	401 74	...
1881	607	396 37	0 65.0
1882	669	428 80	0 64.2
1883	724	500 89	0 69.3
1884	1,029	541 25	0 52.6
1885	1,139	883 54	0 77.5
1886	1,243	414 24	0 33.3

DES MOINES.

1877	20,885	7,012 12	0 18.1
1878	21,110	5,418 58	0 25.3
1879	22,493	4,655 49	0 20.6
1880	21,148	5,783 09	0 20.6
1881	22,433	7,225 79	0 27.3
1882	22,663	8,569 54	0 33.1
1883	23,845	7,310 05	0 30.6
1884	25,676	7,355 00	0 28.6
1885	26,055	11,543 35	0 44.4
1886	29,070	12,935 10	0 44.4

DETROIT.

1877	25,037	7,097 63	0 28.3
1878	25,575	7,962 40	0 31.1
1879	25,436	7,021 71	0 27.6
1880	24,598	6,536 91	0 26.5
1881	24,651	8,657 69	0 35.2

DETROIT—Continued.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1882	25,473	\$9,945 99	\$0 39.0
1883	26,217	10,180 93	0 38.8
1884	29,138	9,212 40	0 31.6
1885	29,120	11,155 88	0 38.3
1886	32,724	10,892 17	0 33.2

EAST GERMAN.

1877	3,229	3,156 77	0 97.7
1878	3,217	2,245 26	0 72.9
1879	3,205	2,760 07	0 86.1
1880	3,396	3,324 88	0 99.6
1881	3,454	3,491 39	1 01.0
1882	3,501	4,368 12	1 24.7
1883	3,693	4,974 56	1 32.0
1884	4,470	5,036 35	1 12.6
1885	4,630	5,312 00	1 14.7
1886	4,540	6,161 50	1 32.7

EAST MAINE.

1877	8,817	1,783 60	0 20.2
1878	9,156	1,514 91	0 16.5
1879	9,435	1,687 90	0 17.8
1880	9,816	1,694 35	0 16.6
1881	9,249	1,749 95	0 18.7
1882	9,126	2,844 95	0 31.0
1883	8,930	1,710 22	0 19.1
1884	11,214	1,389 00	0 12.2
1885	11,780	1,501 55	0 13.4
1886	11,205	2,080 45	0 18.5

EAST OHIO.

1877	41,627	19,293 39	0 46.3
1878	42,061	8,512 35	0 20.2
1879	42,322	12,858 75	0 30.3
1880	42,250	12,374 90	0 29.2
1881	42,473	14,481 37	0 34.1
1882	44,261	16,893 83	0 38.1
1883	42,956	16,749 82	0 39.0
1884	47,453	17,176 00	0 35.9
1885	47,755	18,473 56	0 38.8
1886	52,458	19,603 15	0 34.7

EAST TENNESSEE.

1880	2,491	.....	.....
1881	2,728	1,711 80	0 05.5
1882	2,422	132 84	0 05.4
1883	1,028	131 38	0 05.9
1884	2,625	114 00	0 04.3
1885	2,625	190 00	0 05.0
1886	1,720	193 00	0 11.5

ERIE.

1877	28,459	8,358 00	0 29.3
1878	28,759	6,952 04	0 24.1
1879	28,296	7,147 36	0 25.2
1880	28,220	6,986 82	0 24.8
1881	28,401	8,022 86	0 27.8
1882	28,707	8,668 16	0 30.2
1883	29,022	9,074 87	0 31.2
1884	31,137	8,630 00	0 27.7
1885	31,658	10,220 05	0 32.3
1886	32,711	10,688 97	0 32.6

FLORIDA.

1877	1,988	387 63	0 19.4
1878	2,213	410 26	0 18.5
1879	2,336	289 25	0 12.1
1880	2,448	525 07	0 21.4
1881	2,547	396 77	0 15.5
1882	2,597	560 99	0 22.0
1883	2,695	374 91	0 13.9
1884	3,079	496 66	0 16.1
1885	3,644	553 00	0 15.2
1886	3,969	1,046 93	0 26.3

FOOCHOW.

1877	1,241	.....	.....
1878	1,555	100 00	0 07.3
1879	1,384	260 00	0 18.7
1880	1,468	81 16	0 05.5
1881	1,468	182 52	0 12.4
1882	1,640	172 50	0 10.8
1883	1,669	150 66	0 09.0
1884	2,719	176 65	0 06.4
1885	2,804	160 64	0 05.7
1886	3,050	132 02	0 04.3

GENESEE.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1877	29,247	\$12,130 08	\$0 41.4
1878	31,533	10,458 74	0 33.1
1879	30,552	11,072 04	0 36.2
1880	23,340	8,581 97	0 36.7
1881	24,063	9,826 17	0 40.8
1882	24,581	11,784 98	0 47.9
1883	25,022	11,572 89	0 46.1
1884	27,327	10,988 00	0 40.2
1885	27,355	11,251 89	0 41.1
1886	29,538	13,295 18	0 45.0

GEORGIA.

1877	2,459	216 86	0 09.8
1878	2,575	19 50	0 00.7
1879	2,514	127 30	0 05.0
1880	2,677	167 02	0 06.2
1881	2,749	186 92	0 06.7
1882	2,921	285 81	0 09.7
1883	2,791	266 45	0 09.5
1884	3,040	168 12	0 05.4
1885	3,262	170 02	0 04.9
1886	3,680	179 55	0 04.9

GERMANY & SWITZERLAND.

1877	8,637	1,548 13	0 17.9
1878	9,083	1,526 79	0 16.8
1879	9,191	1,392 69	0 15.1
1880	9,444	1,296 50	0 13.7
1881	9,717	1,300 90	0 13.2
1882	9,760	1,195 40	0 12.1
1883	10,058	1,332 00	0 13.2
1884	12,864	1,477 00	0 09.9
1885	13,378	1,460 28	0 10.9
1886	14,167	1,794 21	0 12.6

HOLSTON.

1877	18,400	878 51	0 04.7
1878	21,448	23 46	0 00.1
1879	22,594	1,559 09	0 06.9
1880	18,242	.....	.....
1881	17,876	1,450 53	0 08.1
1882	17,888	684 65	0 03.7
1883	17,906	593 42	0 03.3
1884	20,532	580 00	0 02.8
1885	20,508	765 15	0 03.7
1886	21,122	934 79	0 04.4

IDAHO.

1884	698	223 50	0 32.0
1885	773	272 50	0 35.2
1886	952	325 00	0 34.1

ILLINOIS.

1877	38,901	15,985 38	0 41.0
1878	37,630	12,060 30	0 32.0
1879	37,798	13,192 95	0 34.6
1880	37,736	14,580 87	0 38.0
1881	36,344	16,904 35	0 30.0
1882	36,217	17,016 13	0 46.9
1883	37,607	17,027 56	0 45.2
1884	42,021	16,511 00	0 39.3
1885	42,641	17,357 91	0 40.5
1886	46,658	24,396 51	0 50.1

INDIANA.

1877	30,959	6,042 86	0 19.0
1878	30,819	6,659 08	0 21.0
1879	30,532	6,102 85	0 19.9
1880	30,162	6,365 05	0 21.1
1881	29,470	6,772 22	0 22.9
1882	29,892	7,001 83	0 23.0
1883	29,888	6,846 19	0 23.4
1884	32,831	6,319 11	0 19.2
1885	32,831	6,169 60	0 18.8
1886	35,861	7,590 82	0 21.1

IOWA.

1877	20,416	6,027 04	0 29.4
1878	19,987	5,411 43	0 27.0
1879	19,561	5,911 03	0 28.6
1880	18,493	6,027 25	0 32.7
1881	18,873	7,120 54	0 37.7
1882	18,425	6,579 22	0 35.6

IOWA—Continued.			LOUISIANA.			MONTANA.					
Members.	Amount.	Average.	Members.	Amount.	Average.	Members.	Amount.	Average.			
1883	18,133	\$6,702 74	\$0 37.0	1877	9,201	\$412 75	\$0 40.4	1877	248	\$137 00	\$0 55.2
1884	19,611	6,737 02	0 34.3	1878	8,806	484 20	0 05.4	1878	295	131 00	0 44.4
1885	19,837	7,161 04	0 36.1	1879	8,824	488 80	0 05.5	1879	327	136 00	0 41.6
1886	20,614	8,427 65	0 40.8	1880	9,543	694 35	0 07.2	1880	298	.....	.....
ITALY.			1881	8,938	327 90	0 03.6	1881	343	127 75	0 37.2	
1881	720	.....	.....	1882	9,038	582 80	0 06.5	1882	442	176 71	0 39.9
1882	720	.....	.....	1883	10,131	662 45	0 06.5	1883	529	302 04	0 37.0
1883	833	.....	.....	1884	12,259	620 70	0 05.0	1884	800	430 17	0 53.7
1884	1,104	.....	.....	1885	11,533	404 00	0 03.5	1885	790	347 00	0 44.0
1885	1,065	.....	.....	1886	12,003	690 00	0 05.7	1886	1,221	653 00	0 53.4
1886	1,118	.....	.....	MAINE.			NEBRASKA.				
JAPAN.			1877	11,941	3,626 48	0 20.3	1877	8,039	1,094 46	0 13.6	
1877	114	.....	.....	1878	12,416	2,687 35	0 21.6	1878	9,618	944 50	0 09.8
1878	255	100 00	0 39.1	1879	11,624	2,598 24	0 22.3	1879	9,982	1,270 09	0 13.7
1879	477	100 00	0 20.9	1880	11,337	2,306 59	0 19.9	1880	9,511	1,256 94	0 13.2
1880	478	100 00	0 20.9	1881	10,421	2,882 37	0 27.6	1881	10,047	1,690 96	0 16.5
1881	507	.....	.....	1882	10,657	2,558 42	0 24.0	1882	8,576	1,570 60	0 18.3
1882	515	75 95	0 14.7	1883	10,862	3,505 96	0 32.3	1883	9,165	1,964 20	0 21.7
1883	708	108 00	0 15.2	1884	12,049	3,347 42	0 27.7	1884	11,119	2,158 04	0 19.4
1884	1,148	414 10	0 36.1	1885	12,793	3,126 15	0 24.4	1885	11,178	3,106 63	0 27.8
1885	1,148	.....	.....	1886	12,726	3,825 71	0 30.0	1886	13,448	3,359 56	0 28.6
1886	2,204	3 20	0 00.1	MEXICO.			NEVADA.				
KANSAS.			1877	273	.....	.....	1877	709	189 50	0 26.7	
1877	9,505	1,649 02	0 17.3	1878	314	200 00	0 63.6	1878	631	198 30	0 31.4
1878	10,540	1,554 32	0 14.7	1879	341	200 00	0 85.0	1879	710	225 35	0 31.7
1879	12,455	1,827 93	0 14.6	1880	337	201 96	0 59.9	1880	858	221 25	0 25.7
1880	15,511	1,837 39	0 11.8	1881	338	166 48	0 49.4	1881	745	253 45	0 34.0
1881	17,126	2,093 84	0 12.3	1882	356	24 33	0 07.0	1882	703	379 60	0 54.0
1882	17,522	2,447 06	0 14.1	1883	389	210 73	0 52.8	1883	651	364 41	0 56.0
1883	12,607	2,568 34	0 20.3	1884	1,234	226 70	0 18.4	1884	697	274 05	0 39.3
1884	15,334	3,180 82	0 20.7	1885	1,299	198 77	0 15.3	1885	707	306 00	0 43.3
1885	16,230	2,917 42	0 18.0	1886	1,461	806 00	0 55.1	1886	800	456 65	0 57.0
1886	18,758	5,180 74	0 27.3	MICHIGAN.			NEWARK.				
KENTUCKY.			1877	26,300	7,364 02	0 28.0	1877	35,108	16,887 10	0 48.1	
1877	15,592	2,222 83	0 14.2	1878	28,174	6,766 35	0 24.0	1878	33,267	14,568 81	0 41.3
1878	15,687	2,070 38	0 13.1	1879	28,849	6,199 07	0 21.4	1879	35,494	14,198 40	0 40.0
1879	16,074	1,857 99	0 11.5	1880	28,879	7,896 58	0 27.3	1880	34,490	14,298 80	0 41.4
1880	17,002	2,833 42	0 16.6	1881	29,171	7,908 74	0 27.1	1881	34,932	15,223 43	0 43.5
1881	16,213	2,116 19	0 13.0	1882	29,386	9,200 02	0 31.0	1882	35,065	17,630 14	0 50.2
1882	18,154	2,089 63	0 11.5	1883	28,760	9,266 70	0 32.5	1883	35,022	19,615 09	0 56.0
1883	15,508	2,255 04	0 14.5	1884	33,287	10,944 00	0 32.9	1884	38,444	22,382 00	0 50.4
1884	19,469	2,095 34	0 10.7	1885	33,350	9,130 49	0 27.4	1885	38,334	23,817 81	0 62.1
1885	19,178	2,216 63	0 11.5	1886	36,425	10,659 84	0 29.2	1886	38,923	31,126 88	0 79.9
1886	20,574	2,568 02	0 12.4	MINNESOTA.			NEW ENGLAND.				
LEXINGTON.			1877	12,540	5,136 19	0 40.9	1877	27,549	17,318 58	0 62.8	
1877	7,001	100 56	0 01.4	1878	13,500	4,690 11	0 34.6	1878	28,530	12,842 16	0 45.4
1878	8,471	153 13	0 01.8	1879	14,257	4,226 05	0 29.6	1879	27,968	12,156 85	0 43.4
1879	5,826	164 63	0 02.8	1880	13,211	3,694 75	0 27.9	1880	28,296	13,144 75	0 46.4
1880	6,109	230 56	0 03.7	1881	13,195	4,389 53	0 32.2	1881	29,129	12,717 00	0 43.6
1881	6,202	243 35	0 05.5	1882	13,809	5,579 85	0 38.8	1882	29,500	14,072 43	0 48.0
1882	6,440	321 67	0 04.9	1883	14,553	5,292 73	0 36.3	1883	29,781	15,457 16	0 51.8
1883	7,024	377 31	0 05.3	1884	14,564	4,778 11	0 32.8	1884	34,312	16,026 00	0 46.7
1884	8,808	356 67	0 04.0	1885	14,949	11,586 93	0 77.5	1885	34,876	15,352 13	0 44.0
1885	8,925	402 32	0 04.5	1886	17,391	15,094 01	0 86.2	1886	35,832	20,287 65	0 52.2
1886	9,486	429 25	0 04.5	MISSISSIPPI.			NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.				
LIBERIA.			1877	21,775	208 75	0 00.9	1877	19,426	9,493 43	0 48.5	
1877	2,200	33 00	0 01.5	1878	24,691	297 90	0 01.2	1878	19,903	8,769 52	0 44.0
1878	1,944	29 75	0 01.5	1879	26,101	128 10	0 00.4	1879	20,407	7,508 86	0 36.8
1879	.....	.....	.....	1880	25,029	337 65	0 01.4	1880	20,880	7,515 10	0 35.5
1880	1,962	29 75	0 01.5	1881	21,491	199 05	0 00.9	1881	20,678	8,580 18	0 41.4
1881	2,044	82 62	0 01.6	1882	21,982	279 70	0 01.2	1882	20,625	8,943 43	0 43.3
1882	2,044	8 25	0 00.4	1883	22,867	239 45	0 01.0	1883	20,913	9,099 66	0 43.5
1883	2,167	5 45	0 00.2	1884	26,927	253 10	0 00.9	1884	23,838	9,228 00	0 34.7
1884	2,502	6 00	0 00.2	1885	27,372	289 19	0 01.1	1885	25,859	9,500 95	0 39.8
1885	2,503	9 00	0 00.3	1886	27,162	484 90	0 01.7	1886	28,929	10,557 16	0 44.1
1886	2,656	.....	.....	MISSOURI.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
LITTLE ROCK.			1877	14,706	1,679 35	0 11.4	1877	12,515	4,523 81	0 36.1	
1879	1,443	102 20	0 07.0	1878	16,025	1,216 61	0 07.5	1878	13,049	3,985 85	0 30.5
1880	1,262	189 50	0 13.9	1879	16,920	1,304 43	0 08.1	1879	13,001	3,851 88	0 29.6
1881	1,528	163 70	0 10.7	1880	16,734	1,613 93	0 09.6	1880	12,673	3,532 87	0 27.8
1882	1,919	86 60	0 04.5	1881	17,595	1,805 77	0 10.2	1881	12,163	3,820 33	0 31.4
1883	2,420	198 65	0 08.2	1882	16,629	2,169 15	0 13.0	1882	12,097	4,452 73	0 36.5
1884	2,896	116 84	0 04.0	1883	17,302	2,178 56	0 12.6	1883	12,083	4,410 76	0 36.5
1885	2,613	102 00	0 03.9	1884	18,822	2,437 57	0 12.9	1884	13,883	4,820 50	0 34.8
1886	2,624	191 90	0 07.3	1885	18,824	2,287 39	0 12.3	1885	14,002	4,657 76	0 33.3
				1886	21,293	3,433 70	0 15.7	1886	14,272	6,224 16	0 43.5

NEW JERSEY.				NORTHERN NEW YORK.				NORTH-WEST KANSAS.			
Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.	
1877	31,805	\$15,333 69	\$0 48.2	1877	23,855	\$10,567 88	\$0 44.3	1883	5,991	\$591 84	\$0 09.8
1878	32,554	13,945 72	0 42.8	1878	23,046	10,046 75	0 44.0	1884	6,797	976 76	0 14.4
1879	33,714	14,384 85	0 42.6	1879	24,616	8,436 92	0 34.2	1885	7,514	1,092 00	0 14.5
1880	34,290	15,535 50	0 45.3	1880	24,478	8,833 83	0 36.0	1886	8,905	2,088 64	0 23.1
1881	34,918	16,266 61	0 46.5	1881	24,687	9,228 76	0 37.3				
1882	34,851	16,240 53	0 46.3	1882	24,187	9,986 15	0 41.2	NORTH-WEST SWEDISH.			
1883	34,810	20,623 84	0 56.3	1883	23,920	10,289 61	0 43.0	1877	3,643	2,025 14	0 55.6
1884	39,752	21,043 22	0 54.4	1884	25,819	8,902 03	0 34.7	1878	3,912	1,003 92	0 40.0
1885	41,394	22,700 27	0 55.1	1885	25,719	9,263 87	0 35.0	1879	4,180	1,981 25	0 47.4
1886	43,319	27,003 22	0 62.3	1886	26,796	11,622 18	0 43.3	1880	4,571	1,988 89	0 48.0
								1881	4,930	2,118 30	0 48.0
NEW MEXICO.				NORTH INDIA.				1882	5,086	2,573 79	0 50.6
1877	197	90 50	0 45.9	1877	1,281	545 30	0 42.5	1883	5,586	3,004 77	0 53.8
1878	208	10 00	0 04.8	1878	1,298	330 70	0 25.4	1884	6,345	2,959 00	0 46.6
1879	261	100 00	0 38.3	1879	1,468	197 17	0 13.0	1885	6,345	3,789 90	0 59.9
1880	272	150 00	0 55.1	1880	1,532	172 55	0 11.2	1886	6,979	4,170 17	0 59.7
1881	375	150 00	0 44.7	1881	1,916	218 24	0 14.9				
1882	474	190 00	0 38.0	1882	1,836	240 00	0 12.5	NORWAY.			
1883	484	213 00	0 44.0	1883	2,091	324 13	0 15.5	1877	2,654	2,363 20	0 89.0
1884	608	192 00	0 31.4	1884	4,400	337 32	0 07.6	1878	2,821	623 72	0 22.1
1885	610	237 00	0 38.9	1885	4,573	218 55	0 04.8	1879	2,823	564 67	0 20.0
1886	219	337 00	1 07.0	1886	5,278	458 00	* 00.8	1880	2,558	382 17	0 13.8
								1881	2,762	535 20	0 19.4
NEW MEXICO SPANISH.				NORTH INDIANA.				1882	2,892	643 83	0 22.2
1886	815	.....	.....	1877	26,952	5,890 02	0 21.8	1883	3,004	882 67	0 27.7
				1878	27,300	5,529 83	0 20.2	1884	3,868	777 00	0 20.0
NEW YORK.				1879	27,584	5,745 38	0 20.8	1885	4,072	809 09	0 19.9
1877	42,624	41,932 28	0 98.3	1880	29,808	6,263 90	0 21.0	1886	4,396	983 00	0 22.3
1878	43,393	29,639 33	0 68.4	1881	27,681	6,808 85	0 24.5				
1879	43,698	28,232 81	0 65.2	1882	28,134	8,102 32	0 27.7	NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.			
1880	44,475	28,048 12	0 63.0	1883	28,906	8,045 82	0 21.8	1			
1881	44,199	32,029 85	0 72.9	1884	35,133	7,749 89	0 22.0	1877	2,336	1,202 09	0 51.4
1882	43,094	32,659 50	0 75.7	1885	37,353	6,568 83	0 17.6	1881	2,321	1,359 96	0 80.1
1883	44,439	31,648 68	0 70.9	1886	40,562	9,352 01	0 23.0	1882	2,357	1,850 00	0 78.4
1884	49,089	39,073 20	0 73.5					1883	2,922	1,928 06	0 76.4
1885	49,502	35,125 13	0 70.9					1884	3,102	1,874 37	0 80.4
1886	50,520	42,844 01	0 84.4					1885	3,176	2,046 25	0 64.6
								1886	3,594	2,383 60	0 63.5
NEW YORK EAST.				NORTH OHIO.				OHIO.			
1877	39,602	30,322 63	0 76.5	1877	22,256	9,203 42	0 39.5	1877	41,417	14,298 75	0 34.5
1878	38,590	25,128 09	0 65.1	1878	22,821	7,701 08	0 33.7	1878	41,607	13,222 09	0 31.7
1879	40,503	24,063 22	0 59.4	1879	23,449	8,814 86	0 35.4	1879	42,005	14,218 22	0 33.8
1880	41,074	27,616 70	0 65.8	1880	23,178	8,579 18	0 37.0	1880	41,993	14,103 76	0 33.6
1881	41,551	31,071 05	0 74.8	1881	23,607	8,879 66	0 33.3	1881	42,076	15,588 77	0 37.1
1882	42,626	32,512 21	0 76.2	1882	23,343	9,121 82	0 39.0	1882	42,423	16,758 74	0 37.1
1883	43,832	31,865 99	0 72.6	1883	23,268	8,433 32	0 36.2	1883	43,571	17,901 00	0 39.5
1884	49,640	34,366 36	0 69.2	1884	25,707	8,029 49	0 32.4	1884	47,169	15,263 00	0 32.3
1885	50,299	33,314 85	0 66.2	1885	26,002	9,212 36	0 35.4	1885	47,161	15,257 54	0 32.4
1886	51,114	40,213 25	0 78.6	1886	28,434	9,291 36	0 32.6	1886	53,520	18,902 26	0 35.4
NORTH CAROLINA.				NORTH-WEST GERMAN.				OREGON.			
1877	8,728	74 69	0 00.8	1877	4,991	2,992 51	0 59.9	1877	3,782	908 60	0 24.0
1878	8,143	119 69	0 01.4	1878	5,232	444 25	0 08.4	1878	3,782	777 25	0 20.4
1879	8,762	109 62	0 01.2	1879	5,369	4,608 36	0 85.0	1879	4,013	918 58	0 22.8
1880	6,149	116 01	0 01.8	1880	5,512	3,249 29	0 58.9	1880	3,966	602 50	0 15.1
1881	6,384	184 96	0 02.9	1881	5,722	3,450 14	0 60.2	1881	4,048	774 30	0 19.1
1882	6,547	96 36	0 01.5	1882	5,938	3,438 95	0 57.6	1882	4,245	929 50	0 21.4
1883	6,659	178 52	0 02.6	1883	7,780	4,210 00	0 54.1	1883	4,456	2,616 75	0 58.7
1884	8,439	164 49	0 01.9	1884	7,781	4,319 98	0 55.6	1884	4,178	1,107 70	0 26.5
1885	8,563	95 00	0 01.1	1885	8,636	4,608 55	0 53.4	1885	4,178	1,175 50	0 28.1
1886	8,424	540 75	0 06.4	1886				1886	5,754	1,866 64	0 32.4
NORTH CHINA.				NORTH-WEST INDIANA.				PHILADELPHIA.			
1877	59	..	..	1877	25,002	6,082 38	0 24.3	1877	41,969	45,099 00	1 07.4
1878	77	..	..	1878	24,178	3,853 48	0 15.9	1878	40,660	44,494 00	1 09.4
1879	126	60 00	0 39.8	1879	23,264	4,808 51	0 20.6	1879	41,010	34,125 70	0 83.1
1880	162	47 31	0 29.2	1880	23,327	5,044 33	0 21.6	1880	43,816	38,010 17	0 86.7
1881	210	..	..	1881	23,374	5,124 01	0 21.9	1881	44,521	46,240 00	1 03.8
1882	236	99 12	0 42.0	1882	23,588	6,169 00	0 26.2	1882	43,753	46,500 00	1 06.2
1883	247	62 72	0 25.4	1883	23,903	6,018 64	0 25.2	1883	44,529	49,000 00	1 10.0
1884	561	277 53	0 49.4	1884	25,645	5,937 41	0 21.9	1884	51,639	51,938 04	1 00.7
1885	453	251 85	0 55.6	1885	25,669	5,967 27	0 23.3	1885	55,952	51,500 00	0 92.0
1886	561	394 40	0 67.8	1886	27,090	7,672 82	0 28.4	1886	55,980	61,709 50	1 12.0
NORTH DAKOTA.				NORTH-WEST IOWA.				PITTSBURG.			
1884	1,813	457 35	0 25.2	1877	4,955	1,308 77	0 34.2	1877	30,586	10,224 60	0 32.4
1885	1,823	1,065 45	0 56.8	1878	5,336	675 05	0 26.4	1878	30,801	7,847 06	0 25.5
1886	2,809	1,391 51	0 49.5	1879	6,194	947 32	0 12.6	1879	32,242	10,210 13	0 31.7
				1880	5,902	779 53	0 15.3	1880	32,058	10,671 35	0 33.2
NORTH NEBRASKA.				1881	4,495	1,096 60	0 13.2	1881	32,246	11,679 46	0 36.1
1882	2,320	490 35	0 21.1	1882	6,018	1,265 46	0 22.8	1882	32,586	12,375 07	0 38.0
1883	2,395	513 31	0 21.4	1883	6,682	2,031 35	0 21.0	1883	33,170	13,946 13	0 42.0
1884	3,277	583 40	0 17.8	1884	7,972	1,914 00	0 30.3	1884	34,554	11,761 00	0 34.0
1885	3,276	1,015 27	0 31.0	1885	8,048	2,922 61	0 24.0	1885	34,564	15,418 10	0 38.8
1886	5,929	1,573 61	0 26.5	1886	10,724	3,668 63	0 34.2	1886	37,814	14,783 95	0 37.8

PUGET SOUND.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1884	1,350	\$357 65	\$0 26.5
1885	1,350	639 50	0 47.4
1886	2,265	956 00	0 42.2

ROCK RIVER.

1877	25,478	13,104 03	0 51.4
1878	26,708	9,869 68	0 38.4
1879	25,381	11,995 84	0 47.2
1880	25,243	12,161 23	0 48.1
1881	24,116	15,303 92	0 63.7
1882	24,396	21,039 17	0 86.4
1883	24,283	20,492 71	0 84.0
1884	24,291	19,631 92	0 69.1
1885	28,418	24,101 51	0 84.7
1886	30,194	24,954 39	0 82.6

SAINT LOUIS.

1877	13,125	3,321 68	0 24.6
1878	13,480	3,141 27	0 23.3
1879	13,230	2,356 23	0 17.8
1880	14,171	2,490 73	0 17.5
1881	9,309	3,484 67	0 37.4
1882	15,500	3,690 36	0 23.8
1883	15,838	3,756 89	0 23.7
1884	18,476	4,895 68	0 26.4
1885	19,335	4,423 17	0 22.8
1886	20,429	6,878 29	0 33.6

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

1879	7,564	4,544 30	0 60.0
1880	7,908	4,597 45	0 58.1
1881	7,982	5,392 56	0 67.5
1882	8,384	5,327 35	0 63.5
1883	8,516	5,323 55	0 62.5
1884	9,655	4,923 75	0 51.0
1885	9,545	4,734 92	0 49.6
1886	9,540	4,972 07	0 50.5

SAVANNAH.

1877	10,950	206 30	0 01.8
1878	10,304	250 32	0 02.4
1879	9,835	311 55	0 03.1
1880	11,092	294 53	0 02.6
1881	11,153	478 50	0 04.3
1882	10,999	366 40	0 03.4
1883	12,080	390 68	0 03.2
1884	15,146	494 00	0 02.8
1885	15,096	399 50	0 03.7
1886	16,293	639 27	0 03.9

SOUTH AMERICA.

1881	224	.....	.....
1882	224	.....	.....
1883	315	.....	.....
1884	757	301 00	0 39.7
1885	769	310 50	0 40.4
1886	808	460 35	0 51.2

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1877	25,032	1,403 54	0 05.6
1878	26,058	1,720 71	0 06.6
1879	26,026	1,924 96	0 07.3
1880	27,044	2,237 24	0 08.6
1881	28,939	2,298 01	0 07.9
1882	31,083	2,470 23	0 07.8
1883	30,126	3,283 93	0 10.9
1884	38,805	3,349 23	0 08.6
1885	38,733	2,551 69	0 06.6
1886	38,168	1,997 58	0 05.1

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

1877	25,468	4,583 37	0 18.0
1878	25,107	4,665 24	0 18.5
1879	25,483	4,906 99	0 18.0
1880	24,724	4,728 54	0 19.0
1881	24,080	4,902 31	0 16.8
1882	25,018	4,996 98	0 19.8
1883	25,358	5,312 35	0 20.9
1884	26,794	3,712 10	0 13.8
1885	27,117	4,751 23	0 17.5
1886	31,446	5,864 67	0 18.6

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1877	1,479	\$509 70	\$0 34.4
1878	1,576	332 50	0 21.0
1879	1,674	296 85	0 17.7
1880	1,630	444 23	0 27.2
1881	1,735	649 90	0 37.4
1882	2,026	1,020 00	0 50.3
1883	2,272	2,385 80	1 05.0
1884	3,121	1,392 00	0 44.5
1885	3,160	2,263 75	0 71.6
1886	4,511	2,746 50	0 63.7

SOUTHERN GERMAN.

1877	924	919 90	0 99.5
1878	1,048	1,032 20	0 98.4
1879	1,085	1,316 70	1 21.3
1880	1,251	1,205 40	0 96.3
1881	1,251	1,679 95	1 35.7
1882	1,284	1,638 60	1 26.6
1883	1,416	2,055 65	1 45.2
1884	1,629	1,540 00	0 82.2
1885	1,629	1,346 75	0 76.5
1886	1,708	1,277 00	0 74.7

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

1877	23,605	4,753 80	0 20.1
1878	23,808	4,810 85	0 20.2
1879	23,771	5,086 33	0 21.4
1880	24,616	5,881 91	0 23.8
1881	23,426	6,497 61	0 28.8
1882	24,665	7,261 50	0 29.4
1883	24,447	7,341 85	0 30.0
1884	29,750	7,619 00	0 26.0
1885	28,758	8,028 75	0 27.9
1886	28,965	7,956 40	0 27.4

SOUTH INDIA.

1879	1,439	363 66	0 25.2
1880	1,363	303 66	0 26.6
1881	1,333	.....	.....
1882	1,253	.....	.....
1883	1,302	1,753 17	1 11.6
1884	1,912	2,252 80	1 17.8
1885	1,912	.....	.....
1886	1,983	.....	.....

SOUTH KANSAS.

1877	12,141	1,181 55	0 09.7
1878	13,362	1,425 98	0 10.6
1879	15,686	1,794 37	0 11.4
1880	17,138	1,980 74	0 11.5
1881	16,855	2,260 96	0 13.4
1882	16,396	2,768 80	0 16.3
1883	11,949	1,891 13	0 15.8
1884	14,362	2,238 40	0 15.8
1885	16,333	2,280 85	0 13.8
1886	19,613	3,771 90	0 19.2

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

1883	7,029	1,559 63	0 22.1
1884	9,345	1,641 00	0 17.5
1885	10,816	2,318 87	0 20.5
1886	14,154	3,990 04	0 28.1

SWEDEN.

1877	4,171	2,263 20	0 56.6
1878	4,922	1,858 00	0 33.6
1879	5,536	1,641 68	0 29.6
1880	5,968	1,649 28	0 26.6
1881	6,300	1,960 22	0 31.9
1882	6,825	2,284 65	0 33.5
1883	7,572	3,126 79	0 41.3
1884	11,959	2,900 77	0 24.2
1885	12,746	3,063 54	0 24.2
1886	13,807	3,018 25	0 21.8

TENNESSEE.

1877	10,328	632 56	0 06.1
1878	5,195	107 13	0 02.0
1879	6,921	307 04	0 04.4
1880	5,673	405 37	0 07.1
1881	6,684	412 18	0 06.2
1882	6,914	414 43	0 05.9
1883	6,788	557 35	0 08.2
1884	7,068	404 22	0 05.0
1885	7,793	472 66	0 06.1
1886	8,647	477 67	0 05.5

TEXAS.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1877	7,874	\$196 74	\$0 02.5
1878	7,000	168 70	0 02.5
1879	7,258	189 05	0 02.6
1880	8,799	230 10	0 02.9
1881	9,484	533 13	0 05.6
1882	8,675	801 30	0 09.2
1883	8,972	412 50	0 04.6
1884	11,071	528 00	0 04.7
1885	11,448	439 56	0 03.8
1886	11,314	735 50	0 06.4

TROY.

1877	52,373	12,761 15	0 39.4
1878	33,128	10,968 02	0 33.1
1879	34,004	10,198 51	0 29.9
1880	34,673	10,119 20	0 29.4
1881	25,562	11,475 42	0 38.8
1882	.....	12,422 26	0 41.6
1883	31,173	13,143 82	0 42.1
1884	38,835	13,247 22	0 39.1
1885	39,380	13,444 56	0 34.1
1886	40,360	20,115 47	0 49.8

UPPER IOWA.

1877	20,562	7,769 96	0 37.3
1878	21,445	5,936 40	0 27.6
1879	21,101	6,263 02	0 29.6
1880	20,690	6,356 69	0 30.7
1881	19,892	8,388 78	0 42.2
1882	19,494	8,540 48	0 43.7
1883	19,042	9,508 49	0 49.9
1884	21,509	9,167 60	0 42.6
1885	20,667	12,941 17	0 62.6
1886	22,868	13,285 10	0 58.0

UTAH.

1877	143	39 65	0 27.7
1878	148	162 25	1 09.7
1879	159	125 75	0 79.0
1880	142	.....	.....
1881	142	138 75	0 97.0
1882	147	131 95	0 89.7
1883	167	137 56	0 82.3
1884	302	120 00	0 43.0
1885	311	270 00	0 87.0
1886	436	394 25	0 88.0

VERMONT.

1877	11,443	3,788 57	0 33.1
1878	12,799	3,298 63	0 25.7
1879	11,676	2,987 71	0 25.5
1880	11,967	2,880 57	0 24.0
1881	16,024	3,507 39	0 21.8
1882	15,290	5,109 58	0 33.4
1883	15,353	5,042 79	0 32.8
1884	17,417	5,541 37	0 31.8
1885	12,672	3,512 02	0 27.7
1886	12,875	5,245 80	0 40.7

VIRGINIA.

1877	5,661	494 86	0 08.5
1878	5,565	501 61	0 09.0
1879	5,902	663 45	0 11.2
1880	6,186	560 09	0 09.0
1881	6,124	508 40	0 08.3
1882	6,561	813 28	0 12.2
1883	5,894	784 35	0 07.4
1884	7,602	798 46	0 10.6
1885	7,944	725 31	0 09.1
1886	8,395	734 43	0 08.7

WASHINGTON.

1877	23,959	1,666 04	0 06.9
1878	23,539	1,746 18	0 06.8
1879	27,113	1,769 99	0 06.5
1880	26,498	1,973 51	0 07.4
1881	28,467	1,071 37	0 03.7
1882	26,887	1,943 80	0 07.1
1883	22,627	2,397 21	0 10.6
1884	30,233	2,413 40	0 08.1
1885	31,875	2,122 80	0 06.7
1886	33,718	2,024 70	0 06.0

WEST CHINA.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1884	14	.....	.....
1885	....	....	....
1886	21	\$72 00	\$3 42.8

WEST GERMAN.

1879	3,015	1,481 98	0 49.1
1880	3,193	1,654 72	0 51.8
1881	3,340	2,207 78	0 66.1
1882	3,438	2,970 95	0 86.4
1883	3,677	3,115 90	0 84.8
1884	4,469	2,856 69	0 64.0
1885	4,504	3,318 37	0 71.4
1886	5,141	3,247 50	0 62.3

WEST NEBRASKA.

1880	....	78 75	.....
1881	1,605	199 77	0 12.4
1882	1,469	212 87	0 13.2
1883	2,167	305 50	0 14.1
1884	3,087	489 53	0 15.8
1885	3,089	648 77	0 21.0
1886	4,082	697 56	0 17.0

WEST TEXAS.

1877	4,524	307 51	0 06.7
1878	5,020	286 57	0 05.7
1879	5,705	852 15	0 06.1
1880	5,793	322 50	0 05.5

WEST TEXAS—Continued.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1881	5,940	\$410 59	\$0 06.9
1882	6,480	347 00	0 05.3
1883	6,626	480 23	0 07.2
1884	7,601	711 00	0 09.3
1885	8,212	736 00	0 08.9
1886	8,936	1,006 70	0 11.2

WEST VIRGINIA.

1877	26,535	5,681 58	0 19.7
1878	30,189	2,276 58	0 07.9
1879	28,451	2,500 13	0 08.5
1880	30,892	2,744 32	0 08.8
1881	30,477	3,078 76	0 10.3
1882	31,178	3,287 66	0 10.5
1883	31,141	3,672 34	0 11.8
1884	34,640	3,369 00	0 09.8
1885	34,607	3,234 58	0 09.3
1886	37,984	3,560 99	0 09.3

WEST WISCONSIN.

1877	12,095	2,892 67	0 23.9
1878	11,901	2,329 48	0 19.5
1879	11,812	2,668 74	0 22.5
1880	11,544	2,547 92	0 22.0
1881	11,138	3,156 62	0 28.3
1882	10,965	3,236 88	0 29.5
1883	10,240	3,463 34	0 33.8
1884	11,612	2,950 79	0 25.4
1885	11,709	3,645 75	0 31.1
1886	12,790	3,710 77	0 29.0

WILMINGTON.

	Members.	Amount.	Average.
1877	24,908	\$9,494 12	\$0 38.1
1878	24,932	10,167 35	0 40.7
1879	25,819	9,204 28	0 36.5
1880	26,754	10,024 09	0 37.4
1881	26,439	11,318 70	0 41.6
1882	25,556	12,835 13	0 50.2
1883	26,623	13,637 06	0 51.3
1884	30,435	16,116 04	0 52.5
1885	31,414	15,196 01	0 48.4
1886	31,783	17,339 00	0 54.5

WISCONSIN.

1877	14,106	5,817 74	0 41.2
1878	13,974	5,222 66	0 37.3
1879	13,965	5,151 18	0 36.8
1880	12,456	4,174 22	0 32.5
1881	12,136	4,293 35	0 35.2
1882	12,329	5,333 42	0 43.2
1883	12,015	5,556 70	0 46.2
1884	13,893	5,769 17	0 40.7
1885	13,795	7,177 75	0 52.0
1886	14,689	7,780 04	0 52.9

WYOMING.

1877	26,244	10,730 98	0 40.8
1878	26,698	8,925 39	0 33.4
1879	26,935	7,721 49	0 28.6
1880	27,519	8,406 90	0 30.5
1881	27,565	9,689 74	0 35.2
1882	26,305	10,550 73	0 40.1
1883	27,485	12,443 63	0 45.2
1884	30,723	13,566 60	0 43.5
1885	31,657	13,348 19	0 42.1
1886	33,338	16,303 17	0 48.9

Directory of Missionaries*

SENT TO FOREIGN LANDS.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFERENCE.
1886	Allen, Ray	India.	Genesee.
1885	Appenzeller, H. G.	Seoul, Korea.	Newark.
1872	Badley, B. H.	Lucknow, India.	Des Moines.
1881	Baker, A. H.	Madras, India.	South India.
1886	Banbury, J. J.	China.	N. Nebraska.
1879	Bare, C. L.	Shahjehanpur, India.	Des Moines.
1883	Baume, James	Naini Tal, India.	Rock River.
1884	Beebe, R. C., M.D.	Nanking, China.	North Ohio.
1879	Bishop, Charles.	Tokio, Japan.	North Indiana.
1882	Blackledge, James	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia.
1875	Blackstock, John	Poona, India.	N. W. Indiana.
1883	Blewitt, F. J.	Calcutta, India.	South India.
1886	Bond, G. A.	Singapore, Straits Settlements.	N. W. Indiana.
1872	Bowen, George.	Bombay, India.	South India.
1879	Bowser, W.	Bangalore, India.	Erie.
1880	Bruere, W. W.	Bombay, India.	South India.
1870	Buck, P. M.	Waynesborough, Pa.	Kansas.
1886	Burt, William.	Milan, Italy.	N. Y. East.
1886	Busby, E. S.	Pakur, India.	South India.
1885	Butcher, J. C., M.D.	Moradabad, India.	Rock River.
1874	Butler, J. W.	City of Mexico, P. O. Box, 291.	New England.
1886	Byers, William P.	Calcutta, India.	(Layman.)
1886	Cady, H. Olin.	Kiukiang, China.	Wisconsin.
1869	Carlsson, B. A.	Helsingfors, Finland.	Erie.
1885	Carroll, W. A.	Calcutta, India.	Baltimore.
1879	Carter, R. E.	Bangalore, India.	Wilmington.
1875	Challis, D. C.	Loftcha, Bulgaria.	Detroit.
1883	Clancy, W. R.	Lucknow, India.	Michigan.
1884	Clarke, William Lee	Poona, India.	South India.
1885	Clifton, T. A.	Naini Tal, India.	(Layman.)
1884	Constantine, T.	Varna, Bulgaria.	Minnesota.
1873	Correll, I. H.	Yokohama, Japan.	Philadelphia.
1870	Craven, T.	Naini Tal, India.	Rock River.
1875	Craver, S. P.	Queretaro, Mexico.	Iowa.
1885	Creamer, A. G.	Jubbulpore, India.	Newark.
1883	Crews G. B., M.D.	Wuhu, China.	Rock River.
1874	Curties, W. F. G.	Secunderabad, India.	South India.
1870	Davis, G. R.	Tientsin, China.	Detroit.
1873	Davison, J. C.	Nagasaki, Japan.	Newark.
1880	Dease, Stephen S., M.D.	Pithoragarh, India.	Pittsburg.
1886	De Lamatter, C. E.	India.	Upper Iowa.
1881	De Souza, C. W.	Roorkee, India.	South India.
1880	Draper, G. F.	Hakodate, Japan.	Central N. Y.
1874	Drees, C. W.	Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	Providence.
1876	Economoff, J. I.	Sistof, Bulgaria.	Newark.
1883	Eddy, B. T.	Calcutta, India.	East Ohio.
1886	Elmer, George W.	Yokohama, Japan.	On the Field,
1880	Eltzholtz, C. F.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Wisconsin.

* For the purposes of this directory, the names of some of the persons here given are not strictly, in relation to our work, Foreign Missionaries.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFER- ENCE.
1882	Ernsberger, D. O.....	Gulbarga, India.....	South India.
1883	Foote, F. W.....	Cawnpore, India.....	(Layman.)
1872	Fox, D. O.....	Bombay, India.....	North Ohio.
1881	Fraser, A. G.....	Lanoli, India.....	South India.
1881	Gamewell, F. D.....	Chungking, China.....	Newark.
1884	Garden, J. H.....	Bellary, India.....	Kentucky.
1874	Gilder, G. K.....	Karachi, India.....	South India.
1871	Gill, J. H.....	Bareilly, India.....	Rock River.
1882	Gilruth, A.....	Allahabad, India.....	South India.
1882	Green, C. W.....	Hakodate, Japan.....	Philadelphia.
1880	Greenman, A. W.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	N. Indiana.
1882	Hard, C. P.....	Nagpur, India.....	Genesee.
1865	Hart, V. C.....	Nanking, China.....	Black River.
1886	Hopkins, N. S, M.D.....	Tsun Hua, China.....	.....
1867	Hoskins, R.....	Shajahanpur, India.....	Troy.
1882	Hobart, W. T.....	Peking, China.....	Minnesota.
1886	Hyde, George B.....	Tetela, Mexico.....	Vermont.
1873	Hykes, J. R.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Central Penn.
1882	Jackson, James.....	Nanking, China.....	New York.
1880	Jacobs, S. P.....	Hyderabad, India.....	Kansas.
1882	Jeffries, E.....	Mhow, India.....	South India.
1876	Janney, L. R.....	Igathpuri, India.....	Cent. Ohio.
1880	Johnson, J. H.....	Christiania, Norway.....	Wisconsin.
1862	Johnson, T. S., M.D.....	Lucknow, India.....	North Indiana.
1879	Kastendieck, H. F.....	Lewisham, S. E. England.....	North Ohio.
1881	Kemble, Duston.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	Rock River.
1882	Kitchin, W. C.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Detroit.
1858	Knowles, S.....	Gondah, India.....	North India.
1886	Koepsel, L. H.....	Calcutta, India.....	(Layman.)
1881	Kupfer, C. F.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Cent. German.
1880	Ladd, J. S.....	Sistof, Bulgaria.....	New York.
1855	Larsson, J. P.....	Jonkoping, Sweden.....	Cent. Illinois.
1880	Lawson, J. C.....	Sitapur, India.....	W. Wisconsin.
1883	Leonard A. T.....	Agra, India.....	South India.
1881	Lewis, S.....	Joliet, Ill.....	Michigan.
1886	Little, E. S.....	Chinkiang, China.....	S. California.
1857	Long, A. L.....	Constantinople, Turkey.....	Pittsburg.
1880	Long, C. S.....	Clyde, N. C.....	Holston.
1883	Long, S. P.....	Rangoon, Burma.....	Michigan.
1884	Longden, W. C.....	Nanking, China.....	Wisconsin.
1875	Lounsbury, E. F.....	Rustchuk, Bulgaria.....	N. Y. East.
1867	Lowry, H. H.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	Ohio.
1879	Lyon, J.....	Hyderabad, India.....	Delaware.
1872	Maclay, R. S.....	Tokio, Japan.....	East Baltimore
1862	Mansell, Henry.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Pittsburg.
1883	Maxwell, A. J.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Michigan.
1886	McCoy, F. L.....	Calcutta, India.....	Michigan.
1881	Meik, J. P.....	Calcutta, India.....	South India.
1875	M'Grew, G. H.....	Meriden, Conn.....	Rock River.
1870	M'Mahon, J. T.....	Gurhwal, India.....	East Genesee.
1860	Messmore, J. H.....	Lucknow, India.....	Michigan.
1885	Miller, C. M.....	Calcutta, India.....	Erie.
1886	Miller, C. W.....	Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	Alabama.
1881	Milne, A. M.*.....	Montevideo, Uruguay.....	Austin.
1884	Monroe, D. C.....	Cawnpore, India.....	(Layman.)

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFER- ENCE.
1880	Morton, T. E. F.	Ajmere, India.	South India.
1886	Munson, R. W.	India.	Central Ohio.
1880	Neeld, Francis L.	Budaon, India.	Pittsburg.
1885	Newhouse, F. D.	Lahore, India.	N. W. Indiana.
1851	Nuelsen, H.	Bremen, Germany.	Illinois.
1870	Ohlinger, F.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Cent. German.
1884	Oldham, W. F.	Singapore, Straits Settlements.	Michigan.
1874	Osborne, Dennis.	Mussoorie, India.	South India.
1859	Parker, E. W.	Moradabad, India.	Vermont.
1870	Pilcher, L. W.	Peking, China.	Detroit.
1882	Plomer, C. H.	Lahore, India.	South India.
1870	Plumb, N. J.	Foochow, China.	North Ohio.
1873	Pyke, J. H.	Peking, China.	S. E. Indiana.
1879	Richards, Ira A.	Lewiston, Idaho.	N. Ohio.
1872	Robbins, W. E.	Igathpuri, India.	Indiana.
1874	Robinson, J. E.	Simla, India.	Cent. Illinois.
1884	Rockey, N. L.	Bijnour, India.	Colorado.
1876	Row, I. F.	Madras, India.	New England.
1884	Rudisill, A. W.	Madras, India.	Baltimore.
1885	Salmans, Levi B.	Pachuca, Mexico.	Newark.
1886	Schively, J. H.	Lucknow, India.	Baltimore.
1873	Schou, Karl.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Wisconsin.
1862	Scott, T. J.	Bareilly, India.	Pittsburg.
1873	Scott, J. E.	Roi Bareilly, India.	Nevada.
1884	Scranton, W. B., M.D.	Seoul, Korea.	N. Y. East.
1875	Siberts, S. W.	City of Mexico, Mexico.	Iowa.
1862	Sites, Nathan.	Foochow, China.	North Ohio.
1884	Smith, L. C.	Tulancingo, Mexico.	Philadelphia.
1882	Smyth, George B.	Foochow, China.	Newark.
1873	Soper, Julius.	Tokio, Japan.	Baltimore.
1883	Spencer, D. S.	Nagasaki, Japan.	Wyoming.
1883	Spencer, J. O.	Tokio, Japan.	Wyoming.
1881	Squier, L. W.	Delaware, Ohio.	Ohio.
1880	Stephens, W. H.	Bombay, India.	South India.
1883	Stockton, T. H.	Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	Newark.
1879	Stone, George I.	India.	Ohio.
1880	Stone, J. S.	Bombay, India.	East Ohio.
1886	Stuart, George A., M.D.	Nanking, China.	Des Moines.
1886	Stuntz, H. C.	Poona, India.	Upper Iowa.
1884	Swartz, H. W., M.D.	Tokio, Japan.	N. Y. East.
1880	Taft, Marcus L.	Peking, China.	N. Y. East.
1882	Tallon, William.	Montevideo, Uruguay.	Austin.
1859	Thoburn, J. M.	Kingston, Ohio.	Pittsburg.
1884	Thoburn, Jr., J. M.	Calcutta, India.	Erie.
1885	Thoburn, C. R.	Bombay, India.	Erie.
1861	Thomas, D. W.	Bareilly, India.	Black River.
1878	Thomoff, Stephen.	Sistof, Bulgaria.	Newark.
1866	Thomson, J. F.	Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	Central Ohio.
1884	Tompkins, D. L.	Naini Tal, India.	Rock River.
1879	Vail, M. S.	Tokio, Japan.	Maine.
1879	Vail, Miss Jennie S.	Tokio, Japan.	.....
1881	Vardon, A. S. E.	Kampti, India.	South India.
1871	Vernon, L. M.	2 Piazzoli, Rome, Italy.	Saint Louis.
1873	Walker, W. F.	Tientsin, China.	North Indiana.
1886	Walley, John.	Wuhu, China.	On the Field.
1859	Wagh, J. W.	Dwarahat, India.	S. Illinois.
1881	Webb, John D.	Khandwa, India.	South India.
1881	Wilcox, M. C.	Foochow, China.	Rock River.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFER- ENCE.
1886	Willits, O. W.....	Tsun Hua, China.....	Detroit.
1862	Wilson, P. T.....	Agra, India.....	S. Illinois.
1869	Wood, T. B.....	Montevideo, Uruguay.....	N. W. Indiana.
1882	Woodall, G. W.....	Chin-kiang, China.....	Newark.
1886	Worden, W. S., M.D.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Central N. Y.
1882	Worley, J. H.....	Foochow, China.....	Nebraska.

MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT BRANCH.
1882	Atkinson, Miss Anna P....	Tokio, Japan.....	New York.
1886	Ayres, Miss Hattie L....	City of Mexico.....	Cincinnati.
1872	Blackmar, Miss Louisa E..	Lucknow, India.....	Des Moines.
1880	Budden, Miss Annie N....	Pithoragarh, India.....	Western.
1874	Chapin, Miss Jennie M....	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina	New England.
1884	Christiancy, Miss Dr. M....	Bareilly, India.....	New England.
1884	Corey, Miss Dr. C.....	Foochow, China.....	North-western.
1878	Cushman, Miss Clara M....	36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass..	New England.
1874	Denning, Miss Lou. B....	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina	North-western.
1882	De Vine, Miss E. J.....	Lucknow, India.....	Cincinnati.
1884	De Line, Miss Sarah M....	Bombay, India.....	North-western.
1884	Downey, Miss C. A.....	Bareilly, India.....	New York.
1878	Easton, Miss S. A.....	Wilmington, Del.....	Cincinnati.
1885	Elliott, Miss Minnie J....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	Cincinnati.
1884	English, Miss F. M.....	Bareilly, India.....	New York.
1883	Everding, Miss Emma J....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	Baltimore.
1884	Fisher, Miss L. M.....	Foochow, China.....	Baltimore.
1886	Fuller, Miss Delia A....	Lucknow, India.....	New England.
1879	Gheer, Miss Jennie M....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	New York.
1885	Gloss, Miss Dr. Anna D....	Tientsin, China.....	North-western.
1886	Green, Miss N. R.....	Peking, China.....	New England.
1885	Hall, Miss E. M.....	Rome, Italy.....	North-western.
1881	Hampton, Miss Minnie....	Hakodate, Japan.....	New York.
1884	Harvey, Miss E. L.....	Cawnpore, India.....	New England.
1874	Hastings, Miss Mary.....	Pachuca, Mexico.....	New York.
1884	Hedrick, Miss M. C.....	Calcutta, India.....	New York.
1884	Hewitt, Miss E. J.....	Hakodate, Japan.....	Philadelphia.
1886	Hewett, Miss Lizzie.....	Tetela de Ocampo, Mexico...	North-western.
1872	Hoag, Miss L. H.....	Chin-kiang, China.....	New York.
1878	Holbrook, Miss M. J.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	Cincinnati.
1872	Howe, Miss Gertrude.....	Kiukiang, China.....	North-western.
1884	Jewell, Miss C. I.....	Foochow, China.....	Cincinnati.
1883	Jewell, Mrs. C. M.....	Peking, China.....	New York.
1886	Kaulback, Miss Anna M....	Tokio, Japan.....	New York.
1881	Knowles, Miss Emma L....	Naini Tal, India.....	New England.
1885	Kyle, Miss Theresa J....	Cawnpore, India.....	Philadelphia.
1884	Latimer, Miss L. M.....	Chicago, Ill.....	New England.
1885	Lauck, Miss Sarah.....	India.....	Philadelphia.
1885	Lawson, Miss Anna.....	Moradabad, India.....	Des Moines.
1878	Layton, Miss M. E.....	Calcutta, India.....	Baltimore.
1884	Le Huray, Miss E.....	Miraflores, Mexico.....	New York.
1884	Loyd, Miss M. De F.....	City of Mexico, Mexico.....	Philadelphia.
1886	McDowell, Miss Kate, M.D	Moradabad, India.....	Philadelphia.
1884	Mansell, Miss H.....	Lucknow, India.....	Cincinnati.
1886	Miller, Miss Oriel.....	Lucknow, India.....	Cincinnati.
1880	Nickerson, Miss F. E.....	Lucknow, India.....	Cincinnati.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT BRANCH.
1886	Pray, Miss Susan M., M.D	Foochow, China.....	New York.
1884	Reed, Miss Mary.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Cincinnati.
1884	Robinson, Miss Mary C....	Chin-kiang, China.....	North-western.
1881	Rowe, Miss Phæbe.....	Lucknow, India.....	North-western.
1886	Rulofson, Miss G. M.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	New England.
1879	Russell, Miss Elizabeth...	Nagasaki, Japan.....	Cincinnati.
1884	Schenck, Miss Lina.....	Loftcha, Bulgaria.....	North-western.
1884	Scranton, Mrs. M. F.....	Seoul, Korea.....	New York.
1880	Sears, Miss A. B.....	Peking, China.....	Cincinnati.
1887	Shaw, Miss Ella C.....	Nanking, China.....	North-western.
1885	Smith, Miss Lida B.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	New York.
1870	Sparkes, Miss F. J.....	Bareilly, India.....	New York.
1878	Spencer, Miss M. A.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Philadelphia.
1869	Swain, Miss Clara A., M.D	Khetri, India.....	New England.
1878	Swaney, Miss Mary F....	14 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa..	Baltimore.
1869	Thoburn, Miss I.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
1887	Vance, Miss Mary A.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Des Moines.
1881	Van Petten, Mrs. Carrie...	Chicago, Ill.....	North-western.
1881	Warner, Miss Ellen H....	Rangoon, Burma.....	Cincinnati.
1874	Warner, Miss Susan M....	Puebla, Mexico.....	Cincinnati.
1883	Watson, Miss R. J.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Topeka.
1881	Wheeler, Miss Frances I..	In the United States.....	North-western.
1885	Wisner, Miss Julia.....	Rangoon, Burma.....	Cincinnati.
1880	Yates, Miss E. U.....	Round Pond, Me.....	Cincinnati.

Patrons.

Constituted by the payment of five hundred dollars or more at one time.

Rev. Bishop Andrews	Cornell, Helen M.	Gouldy, Francis
Rev. Bishop Foss	Cornell, J. B.	Graydon, Joseph
Rev. Bishop Foster (2)	Cornell, Miss M. L.	Green, Edward
Rev. Bishop Fowler (2)	Cornell, Mrs. J. B.	Gregory, M.D., N.
Rev. Bishop Harris	Cornell, Mrs. J. M.	Griffith, Rev. T. M.
Rev. Bishop Hurst	Cornwell, Richard H.	Guyer, Rev. A. W.
Abbott, Rev. J. T.	Cowan, Mrs. General	Hagany, Mrs. William S.
Abbott, Mary Delia	Crook, Isaac	Hall, D.D., John
Acker, E. M.	Curns, Rev. James.	Hallett, Henry W.
Adams, Rev. B. M.	Darby, Benjamin	Hamilton, George J.
Agnew, M.D., Rev. W.G.E.	Darwood, Rev. W. M'K.	Hard, Bradley R.
Andrews, S. W.	Davis, W. R.	Harkness, William
Andrews, Mrs. S. W.	Dayton, Wm. B.	Hare, D.D., Rev. G. S.
Archbold, John D.	Dean, Rev. J. J.	Harrower, D.D., Rev. C.S.
Armstrong, R. W.	Dean, Mrs. G. F.	Havemeyer, John C.
Ayres, Mrs. D.	De Hass, D.D., F. S.	Heacock, D.D., H. B.
Bachman, Rev. Chas.	Delanoy, Jr., J. A.	Hedden, Charles B.
Baker, Rev. Henry	Detmar, Joseph F.	Heisler, Rev. John S.
Baker, Mrs. H. J.	Dickinson, Rev. John	Henderson, Isaac
Baker, William	Dill, Isaac O.	Henry, Robert
Baldwin, D.D., S. L.	Dill, Rev. William H.	Herman, S.
Bancroft, Rev. Earl	Donohoe, Richard	Hicks, Rev. W. W.
Banner, John J.	Dorlew, E. W.	Higgins, Charles W.
Barker, Joseph S.	Dunn, D.D., L. R.	Hills, Martin B.
Barnes, Rev. John W. F.	Dunlap, Charles W.	Hiscox, S. E.
Beers, Nathan T.	Dunton, Rev. Louis M.	Holcomb, Charles M.
Bennett, Lyman	Eggleston, Rev. A. C.	Holdich, D.D., Joseph
Bentley, John H.	Espenchild, J. M.	Hollis, Rev. George
Bottomo, D.D., F.	Fay, Henry G.	Houghton, Rev. R. C.
Bradstreet, H.	Fay, John G.	Howell, Carl S.
Brady, B.D., James Boyd	Ferguson, Rev. W. G.	Hoyt, Oliver
Bristol, Miss F. M.	Ferguson, Mrs. Rev. W. G.	Hubbard, George D.
Brown, Amos W.	Ferry, George J.	Huking, Leonard J.
Brown, Rev. Frederick	Filbard, Rev. W.	Hull, L.
Brown, Levi D.	Fisher, M.D., John	Hunt, D.D., Albert S.
Bryson, James H.	Fisk, Gen. Clinton B.	Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Buckley, D.D., J. M.	Fisk, Rev. L. R.	Irving, Charles
Burch, Rev. Thomas H.	FitzGerald, D.D., J. N.	Janes, Miss Elizabeth
Burson, Hon. John W.	FitzGerald, Kirke B.	Jayne, F. A.
Butler, D.D., William	Fleming, James H.	Jayne, Mrs. F. A.
Calvert, Jos.	Fletcher, Hon. Thos. C.	Jeremiah, T. F.
Carrow, Rev. G. D.	Forrester, H. M.	Johnson, B. Burchstead
Cartwright, William	Foster, Rev. H. K.	Johnson, Mrs. B. B.
Chadwick, Elihu	Fowler, Jonathan O.	Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E.H.
Chadwick, Isabel	Fox, D.D., H. J.	Johnston, Will H.
Chadwick, D.D., J. S.	Fox, Rev. R. C.	Johnston, R. S.
Chapman, D.D., J. A. M.	Frost, Mrs. Juliet K.	Johnston, Miss Sue.
Chapman, Rev. W. H.	Frost, D.D., Rev. S. Milton	Jones, E. H.
Clark, Rev. George	Fry, D.D., Benj. St. J.	Jones, Jr., Zeannett
Clark, Rev. James C.	Gedney, Silvanus	Jones, Levin
Clarke, D.D., W. R.	Gibson, D.D., Otis	Jones, Thos. L.
Clarke, Andrew	Gillespie, Mrs. Cath. J.	Jost, Rev. Caspar
Cleveland, Rev. H. A.	Gillespie, Samuel W.	Judd, Mr. and Mrs. O.
Cline, J.	Goff, R. W. P.	Kelly, Rev. Wm. V.
Cooke, Esq., Jay	Gooding, Julia A.	Kelso, Thomas
Cooke, Rev. Dr.	Gooding, Mrs. M.	Kent, James
Corbit, M. Emma	Goodnow, E. A.	King, John
Corbit, Rev. Wm. P.	Goodsell, D.D., D. A.	Klein, Rev. J. A.

Kline, Isaac	Nobles, Rev. J. C.	Sinex, Thomas H.
Knapp, Joseph F.	Nostrand, Lewis P.	Slate, George
Knight, Henry W.	Odell, Mrs. S. U. F.	Slayback, John D.
Knowles, Rev. J. H.	O'Neal, David	Sloat, T. L.
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Lansdale, R. H.	Patton, Mrs. John	Smith, Rev. Y. C.
Lavery, Richard	Payne, D.D., C. H.	Smith, Iram
Leech, D.D., S. V.	Peters, Lucy A.	Spear, Ann
Leffingwell, Mrs. C. R.	Phillips, Daniel B.	Speare, Alden
Lockwood, R. M.	Pike, Rev. J.	Spellmeyer, D.D., Rev. H.
Long, James	Pilcher, M.D., Lewis S.	Spencer, Charles
Lounsberry, Phineas C.	Pine, Walter	Starr, George
Lowe, William E.	Platt, Mrs.	Stephenson, John
Lowry, Rev. H. H.	Platt, Rev. S. H.	Stephenson, M.D., T.
Maclay, D.D., R. S.	Pool, William D.	Stevens, L.L.D., Rev. Abel
Madison, Joseph	Porter, D.D., James	Stiles, William H.
Magee, James P.	Preston, W. I.	Stimson, Sandford J.
Maillar, William H.	Price, Mary H.	Strong, Christiana
Mallalieu, D.D., W. F.	Purdy, Miss Martha	Strong, Rev. S. S., M.D.
Manning, Rev. E. A.	Purdy, M.D., A. S.	Studley, D.D., W. S.
Manwaring, W. H.	Quimby, Jr., D. S.	Suckley, Thomas H.
Mark, Rev. Banner	Ralph, Mrs. Emily H.	Sutherland, Rev. Wm. H.
Marshall, Prof. J. W.	Ralph, Jr., H. D.	Sweet, Abigail H.
Marshall, William B.	Ramsay, C.B., Major H.	Taft, James H.
Martin, George C.	Reast, Esq., F. G.	Taft, Mrs. James H.
Martin, John T.	Reed, Rev. George E.	Taylor, Rev. George
Martin, William R.	Reeder, Rev. Glezen A.	Taylor, Mrs. Rev. George
Matthews, Rev. O. P.	Reeder, Amelia S.	Terhune, Miss Francena
Matthews, William	Rex, Mrs.	Third-st.Ch., Camden, N.J.
Maugan, S. S.	Rex, Jacob	Thoburn, D.D., J. M.
M'Chesney, Rev. Dr. E.	Rice, William	Thomas, Rev. D. W.
M'Clintock, Mrs. C. W.	Rice, D.D., William	Thomas, Mrs. Mary A.
M'Curdy, Rev. Converse L.	Ridgaway, D.D., H. B.	Thompson, Rev. J. J.
M'Donald, E.	Rinehart, Egbert.	Tiffany, D.D., O. H.
M'Donald, Rev. William	Roake, J. C.	Tiffany, Mrs. Eliza B.
M'Murray, Rev. Jacob S.	Rolph, Henry D.	Todd, Rev. Charles W.
M'Williams, J.	Romer, John	Trimble, D.D., J. M.
Mead, Rev. A. H.	Ross, Mrs. D. L.	Trimble, Sarah A.
Mead, Edwin	Rudisill, Mrs. M. A.	Trimble, Sarah A. P.
Mead, Melville E.	Rudisill, Matilda A.	Trinity M. E. C., Jer. City
Mead, Ralph	Russell, Samuel	Truslow, William
Meais, John	Sanford, D.D., A. K.	Turner, Robert
Meredith, D.D., R. R.	Sanford, Watson	Twombly, Rev. John H.
Merrill, Wm.	Sanford, Mrs. Ellen M.	Upham, D.D., Samuel F.
Merritt, Hiram	Santee, Rev. J. B.	Utter, Mr. and Mrs. S. S.
Merritt, Stephen	Sappington, Samuel	Vail, Rev. Adee
Merwin, Rev. J. B.	Savage, Rev. E.	Vannote, Rev. Jonathan
Milnes, John	Scott, William	Van Schaick, Rev. R. W.
Monroe, Mrs. T. H. W.	Seney, George I.	Wandell, B. C.
Moody, D.D., G.	Seney, Mrs. Jane A.	Ward, P. G. W.
Morgan, Rev. L. F.	Searles, Rev. William	Wardell, Rev. William
Morgan, William T.	Sewell, Moses B.	Waters, Mrs. Matilda
Morgan, William	Shaurman, George A.	Weatherby, Rev. Sam. S.
Morrow, Thomas J.	Shaurman, Milton	Webb, Mrs.
Müssina, Mrs. Jerusha P.	Shaver, Mrs. J. B.	Welch, P. A.
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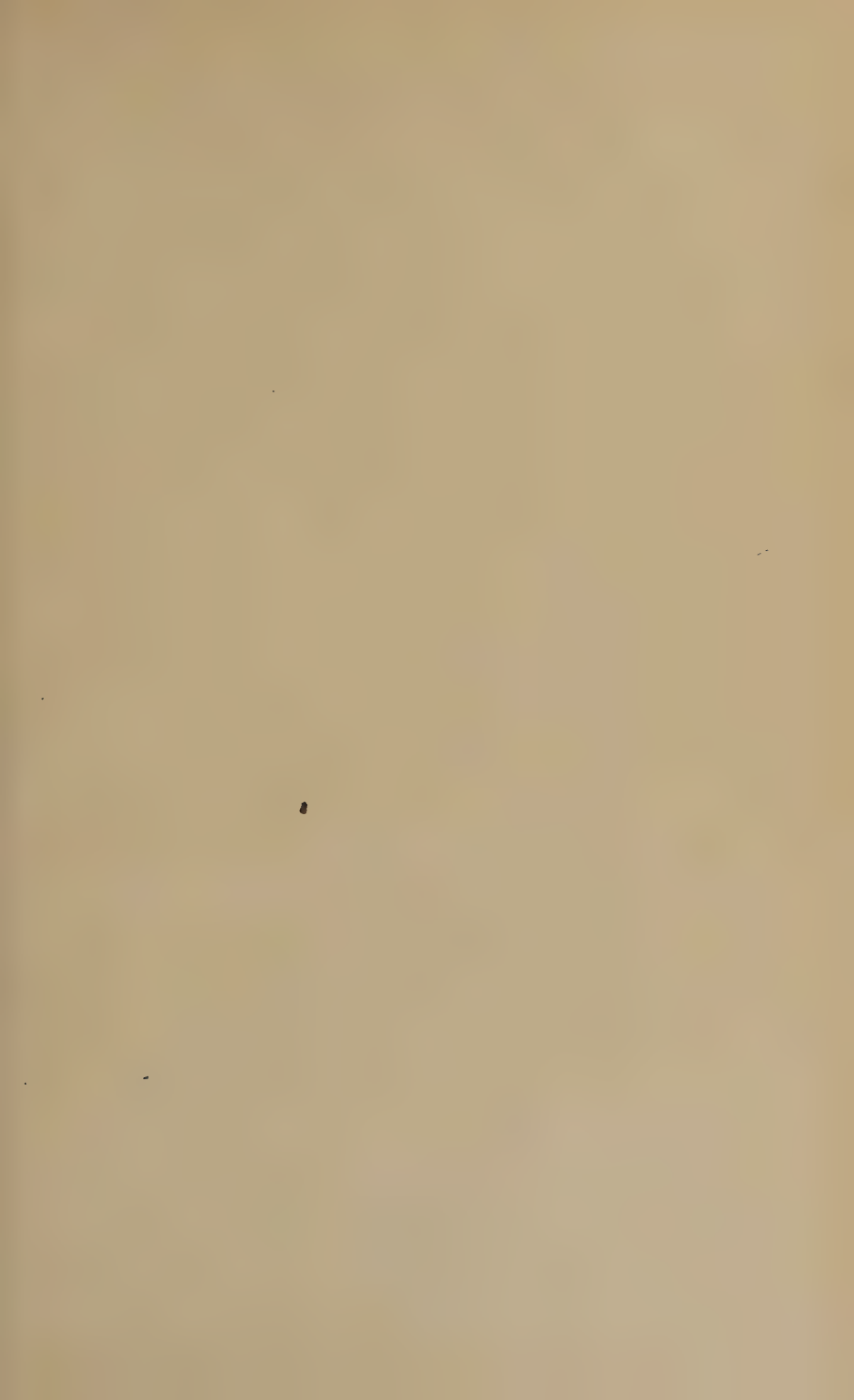
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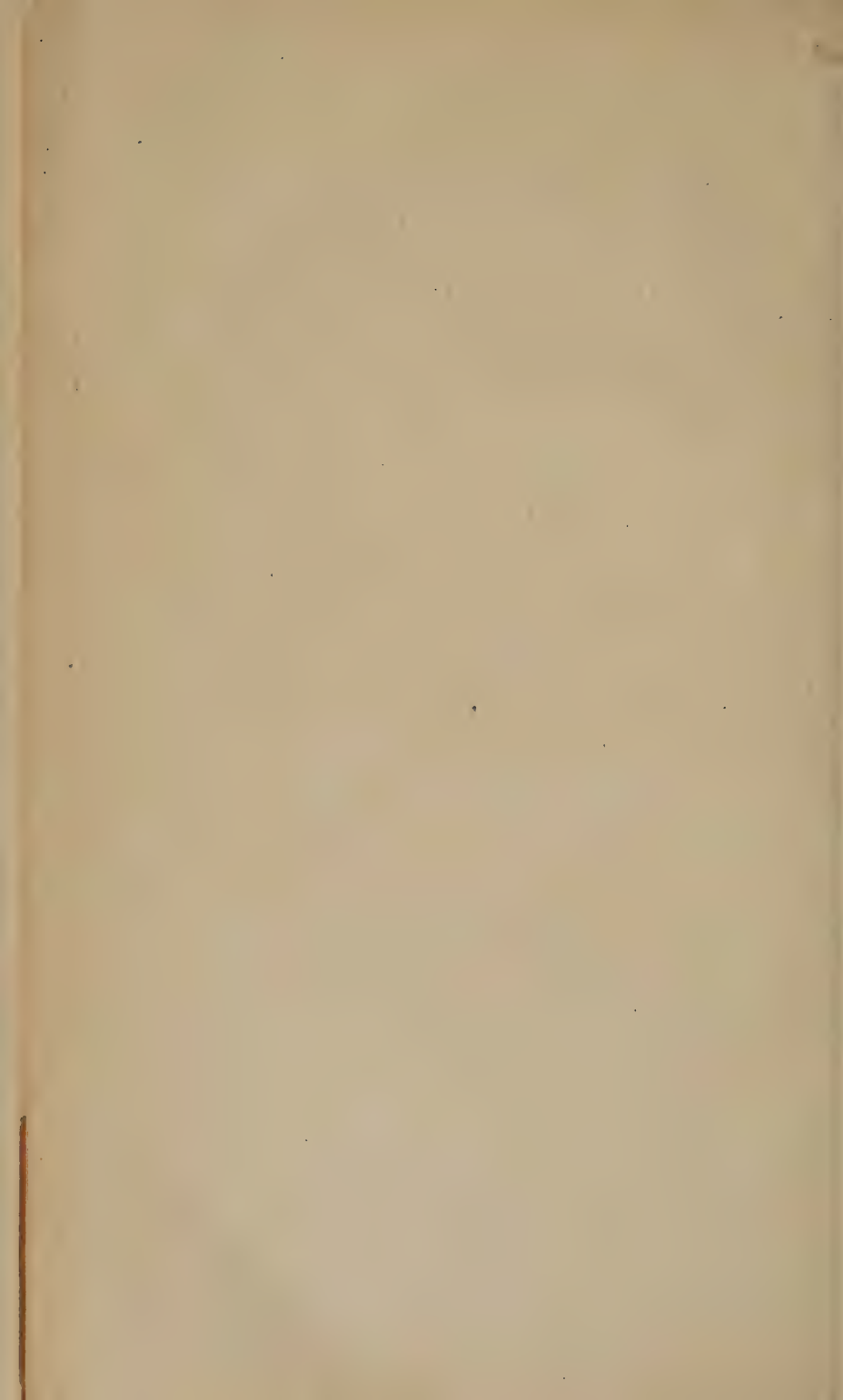
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